"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,181. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Unsettled today; tomorrow partly cloudy; fresh southwest to west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

FIGHT IN SENATE OVER BLOCKADE

Hoke Smith Attacks England's Course and Draws Fire of John Sharp Williams.

UPHOLDS WILSON'S STAND

Mississippi Senator Rebukes Some of His Colleagues for "Nagging" the President.

WANT NO WAR OVER TRADE

Entente Allies Defended by Williams as Champions of Liberty, Peace, and Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Laying aside the Mexican question, the Senate today devoted several hours to the European policies of the Administration, with the warmth and bitterness that has characterized all the Senate's recent discussions of foreign affairs. The debate began with an attack by Senator Smith of Georgia on the British blockade, with the suggestion that he favored a sweeping embargo against Great Britain to bring her to terms. But the feature of the day was the defense of the President's policy toward Great Britain by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Williams in his reference to the President's policies attacked the Republican and Democratic critics of the President sharply, and the Republicans at least made no reply. Mr. Williams went further than the President has yet gone in explaining the slow progress of negotiations over the British blockade. Mr. Williams said that the Allies, if the United States opposed a blockade, would not sit down "like cowardly curs and obey the ukase of a Congress backed by only 90,000 soldiers." He added that the Allies were in a life and death struggle, and he made his own position clear that he did not think the United States, over a mere matter of trade, should obstruct the side that was battling for the freedom of the world and which he, at least, plainly wanted to win.

The Republicans, said Mr. Williams, were bringing in resolutions trying to "nag" the President into war with Mexico, but not with Germany, though the Mexican outrages were committed by bandits while the German outrages were the outcome of the fixed and declared policy of the German Government.

Couldn't Kick Germany.

The distinction in Republican minds, he said, was that they thought Mexico was little enough to be kicked, while Germany was not. He did not blame their mildness toward Germany, he said, because Germany, too, was in the death grapple, and allowance should be made for them.

While Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia made a speech that pointed straight to an embargo, which the President has declared impossible to impose, the Senator was careful to make no attack on the President. He said he was merely trying to give Congressional effect to the Administration's notes protesting to Great Britain, while he had the greatest admiration for the President and expected to vote for him next Fall. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, another Democrat, supporting Mr. Smith, also made no hostile references to the President. Even Mr. Smith referred to German atrocities as "murders."

One of the developments of the debate was Mr. Hitchcock's statement that he had the confidential instructions issued to the British censors who ransacked the seized American mails. These instructions, he said, directed that business letters be taken to a central office and copied and distributed to British business men so they could steal American trade. Mr. Williams replied that he did not believe Great Britain was little enough or unoccupied enough for such tactics, but in any case he would not fight over a detail of trade. He would register a protest and settle the whole matter calmly after the war. He would only shed blood for blood spilt, he said.

Smith Demands an Embargo.

Senator Smith proposed an embargo against England and reviewed the whole history of interference with trade and diplomatic exchanges on the subject. He described as silly and untrue statements that the United States made cotton contraband during the Civil war, declaring that only once before in history had cotton been declared contraband, and it was done then during the Russo-Japanese war by Russia, who promptly gave way in the face of a protest from Great Britain that the action was illegal. British authorities were quoted also to prove that under international law foodstuffs are subject to seizure only when actually consigned to the armed forces of an enemy.

"Shall we quietly continue to furnish Great Britain what she is compelled to obtain from the United States while the commercial rights of citizens of this country are trampled under foot?" asked the Senator.

"Great Britain cannot continue the war without munitions from the United States. Great Britain cannot feed her population without foodstuffs from the United States and other neutrals. Great Britain cannot keep her million and a half people engaged in the Lancashire mills at work sixty days without cotton from the United States.

"Great Britain cannot accomplish her scheme for world-wide domination of commerce in her vast products of cotton-manufactured fabrics without cotton from the United States. The Congress of the United States slept over the right of shippers of foodstuffs last Winter. This was, perhaps, because the prices were good, perhaps because we did not investigate the subject. The lawlessness of Great Britain has increased greatly during the past twelve months. Each day brings new evidence of disregard for neutral rights.

"By firmness, but peacefully, neutrals can easily obtain their rights from both belligerents.

"Paraphrasing the language of Mr.

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT TO START HIS TOUR NEXT WEEK

Begins 'Swing Around the Circle' with Speech Here—Enters Work with Zest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Wilson's first speaking tour on his projected "swing around the circle" in advocacy of preparedness will begin on next Thursday, and will take him out of Washington for a week. He will go as far West as Davenport, Iowa. This journey will be followed soon afterward by a second speaking tour, that will take him to Denver and embrace Minneapolis and Milwaukee, to be followed by a swing through the Southern States for visits to Dallas, Birmingham, and other cities.

The itinerary for the first tour will be announced tomorrow. The President will go from Washington to New York to speak before the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf-Astoria and at the annual banquet of the National Motion Picture Board of Trade on next Thursday. He will return to Washington on the following morning, and in the evening he will attend a Cabinet dinner, to be given by Secretary McAdoo at his Washington home. The President will go direct from this dinner to the Union Station, to leave on a late train for Pittsburgh and his Western tour. In the order named, the President will visit and speak for preparedness at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and Davenport, Iowa, returning to Washington on Thursday or Friday, Feb. 3 or 4. After a short stay in Washington he will start for a longer speaking tour that will take him as far west as Denver and as far south as Dallas.

The President gave indications today that he would enter upon this work in a vigorous spirit. He told visitors that he was more determined than ever that the speeches to be made should count for something in arousing sentiment for military preparedness.

The suggestion that William Jennings Bryan will camp on the President's trail and deliver speeches in an effort to counteract the effect of the President's speeches has not deterred the President from going ahead with his plans. The President spent considerable time today going over invitations urging him to visit nearly 300 cities in his tours.

Senator Lodge presented an invitation from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to speak on military preparedness. Senator Underwood urged the President to speak before the Rotary Club of Birmingham. Senator Thompson of Kansas asked the President to talk before the State Democratic Club on Feb. 22, and Senator Hustings of Wisconsin begged that Milwaukee be included in one of the President's itineraries.

Representative Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo and a delegation from that city asked the President this afternoon to include Buffalo in his speechmaking itinerary. The President promised to take the invitation under consideration.

CONSUL HIGGINS TO BE RECALLED

Had Offended the Germans by His Pro-Ally Utterances at Stuttgart.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Edward Higgins, United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, will be recalled on leave of absence because of the fact that he has rendered himself objectionable to the German authorities. Consul Higgins, the State Department has been informed, has been outspoken in favor of the Allies and has embarrassed members of the American colony in Stuttgart by his alleged indiscreet criticism of the Germans.

The feeling against Consul Higgins is said to have come to a head when the Cologne Gazette printed a dispatch from its Washington correspondent quoting Americans recently returned from Germany as attributing pro-Ally utterances to the Consul.

Consul Higgins is a native of Boston, and before his appointment to the Consular Service, in 1903, was for twenty years a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. His first post was at Berne, Switzerland, and in 1907 he was transferred to Stuttgart.

The Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette sent to his paper a copy of the statements made by Mrs. A. Lorenz of New York City and Professor Carl Sherwin of the Fordham University Medical School, which were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 8 last.

Mrs. A. Lorenz severely criticised Consul Higgins on her arrival here Dec. 7 last. She said that the Consul had constantly advised American citizens who came to him that it was unsafe for them to remain in Germany. Mrs. Lorenz added that the Consul was unpopular with the American colony at Stuttgart.

DIES AFTER SPEECH AT WEDDING DINNER

Frederick Gans Ended It with a Joke, and as Guests Laughed His Life Went Out.

Frederick Gans, 60 years old, a retired merchant, of 53 West Eighty-fourth Street, dropped dead last night at the Campus Restaurant, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, just as he finished a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Wertheim of 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, whose thirtieth wedding anniversary he was attending.

There were more than 100 guests at the dinner, and Abe Levy spoke first. Mr. Gans, who had known the Wertheims during their entire married life, then rose briskly to his feet and paid them a loving eulogy. In finishing he made a joking remark, and as the laughter died away Mr. Levy, who was seated opposite, saw him suddenly drop into his seat. Mrs. Gans, who sat next to her husband, leaned over him, and Mr. Levy, fearing that he was ill, quietly walked around the table and found that Mr. Gans was unconscious. He immediately notified the manager, and Dr. B. S. Bookstaver of 140 West 104th Street was sent for.

Mr. Gans was taken to an adjoining room, and after a brief examination Dr. Bookstaver announced that he was dead of heart disease, from which he had suffered for some time.

The party immediately broke up, and Mrs. Gans removed her husband's body to their home.

PALM BEACH & MIAMI. Via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 2:12 P. M. 8 other All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Dining Cars. Office, B'way & 29th St.—Advt.

PUT IN NEW GUNS TO PROTECT CITY

Army to Mount an Emergency Battery of Long Range Rifles at Far Rockaway.

ANOTHER AT SAN FRANCISCO

Gen. Weaver Tells Congressmen Vulnerability of New York City Is Serious.

HURRYING 16-INCH RIFLES

General Carter Urges a Big Reserve Army Organized in Congress District Units.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The possibility of the successful bombardment of New York and San Francisco by a hostile fleet was admitted before the House Military Affairs Committee today by General E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, who described the situation at these cities as "emergent."

General Weaver said, however, that recent occurrences at the Dardanelles had demonstrated that long-range fire against land fortifications was not very effective, and that this was an encouraging feature of the situation.

"Steps are now being taken to remedy the situation," said General Weaver, "concerning the vulnerability of New York and San Francisco. "At Far Rockaway Beach, New York, and at San Francisco we are planning to install 16-inch guns that will command approach and will equal in range any gun now on a battleship.

"While we are waiting for these guns to be built we plan to mount on high elevation carriages, with a long range, forty surplus twelve-inch guns now at Sandy Hook. These will be installed as soon as possible and will temporarily relieve the situation. It must be taken into consideration also that shore guns have an advantage over naval guns of eight to one in accuracy of fire.

"The Coast Artillery is not particularly alarmed by the reports of ability of naval guns to damage coast fortifications at long range. Recent occurrences, especially in the Dardanelles, show that naval fire against coast fortifications is not very effective. Nevertheless, we propose to equip New York and other large ports with the larger guns, not because of fear of attack, but in order to protect better the property back of us."

General Weaver was asked concerning the charge by some public men that the United States coast fortifications were inadequate, while some officers contended that they were the best in the world.

"I hesitate to criticise public men," replied General Weaver, "but I do not think any well-informed officer would make such a statement."

Guard Against Land Attack.

General Weaver said the new guns in coast defense would be of the "all-round fire" mount, so as to repel attacks from land as well as sea. He discussed the fortifications of the insular possessions and Alaska.

"The policy of the department in the Philippines and Hawaii," he said, "has been to equip the islands to hold out for six months or a year, until command of the seas could be determined. Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay, is the key to the Philippines, and all the troops on the island would be concentrated there to withstand the siege. Unless we could secure sea control within a year at most, we would be obliged to surrender."

Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, informed the committee that his department was well equipped with trench-digging and bridge-building apparatus.

Carter for Continental Army.

Majer Gen. W. H. Carter, retired, who drafted the General Staff law under which the army is organized, urged the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to make provision for larger defenses. He said it was absurd to think that wars would soon pass. The ideal system, he said, was one of universal compulsory service; but as that was impossible, something like the continental army was the best substitute. He did not favor abandoning the State militias, however, but thought a Federal militia or reserve should be built up alongside the State troops. He had the committee's close attention when he suggesed various changes in the present technical organization of the army as a result of experiences of the European war.

"Every war in which we have been engaged has been followed by scandals and investigations," he said. "Our army has always been below even a peace standard, and we have never seriously faced the question of preparation. We must do so if we are to have the slightest chance of success. Under modern conditions no time is left for preparation after declaration of war.

"If we cannot have compulsory service, the next best plan is for a volunteer force like the Continental Army plan proposed by Secretary Garrison. While I do not approve of that plan in detail, the elements are all there. I doubt if it is possible to find enough men who can take the two months' intensive training which it provides for.

"My plan would be to have the Federal force recruited by Congressional districts and stationed in the districts where, through the watchfulness of the Congressmen, all would get exactly the same treatment. I would give them a two years' enlistment, with an automatic extension for three years, or the war, in case war should break out before the expiration of their enlistments. I should use every possible means of appealing to local pride such as has been used with so much success in England.

"I should provide the field and noncommissioned staff officers from the regular army, and other officers from whatever source was possible under a system to insure promotion according to their ability. I do not believe it

Continued on Page 4.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

Compulsion Bill Passed in Commons; Labor Members Hold Stormy Meeting

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—The Military Service bill passed through the committee of the House of Commons at 11 o'clock last night amid loud cheers.

Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech closing the discussion, said he desired to remove the impression that under this bill the Government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine which would grab at any man coming within its score. There was no intention that the War Office should act with undue severity. On the contrary, it was intended to maintain the present system almost as it was, but it would have a statutory position it had hitherto not occupied.

Philip Snowden, the Socialist member for Blackburn, speaking as an opponent of the bill, paid a warm tribute to the generous way the bill had been piloted through the House by Andrew Bonar Law and Mr. Long.

Mr. Bonar Law then expressed the grateful thanks of himself and Mr. Long to all sections for the restraint shown in committee.

John Dillon, Nationalist, added that he had never seen a bill which might easily have led to passionate, heated debate conducted through the House with greater skill or in a more conciliatory manner. He thought that Premier Asquith had never shown greater skill than in leaving its conduct to Mr. Long and Mr. Bonar Law.

The Parliamentary Labor Party held a meeting in the House last night to discuss their attitude at the forthcoming labor conference at Bristol, which will finally decide labor's attitude on the compulsion question. It is understood that last night's proceedings were very stormy and that acrimonious denunciations were made of the Labor members supporting the bill in the House.

In spite of the strong conflicting currents of opinion thus indicated, the influential leaders are anxious to avoid a split in the party's ranks, and wish to retain Arthur Henderson and other Laborites in the Ministry, and are working hard to secure harmony.

SOTHERN TO QUIT U.S. AND LIVE IN ENGLAND

With Julia Marlowe, His Wife, the Actor Will Seek a Quiet Life in the Country.

RETIRES AT END OF SEASON

Couple Want Time to Relax, Enjoy Reminiscences, and Study in Warwickshire Home.

At the end of the current theatrical season E. H. Sothern will retire from the stage and with Mrs. Sothern, whom the stage knows as Julia Marlowe, will go to England to take up a permanent abode. The five-story residence at 113 East Fortieth Street, where the Sotherns have been living since Fall, was leased yesterday through Pease & Elliman. Mr. Sothern leased the house from the estate of Clyde Fitch, the playwright.

Mr. Sothern will go to Boston on Monday for an engagement in a repertoire of old plays, and then to Philadelphia. After that he may return to the New York stage in a revival of "If I Were King." But in the Spring he intends to leave the stage and America.

Mrs. Sothern gave up playing some time ago because of ill health, and although she has completely recovered she adheres to her decision not to resume her career as an actress.

"It is a little premature to say that I am going to give up acting," said Mr. Sothern last night after his performance in "David Garrick" at the Booth, "because I shall not quit till the end of the season. I do intend to retire then, and Mrs. Sothern and I will go to England to remain permanently.

"We have not decided definitely what we shall do there beyond the fact that we shall live in Warwickshire, in the country, far away from city life. Mrs. Sothern was born in Tennyson's Lake country, you know, and while I was born in New Orleans, my father was English and my mother Irish, so all our inclinations are toward making our home in England.

"We want a chance to relax, to think over some of the things we have seen and done, and to learn, and at a country place such as we have in mind we will have an opportunity for all these things. I am not sure yet whether we shall rent or buy a place. Mrs. Sothern has cooked up a lot of plans and later we shall decide which one to follow. Of course we shall come back to America to visit, for we have many friends here, but our permanent home will be England.

"Mrs. Sothern has completely recovered her health, but she does not dare risk the possibility of another breakdown from the arduous work of touring, so she positively will not act again. We gave up the house we were living in at this time because there was a chance to rent it to Beverley Robinson. When we return to the city for my supplementary engagement, we shall take temporary quarters."

LEAVE ROOSEVELT OUT.

Senate and House Progressives Organize for Coming Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Progressive Republicans of the Senate and House have effected an organization for the coming campaign that may have important bearing on Colonel Roosevelt's chances for the nomination. The organization has already agreed on a division of territory among Progressive Republicans with Presidential aspirations, so that there will be no scattering of votes in the primaries. And this division, according to members of the new organization, was agreed to without regard to Colonel Roosevelt. In other words, he has been left out altogether.

The first formal meeting of the organization was at a dinner a few evenings ago at the Capitol Park Hotel. Another such meeting will be held there Saturday night. At the meeting were eleven Progressive Republican Senators—more than the number ordinarily classified as such—and about twice that number of Representatives.

The Senators, present either in person or by proxy, were Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Jones and Poindexter of Washington, Mr. Cummins and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Sterling of South Dakota, Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, and Mr. Works of California.

Of these Senators, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Cummings have been open candidates for the Republican nomination, while Mr. Borah has often been mentioned in the same connection. The new organization seems intended to give free running to these three, with special emphasis perhaps on the candidacies of Mr. La Follette and Mr. Cummins.

The organization looks to the mapping out of a legislative program for the present session, though nothing has been done as yet in this direction. More particularly it looks to the adoption of a set of principles which the members will try to incorporate into the Republican platform. Their hope is to make the Republican Party take the Progressive road, and presumably to absorb the Progressive Party along the way.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

BOMB IN SUIT CASE FOR CITY BUILDING

Man Caught Carrying It Had the Fuse Protruding, Ready for Lighting.

ONE OF THE BRESCI GROUP

His Confederate, Supposed Bomb Maker, Caught Later—Meant to Attack Municipal Building.

An attempt to dynamite the Municipal Building was frustrated early last evening, in the opinion of Captain Thomas J. Tunney, head of the bomb squad, by the capture of a man who had wandered about the structure for half an hour with a bomb concealed in a suit case he carried. Captain Tunney had received a warning that such an attempt was to be made and was on guard with Detectives Barnitz, Santanello, and Polignani, the young policeman who, posing as an Italian anarchist, trapped the man who tried to dynamite St. Patrick's Cathedral last March.

At the time of the Cathedral attempt the threat was made that the anarchists intended to destroy the homes of wealthy men in this city and also public buildings, and Captain Tunney took heed of his warning when he learned that the man who was to place the bomb yesterday was a member of the Gaetano Bresci group of anarchists, to which the St. Patrick's Cathedral bomb men belonged.

As the result of this man's arrest and the arrest of another charged with having assisted him in making the bomb, Captain Tunney hopes to gain enough information to enable him to disrupt any concerted effort by anarchists to make good the threats of a year ago.

The man with the bomb said he was Michele Grasiano, a shoemaker, 32 years old, who lived in the Boston Hotel, in the Bowery at Hester Street. Captain Tunney said Grasiano had been in this country seven years and had served six months in the penitentiary as a pickpocket. The second prisoner said he was Leonardo de Vizeo, a peddler, 37 years old, of 44 Eldridge Street. Captain Tunney said de Vizeo had been here twelve years, and he knew nothing about him until he became connected with Grasiano's activities.

Trailed for Months.

Grasiano, Captain Tunney said, had been under surveillance of members of his squad for three months. They had followed him to meetings of the Bresci Circle, and had become so accustomed to his movements and habits that they could find him practically at any hour of the day or night even when no member of the squad had been on his trail.

Their watchfulness was the result solely of suspicion, however, and they had found no incriminating evidence against Grasiano until yesterday, when Captain Tunney got word that the bomb was to be placed in the Municipal Building and that Grasiano had been selected to set it off.

Tunney went at once to Mott Street, where he found Grasiano in a restaurant. With his men Captain Tunney watched him until he emerged, accompanied by another man, both of whom went to De Vizeo's home. Again the detectives watched and about 5 o'clock Grasiano appeared, unaccompanied this time, but carrying an imitation leather suit case. The case was exactly like the one remnants of which were found after the bomb was exploded at Police Headquarters on last July 5.

Tunney and his men followed Grasiano to Mulberry Park, where he stopped to speak to a friend and then continued on his way to the Municipal Building. The detectives were close behind him, but Grasiano seemed to suspect nothing, and began walking about the corridors of the building. Apparently he was awaiting some one who did not appear, for momentarily he seemed to become more and more anxious, and at last, after half an hour, he left the building and went to the trolley car loop beneath Brooklyn Bridge.

Arrested in Bridge Crowd.

There was a crowd of hundreds there, for it was the home-going hour for business folk with homes in Brooklyn, and when Captain Tunney began to fear he might lose him man in this throng he gave the signal and the detectives closed in on Grasiano. He made no protest, and accompanied them to Police Headquarters, where the suitcase was examined.

According to the police it contained a metal bomb shaped like a cylinder about five inches long and four inches in diameter. This was tightly bound in waxed cord and weighed about two pounds. A fues was attached to it and fastened carefully with glue where it protruded from the bomb. The fuse then led through the opening of the suit case between the side and the cover, so that this innocent-looking receptacle might be placed anywhere and the bomb exploded without being removed.

The bomb was wrapped in an old overcoat and the rest of the space in the suitcase was stuffed with paper so that the infernal machine was held snugly. The detectives took the overcoat and went to De Vizeo's home, where they summoned Mrs. Fioriti De Vizeo, his wife, into the hall.

"Ever see this coat before?" asked Polignani, and Mrs. De Vizeo at once declared it was her husband's.

Then the detectives entered. De Vizeo denied he had ever seen the coat, but, according to the detectives, they found in his flat a bottle of glue such as had been used to hold the fuse in the bomb, a lot of waxed cord exactly like that wrapped around the explosive, and a big piece of brown wrapping paper from which a strip had been torn. This strip, fitting perfectly, was found in the suitcase with the bomb, the detectives say.

De Vizeo was arrested and his wife was taken to Police Headquarters with him, but after questioning her for several hours Captain Tunney let her go. It was said that she had given valuable information to the detectives.

$31.15 Louisville, Ky., and return, Feb. 5-6-7. C. & O. Ry. Office, 31st St. & B'way.—Advt.

WAR IS RESUMED IN MONTENEGRO

King and His Sons Resolved to Fight with Their Troops to the Last.

ARMY NEVER CAPITULATED

Nor Were Formal Peace Negotiations Begun, French Government Says.

ITALY TO AID SERB ARMY

Will Extend Generous Aid Toward Its Reorganization, It Is Announced in Rome.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. A dispatch from Rome says that Montenegro has notified Italy of the fact in a note from the Premier, which announces that King Nicholas and his Government have rejected all terms offered by Austria and that fighting is in progress again along the whole front.

An official French statement, received here yesterday by wireless from Paris, says the Montenegrin Army never capitulated, and, in fact, that no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon.

Sir John Roper Parkington, Consul General in London for Montenegro, was advised officially yesterday that King Nicholas and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last. The King is understood to be at Podgoritza.

Queen Milena, with two of her daughters, have reached Italy on their way to France.

The Montenegrin Government has been installed at Scutari, Albania.

The Italian Government, according to a dispatch from Rome, has decided to extend generous aid toward the reorganization of the remnants of the Serbian Army. It is said that fully 50,000 Serbians have already reached a refuge in Corfu. The Stefani Agency announces that the King of Italy, during his recent visit to Brindisi, held a conference with the Serbian Ministers who had arrived there.

ITALIAN QUEEN FAINTS AT MONTENEGRIN NEWS

Teuton Announcement of Surrender of Her Father's Kingdom Overcomes Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 20.—On nobody has the undeserved fate of Montenegro fallen with harder force than on Queen Elena. Although the relations of the Montenegrin royal family with King Victor have not for some years been remarkable for their cordiality, her own relations with them have remained most affectionate.

uring the Serbian tragedy she appealed to her husband in anguish at the thought that her father, King Nicholas, would lose his throne and her countrymen be under the yoke of the enemy, and the real reason of King Victor's sojourn in Rome is that he wanted to be with her when the blow of Montenegro's defeat should fall.

When the news that Berlin had announced the little kingdom's surrender was broken to her she cried: "Oh, father and mother! And I, a Queen, could do nothing to help you!" Then she fainted.

She is now very quiet and melancholy, and even her children are unable to cheer her.

KAISER AT BELGRADE.

First German Emperor in Serbian Capital Since Barbarossa.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Under the heading "German Emperor in Belgrade," the Overseas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch:

"Since the days of Barbarossa, who on a crusade to the Holy Land passed in review more than 100,000 German knights in Belgrade, no German Emperor set foot in Belgrade's citadel until today, when the German Emperor arrived there.

"The weather was splendid and his Majesty was greeted by an Austro-Hungarian company of honor and by the strains of military music and the booming of cannon.

"The Emperor inspected the new railroad bridge and then among the festively clad population who freely moved about, rode to the excursion resort of Kalimegdan.

"The Emperor later passed in review the German troops who effected a passage of the Danube. He addressed the soldiers, thanking and praising them for their extraordinary exploits and personally delivered Iron Crosses to the men."

SHELL DEDEAGHATCH AGAIN.

Allied Ships Destroy a Train and Warehouses in Bulgar Port.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Allied warships bombarded Dedeaghatch Tuesday, according to a Saloniki dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The bombardment caused considerable damage. A train was destroyed and several storehouses were set afire.

A Bulgarian official statement, as issued at Sofia, reads:

An enemy squadron of twenty-four units appeared off Dedeaghatch at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning and at 9:42 opened fire on the town and the surrounding heights. The bombardment ceased at noon when the attacking vessels steamed away. During the bombardment no lives were lost; four horses were killed.

On the same day an enemy squadron of sixteen vessels cruised from 8 o'clock in the morning to 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the Bay of Porto Lagos. At 1:05 in the afternoon the vessels began a bombardment of the heights surrounding Porto Lagos. The attack ceased at 5:30 in the afternoon, when the vessels steamed away in the direction of the Island of Thasos. We sustained no casualties.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

CONSTANTINE REJECTS ULTIMATUM OF ALLIES

Berlin Hears That He Declines to Dismiss Ministers of the Central Powers.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece that passports be handed the representatives of the Central Powers have been refused. Further information is lacking.

The last remaining bridges about Saloniki have been destroyed.

SAYS AMERICANS SLEW GERMAN SURVIVORS

New Version of Baralong Case That Shifts Responsibility From English.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—A Central News dispatch from Christiania says the Aftenpost publishes from its London correspondent a new version of the Baralong affair, which he received from a reliable source. According to this version, when the submarine attacked the Nicosian the latter's crew, including American muleteers, took refuge in lifeboats. The Baralong then hove in sight and sank the submarine, whose crew sought shelter on the Nicosian. The story proceeds:

"When the American muleteers, having returned with the crew to their own ship, discovered the members of the German submarine's crew on board, these muleteers, not unnaturally, became quite furious and a fight ensued, in which the muleteers wreaked their fury upon the men who, in attacking the English ship, were really guilty of attempting cold-blooded murder. I understand that if, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the Baralong affair had been submitted to an independent jury of American naval officers the above-mentioned facts would have been disclosed."

ENGLAND SUMMONS 100,000 TO COLORS

First Derby Recruits Called Out—Unmarried Men from 19 to 22 Years of Age.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Groups 2, 3, 4, and 5 of recruits who enlisted under the Earl of Derby's plan were formally called to the colors today, in accordance with the proclamation of Dec. 13. These groups, the first Derby recruits to be called out, are composed of unmarried men from 19 to 22 years of age.

In order to prevent congestion at the recruiting offices and to cause the smallest possible inconvenience to the men, only the first drafts will actually begin training at once. The other drafts will be summoned on succeeding days.

The men have been warned of the necessity of reporting for duty immediately, the Recruiting Committee having stated that any one who is summoned and does not appear will be treated as a deserter.

The number of men in the first four groups, after subtracting exemptions and postponements of service, is estimated roughly at 100,000.

ALLIES WILL EXTEND SCOPE OF WAR COUNCIL

Considerable Progress Already Made Toward Unity of Policy and Control.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Arrangements are being made for an extension of the Allies' war council, according to a statement made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today.

The Premier informed Parliament in November that plans were being evolved for an allied war staff and war council. Thus far five meetings have been held by representatives of the British and French Governments on a scale that can be described as councils. There have been numerous consultations between individual Ministers, and in December Italian, Russian, and Serbian officers were present at the allied staff's conference in Paris.

From unofficial, but authoritative sources, THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that considerable progress has been made in the direction of securing unity of policy and control.

HOUSE WILL SPEND A WEEK IN BERLIN

To Transmit President Wilson's Views, Says Secretary of the Embassy.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via London.)—Lanier L. Winslow, Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, leaves on Friday evening for Switzerland to meet Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's emissary, and escort him to Berlin. Colonel House, it is expected, will remain here about a week.

According to Mr. Winslow, Colonel House is coming to Berlin merely to transmit verbally President Wilson's views and receive verbal reports from Ambassador Gerard.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's emissary, left today for Paris, having concluded his series of conferences here with prominent British officials.

Premier Briand and the other representatives of the French Government who attended the Franco-British war conference yesterday also left for Paris.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 2:16 P. M. De Luxe Compartment Car Train to Florida. Quickest, Best. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

VILLA NOT YET TAKEN PRISONER

El Paso Has Repeated Advices That He Is Captured and on the Way to Chihuahua.

CHIHUAHUA SENDS A DENIAL

Troops Sent by Trevino Said to Have Run Him Down in the Guerrero District.

LOPEZ TAKEN AND EXECUTED

Seventeen Other Bandits, Concerned in Santa Ysabel Massacre, Reported Shot at Same Time.

General Herrera Denies Villa Is Captured

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Jan. 20.—General Luis Herrera, in supreme command of the Chihuahua troops here, flatly denied late tonight the truth of the report of the capture of General Villa at the San Geronimo ranch.

All is quiet in Chihuahua City. General Trevino and his staff left tonight for the south.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 20.—General Francisco Villa is reported to have been captured in Western Chihuahua by Carranza forces and to be now on his way under guard to Chihuahua City, where, it is said, he will be shot.

Other messages from Chihuahua City assert that Pablo Lopez, the reputed leader of the band that killed seventeen Americans and two others at Santa Ysabel last week, was also taken captive with some of his men, who participated in the crime, and that eighteen of them, including Lopez, were shot.

The first report of the capture of Villa reached Juarez early in the afternoon, but no official confirmation was forthcoming up to a late hour tonight, although various messages, all from Chihuahua City, were received here, all tending to confirm the statement that the former chieftain was a prisoner.

According to the first advices, Villa was captured at Hacienda San Geronimo, in the Guerrero district, by Carranza forces under General Gavazos. Gavazos was last reported as bringing prisoners from Guerrero to Chihuahua City.

The Mexican Consul here, Andreas Garcia, stated that he had also received word of the capture. His advices stated that the Mexican troops were led by Maximo Marquez, who recently also captured General José Rodriguez, one of Villa's Generals.

Smelter Officials Told.

A message announcing Villa's capture was also received at the office of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and this obtained more credence for the report because the officials of the company stated that the source of their information was the same as that which revealed the first news of the Santa Ysabel massacre. This source, they said, could not be revealed because of the private nature of the message and the fact that the man was in constant danger in Chihuahua because of his position. They stated that they have confidence in the man's reliability and believed the story would be confirmed later.

It was rumored tonight that United States agents had sent the report to Washington. This is not confirmed.

The inaccessibility of the Guerrero country, together with the fact that the bandits have cut all of the telegraph lines, makes communication slow and it is believed that the first definite information will be obtained when the Carranza troops arrive in Chihuahua City.

The Mexican Consul, Señor Garcia, stated tonight that there was little doubt that Villa, if captured, would be executed, as there were many crimes for which the extreme penalty could be required. He went on:

"However, we will give even Villa a fair trial and court-martial, although he always shot his enemies down without a hearing. An effort will be made to fix the responsibility for the Santa Ysobel massacre, and Villa will have a chance to absolve himself of this massacre. If for no other reason, Villa could be executed for his threat to kill all Americans, and there is no doubt that he will pay the extreme penalty in Chihuahua City, should the report prove true. His Dorados, steeped in crime with him, will probably get the same sentence."

Consul Garcia stated that his confirmation of the report of the capture of Villa was based on unofficial but reliable information. He telegraphed at once to Chihuahua City, asking immediate official information from General Jacinto Trevino, military chief of the northern States.

At the same time a message was prepared to be filed in the event of formal confirmation, requesting that Villa be sent to Juarez to be executed at the race track. This message was written at the office of General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, who said he had received nothing official concerning the capture of the outlaw chieftain.

Hacienda San Geronimo, where Villa is reported to have been taken, is on the boundary of the Hearst property, named the Babricora Ranch, near the railroad station of San Tomas, southeast of Madera. The hacienda is located in the famous district where the Madero revolution had its inception and where Villa hid as a bandit from the rurales of Porfirio Diaz. When he quit his troops in Chihuahua, he went to this section, which is mountainous and harbors many of his friends

There he has operated with a small force over the Guerrero hills and the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains. It is thought that he was surprised by the Carranza forces sent by General Trevino from Chihuahua with orders not to return without Villa. They went from Madera in the direction of San Geronimo, and General Gavira said tonight that they should have been in the vicinity of San Geronimo today.

Reports received here have indicated that Villa was hemmed in in a triangle formed in the mountains. Colonel Maximiano Marquez was on the southwest point marching from Madera, Colonel José Alexondo was closing in from the northwest, while General Cavazos advanced from the southeast.

Few facts are known about the reported capture of Lopez and his band of outlaws, who participated in the Santa Ysobel massacre. One report says they also are being brought to Chihuahua City for execution. Another message insists that eighteen of them were court-martialed and shot by their captors.

Washington Stirred, Has No News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—News dispatches from El Paso stating that Francisco Villa had been captured at San Geronimo and was being brought to Chihuahua for execution lack confirmation at the State Department.

But the report aroused keenest interest, and officials acquainted with Mexican affairs said they would not be surprised, because Villa was understood to have been last seen in the vicinity of San Geronimo, in the lower reaches of Chihuahua State, about one hundred miles south of Chihuahua City, and official dispatches for a week have shown that General Carranza has been making extraordinary efforts to round up Villa by troop movements in lower Sonora and Chihuahua in the direction of Durango.

If the report is true and Villa is executed it will probably go a long way toward quieting debate in the Senate criticising the President's Mexican policy.

The State Department issued a statement today, based on telegrams from Collector Cobb at El Paso, correcting the impression that Watson, the leader of the Cusi mining party, whose members, with one exception, lost their lives in the Santa Ysobel massacre, did not have a passport. The statement says:

"Collector Cobb at El Paso telegraphs the department that Holmes has requested that the following statement, which is said to have appeared in Associated Press reports, be corrected:

"'Holmes, the only survivor of the party, has advised the department that if any safe conduct was granted it was without his knowledge.'

"Collector Cobb informs the department that the statement should read as follows:

"'Watson did have a passport for the entire party going to Cusi, in which my name was included, although I am not of the Cusi Company. I am an independent operator in the same district.'"

BORAH FOR QUICK ACTION.

Doesn't Care if It Re-elects Wilson as Long as Something Is Done.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Borah of Idaho gave out a statement this afternoon which seems to be directed particularly against those Republicans who fear that further agitation of the Mexican question may drive the President to intervention and insure his election. Mr. Borah says that to play politics by inaction, to weaken Mr. Wilson's chances of election, would be as indefensible as politics played by the President for the same purpose in more active ways. His statement follows:

"Some seem to think that it is bad politics to bring about a situation which may make Mr. Wilson a war President and thereby under all precedents insure his re-election. This does not appeal to me at all. I do not think we have any more right to play politics by inaction and indecision and a failure to do our duty than the President would have a right to play politics by getting into war next May for that purpose.

"If the lives of American citizens, both upon sea and land and American property can be fully protected in whatever manner it may be necessary to do it, and the President re-elected, I would rather have that than to have our citizens massacred, our rights ignored, our treaties disregarded, and have the President defeated.

"So far as I am concerned, if there is anything in it from a political standpoint, they are entitled to it. I am, nevertheless, in favor of decisive action, and I would not delay it an hour on account of politics."

MONDELL ASSAILS WILSON.

Calls Our Policy in Mexico One of Mischievous Meddling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Frank W. Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, spoke in the House today on the Mexican situation, sharply criticising the Administration's policy. In part he said:

"By following a policy, not of 'watchful waiting' but of mischievous meddling and impertinent interference, coupled with base betrayal and calloused indifference to the welfare and safety of American citizens, the Administration has lost the respect and confidence and earned the contempt of first one and then another and, finally, of all the people of Mexico. By the same process has the Administration subjected our citizens in Mexico and all who seek our protection to the sort of treatment likely to be meted out to the citizens of a country whose authorities have by their acts brought upon them the ill-will and distrust or hatred of a whole people.

"Now we hear strange rumors that the Administration had entered into agreement with the Governments of other nations under which we are bound to take no steps by overt act to avenge the outrages upon or protect the lives of our citizens in Mexico, whatever may happen or occur there, until we have received the assent and approval of such nations. I cannot believe the Administration has been disposed or has dared presume to enter into so humiliating an arrangement, at least without consulting the co-ordinate treaty-making branch of our Government."

REPORT OF DIAZ RISING.

Four Thousand Said to be Threatening Americans and Carranzistas.

EL PASO, Jan. 20.—About 4,000 malcontents are operating near Torreon, shouting for Felix Diaz and declaring that Carranza adherents and Americans are to be killed and all property stolen, according to reports of arrivals from Torreon today. About 300 Carranza troops are centred at Torreon. A week ago they had not taken the field against the malcontents, it was said.

At Velardena, southwest of Torreon, 120 Carranza soldiers who surrendered were killed by machine guns which they had turned over to the malcontents, it was reported.

The invaders, it was said, sent word to mining men at Velardena, which is southwest of Torreon, that "Americans and Carranza men looked alike." The Americans received fifteen minutes to leave.

The refugees said that the Chief of Staff to General Benjamin Argumedo entered the office of the Tlauhualalo Agricultural Company, an American corporation, and at the point of a revolver forced Harold Potter to give up a draft for $10,000. James Brown Potter of Chicago is President of the company.

Reports credited the malcontents with issuing an order declaring that after driving out all foreigners the best way to overpower the Carranza Government was "to paralyze all industry." The reports state that no Americans were killed, but some Spaniards were slain and all supplies confiscated.

According to information brought here, the movement is a combination of Zapata and Villa adherents with ex-Federal or Huerta forces, under the leadership of General Canuto Reyes, Calixto Contreras, and Benjamin Argumedo.

Near Picardias, it was reported, the big steel bridge at Flora del Jimulco was destroyed. By the time the Argumedo troops arrived at Gomez Palacio, it was reported the telegraph poles along the line of march behind them were hung with prisoners.

After the departure of Argumedo from Gomez Palacio, it was stated that the Carranza General Francisco Murguia arrived from Durango with 1,200 cavalry, and about 2,000 troops poured into Torreon from Chihuahua City.

BRITISH DEMANDING TIGHTER BLOCKADE

Public Sentiment Growing in Favor of a Naval Cordon to Cut Off German Supplies.

ALREADY MORE RIGID.

Commons to Debate Subject Next Week—Assail Statistics of Increased Neutral Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The expected debate in the House of Commons on the blockade has been postponed to next week, Sir Edward Grey announcing today that he would make a statement then. For the present he restricted himself to a protest against the terms of a question put by Major Hunt, who wanted to know whether the Foreign Office had been aware of the state of things demonstrated by American trade statistics, and if so could Sir Edward Grey say how much longer the British Navy was to be crippled by the Foreign Office, "the war prolonged, and many more thousands of our men sacrificed."

"The statement made in the question," said Sir Edward Grey, "is grossly unfair and entirely misrepresents the facts."

Meanwhile public discussion of the extent to which the blockade as at present conducted, "is feeding Germany continues bitterly. The Morning Post and the Northcliffe papers, which are leading the campaign against the Foreign Office on the ground that it is hampering action by the navy, have undoubtedly made a deep impression on the public mind. So has the publication of figures of American trade with neutral countries contiguous to Germany. The impression is deepened by an editorial statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Germany is far better supplied than official British statements permit Englishmen to believe. This is displayed prominently in the London Times.

Several papers which oppose the Northcliffe press and support the Government—it is sometimes difficult to determine which is their main object—publish articles designed to offset the statistics quoted. The Westminster Gazette's parliamentary correspondent says members of Parliament noted that "the farcical figures do not prove that the Netherlands are importing more than they actually took from all foreign countries in 1913. Other sources of wheat and maize being closed, the Netherlands are naturally taking more from America, and our Government is well aware of that fact and is not simply handing on thousands of bushels from America as a gift to the Germans. Proof of that fact lies in the recent appeals in the German press to the people of Germany not to eat their full rations of bread allowed by the bread ticket, and the withdrawal by the Government of the increased allowance on this ticket, which came into force last year about this time.

"If America were sending all this wheat and maize to Germany via the Netherlands this reduction of the bread allowance would not be necessary, nor would Vorwärts and other German papers insist so often that the manual worker cannot get enough to support him and that the miners are suffering in particular."

"If the Daily Mail would study the German papers instead of talking about statistics which it does not understand," remarked a member, "it would get a little nearer the truth of the effects of our blockade. But it does not want to do this, because it is out, not to beat Germany, but to destroy the coalition government at home by a continual process of sapping and undermining its prestige and authority. The House understands these tactics, which are principally directed against Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, and Sir Edward Grey, but the country believes the stories about our feeding Germany, and the government must do everything in its power to make the truth known and rebut these calumnies, or it may find it difficult to exert its authority in the administration of the law.

"The members, indeed, are well aware," continues the Gazette, "that the recent attack by the Harmsworth press on the government is only a phase of the conspiracy to bring the government down. It is pursued first in one sphere and then in another, and yesterday it was Mr. Runciman's turn to defend himself against the wholly unjustifiable insinuation. This, as members point out, is playing the enemy's game all the time, and there is a growing feeling in the House that a limit should be put to this constant campaign of detraction and calumny. If the government were to take action against its persecutors it would be surprised at the almost unanimous support the House of Commons is prepared to give it."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Whatever change is made in the British Orders in Council, it is absolutely certain that the grip of British sea power on Germany will be tightened rather than loosened.

This is the opinion expressed in a high quarter of the British Government, which is not yet convinced that the Orders in Council are not the best methods for bringing economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers. It is clear now that the Foreign Office will not come to any decision until it lays a complete defense of the present operations of the Orders in Council before the House of Commons, and this will not be done until the compulsion debate is ended.

At that time the figures showing exports to neutral countries having access to Germany will be vigorously attacked. Most of these figures, according to statements made in official circles here, apply to months preceding the actual adoption and enforcement of the Orders in Council, and also ignore the fact that millions of bushels of wheat which formerly found its way to these countries from Russia now must be replaced from the United States and Argentina.

There are signs that the Orders in Council are being more rigidly enforced than ever before. While the average seizure of ships probably has not greatly increased, it is asserted that more cargoes than usual are being ordered into the prize courts.

The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which was sent from Kirkwall to Liverpool to discharge certain parts of her cargo, is lying in the stream, unable to get a berth for unloading on account of the congested condition of the docks. The portions of the Stockholm's cargo which have been ordered into the Prize Court include beef and pork from all the Chicago packers, including Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Co., and a shipment of cocoa beans.

BRITISH MAY CUT OFF BEER.

Brewers and Distillers Using Too Many Ships, Says Cunard Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—"Before long the country may have to choose between bread and beer," said Sir Alfred A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Company, in an interview today in citing the brewing and distilling industry as one that was absorbing the services of the ships of the country on a gigantic scale. The net result of this, he said, was only a decrease in national efficiency.

Sir Alfred expressed the highest satisfaction at the announcement of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, that articles not strictly necessary might have to be shut out of the country.

"I do not believe," Sir Alfred continued, "that the supply of either ships or transport facilities ashore can be increased to any great extent without encroaching on what is required for the effective prosecution of the war. At present the strain on port and inland transport facilities is almost greater than the strain caused by the shortage in tonnage.

"It is doubtful whether we could get more merchandise into the country even if we had more tonnage, for the reason that we cannot handle the stuff. More tonnage would only add to the list of steamers in port waiting to find berths. The competition for freights can only be reduced by the elimination of the demand for articles not necessary for the support of the country or the conduct of the war. Otherwise freight rates will rise still further."

OUR CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE.

London Times Says That England Acquiesced in It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—The Times, which yesterday published extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES article on the British blockade policy, today has an editorial welcoming the views therein expressed. After pointing out that a proclamation of a regular blockade of the German coast would have to be supplemented by an extension of "continuous voyage" and "ultimate destination," The Times proceeds:

"No blockade was ever established yet without protests from interests and individuals in neutral countries, and we should have been prepared for outbursts of the kind which in this case would be fomented and organized by German agencies. But the Government at Washington, which has been constantly harassed by similar protests against our action under the Orders in Council, should be able to reply that these are recognized American doctrines, applied and greatly extended by American courts during the civil war and approved by the most eminent of American jurists.

"We acquiesced in the dicisions then given by American judges despite a stream of complaints lodged by British owners and traders, and the Americans could not possibly maintain that what was lawful for them when they were fighting for their existence is not lawful for us when we are fighting for ours."

DUTCH CAUTIOUS IN BLOCKADE

Press Silent on Rumors That Rotterdam May Be Closed.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20.—Officials here are reluctant to discuss the reported British contention that Rotterdam is virtually a Teutonic port of entry, and hence is logically susceptible to blockade, but the impression gained is that an effective blockade of a trade port, such as Rotterdam, in the present circumstances, is regarded as unfeasible and unthinkable. The Dutch newspapers have not commented on the reported contention of Great Britain.

Regarding the statistics published several days ago in London concerning Holland's increased grain imports, emphasis is laid here on the point that since the war Holland has been deprived of her Central European grain supplies, and thus was compelled to turn to the United States to cover the deficiency, and hence the enhanced figures.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf says military tactics prescribe a vigorous conduct of the war with a view of hastening its end, provided the bounds of humanity are not exceeded.

"Why not apply the same system to the economic side?" the newspaper asks. "It is to the interest of neutrals to hasten the end, and the complications that may result from a sharper British blockade undoubtedly would be less serious than those caused by Zeppelin flights across neutral countries."

WHY COTTON IS CONTRABAND.

British Explain Its Many Uses in Manufacture of Explosives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In anticipation of the expected attack by the United States on the legality of the action of the allied Governments in placing cotton on the contraband list, the British Embassy here issued a statement today on behalf of the British military authorities designed to explain the extensive use of cotton for military purposes.

The statement points out that in the form of guncotton a quarter of a pound of the staple is required to produce one pound of ballistite; cordite requires fourtenths of a pound of cotton for a pound, and the nitro-cellulose powders in military use consist practically entirely of guncotton. Other military uses of cotton mentioned are in the making of clothing, sheeting, tents, ammunition bags, and mining explosives. In conclusion, it is declared that, even if substitutes for cotton were possible, the fact that it can be used for military purposes justifies its classification as contraband.

From semi-official German sources recently has come the report that cotton no longer is used by the Teutonic powers in the manufacture of explosives, a cheaper and more desirable substitute having been developed from wood pulp.

AUSTRALIA PUTS ON EMBARGO.

Proclamation Prohibits All Exports to the Netherlands.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 20.—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

GERMANY CAN'T BE STARVED

Cologne Gazette Says Tightening of Blockade Will Fail.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21, (via London.)—"An empire that stretches from Arras to Bagdad cannot be starved, even if its enemies cut off all supplies from without," says the Cologne Gazette in an article on the prospective tightening of the blockade by the Allies.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that such a measure would greatly increase Great Britain's difficulties with the neutral nations, which, it says, would not allow Great Britain to continue to destroy their commerce. It adds that the measure would never bring victory to the Entente.

THORTON PRODS BRITONS.

American Urges Mobilization of All the Resources of the Country.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—H. W. Thorton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, who was formerly General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, at a meeting here tonight of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association urged the organization of the resources of the whole country to insure Britain's retaining a commanding position in world commerce after the war.

"The first thing required," he said, "is adequate banking facilities, and I suggest that a committee of live British business men be appointed to do for the manufacturers what Lord Derby has done for recruiting. I have great faith and confidence in the recuperative power of the British Empire."

Fight Maximum Steel Price.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Government's efforts to fix a maximum price on manufactured steel, according to the Central News's Glasgow correspondent, is threatened with failure, owing to the strong opposition of the steel makers, who hold that the market values are justified by the unprecedented high costs of hematite and the high freights, which are resulting in a great scarcity of iron ore products.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

SHOWROOMS in this building are flooded with light. On the south is 23rd street; on the east, Fifth Avenue, Broadway and the open sweep of Madison Square; on the north, 24th street; and opening to the west, a quiet *street-wide* court. Do your offices require unusual light?

Telephone Gramercy 3100

SWEDEN HITS BACK FOR MAIL SEIZURES

Forbids Exportation of Wood Pulp as Reprisal for Britain's Action.

PAPER FAMINE IS LIKELY

Controversy Reaches Acute Stage—Berlin Says First-Class Mail from Here Was Seized.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 20, (via London.)—A decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp goes into effect tomorrow. This order is regarded as a measure of reprisal against Great Britain for the seizure from steamships of parcel post packages destined for Sweden.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—If the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden is stopped a great increase in the price of paper in England probably will result. A member of one firm of papermakers said today that about nine-tenths of the pulp used in this country came frfom Norway and Sweden. British factories have considerable supplies in hand, but after they are exhausted it may be expected that great difficulties will be experienced.

The prohibition of the export of wood pulp will affect English newspapers, which obtain a large proportion of their paper and materials for paper making from Scandinavian countries. Commenting on the situation The Westminster Gazette says:

"This act of the Swedes is a reminder to those who have been urging a complete blockade of neutrals that these have a power of retaliation which may be even more inconvenient to us than the loss of our supplies. The paper difficulty can probably be adjusted, but only by concessions on our side. Interference with neutral trade may not prove quite such smooth sailing as some persons fondly imagine."

The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope, without any signs of settlement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely, and, according to indications, are prepared to intervene with something more formal than the inquiries with which they have already deluged the Foreign Office.

Protests from Sweden to England and vice versa have crossed each other, apparently without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began. British traders doing business with Russia and Rumania also are besieging the Foreign Office with petitions to have the question settled, as their business is certain to suffer from great delays, if the Post Office follows its plan to have the parcel post for those countries sent by way of Canada and Japan. The British Government has no information that first-class postal correspondence has been detained by the Swedish authorities, but this form of mail is bound to suffer some delay while the parcel post is being examined.

The British Government says that first-class postal correspondence on vessels detained at Kirkwall is not being seized or censored, but this mail is undoubtedly delayed while parcel post cargo vessels are being examined. For instance, the liner Stockholm, which was taken into Liverpool in order to discharge a portion of her cargo for the prize court, had 500 bags of mail on board, and even though this was transhipped, some delay would result.

Less is heard of the Government's interference with mails at Falmouth, but it is known that Holland-America liners are being carefully searched, and since this search includes the examination and possible censoring of first-class mails, the only way the liners can get away on time is to leave their first-class postal matter behind to be placed on board the following steamship.

This delay, coupled with several postponements of the sailing of American liners, is causing delays in American mails, and when an incoming letter finally emerges from the censorship, its postmark in some cases shows that it has been seventeen days on the journey from New York.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The long delay in the receipt of mails from the United States was explained today by postal officials to inquiring Americans as being due to the action of the British authorities. The German officials said that the British had seized 620 bags of mail, addressed to Holland, from the steamship Rotterdam, for the purpose of weeding out all letters intended to be forwarded to Germany.

A Berlin dispatch of Jan. 18 said that at that time no American mail had been received in Germany, except by Ambassador Gerard, for several weeks.

The seizure of 620 bags of mail from the Rotterdam evidently was made on her last trip eastward. She left New York on Dec. 28, put in at Falmouth, and reached Rotterdam on Jan. 9. On the preceding eastward trip 39 bags of mail were taken off by the British at Falmouth.

MAY CUT SIZE OF PAPERS.

Sweden's Pulp Embargo Likely to Benefit Canada.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—The Swedish prohibition of the export of paper pulp, says The London Times today, may result in the reduction of the size of British newspapers or an increase in their cost, but this will be only temporary, as, if the prohibition continues, other sources of supply will be exploited, particularly Canada, which would thus benefit at the expense of Sweden.

"The action of the Swedish Government," says The Times, "is an unpleasant reminder of our dependence on foreign countries for an article which might equally well be produced in the empire. Small encouragement would open up vast resources for us."

DECLARES KING TO BLAME.

London Paper Says Monarch Brought Ills on Himself.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—The interview of The Associated Press with King Constantine of Greece occupies a prominent place in this morning's newspapers. The Daily News, which makes the interview its main news feature under the heading, "An Angry Outburst by the King of Greece," says of it editorially:

"It is abundantly evident from the interviews, granted by King Constantine to German and American journalists, that the business-like measures which the Entente Allies are taking for their protection have inspired the King with lively resentment. That is not altogether astonishing.

"The conditions under which the Allies are encamped and soon will be fighting on neutral soil are an anomaly without parallel in modern warfare, and involve inevitably an attitude equally anomalous toward the neutrality of Greece. Apart from the occupation of the Saloniki zone, her railways have been cut, bridges blown up, certain of her islands borrowed, and Consuls accredited to her put under temporary arrest.

"Such facts can not and need not be disguised. They call for no defense from the Allies, as Greece has no one to thank but herself."

The Daily News argues that Greece broke faith with Serbia and that she was responsible for the loss of the Gallipoli Peninsula by breaking a promise, and also that the occupation of Saloniki was at the invitation of Greece.

"If German submarines have bases on the Greek coasts, The Daily News adds, "they must be hunted out; if the Greek railways serve the purposes of the Austrians and Bulgarians they must be obstructed or destroyed. That was the obvious and necessary corollary of the Allies' acceptance of the invitation of M. Venizelos to land at Saloniki. And when King Constantine likens his country to Belgium, he shows himself strangely careless of his reputation for honesty and common sense."

REBUKES BRITISH CRITICS OF WILSON

London Chronicle Says Section of Press Is Not Treating Him Fairly.

HIS POSITION DIFFICULT

Mass of Thinking Americans Support Him—Forbearance Under Many Provocations Pointed Out.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—The Daily Chronicle today devotes a leading editorial to comment on President Wilson's foreign policy. The editorial follows:

"It is understood that the President of the United States is now preparing a remonstrance to the Central Powers against their inhumane submarine policy. Germany, as usual, is pursuing tortuous diplomatic methods, striving to adopt a course which would not further humiliate her in the eyes of the world, and at the same time not lose her the American good-will.

"In the future the United States has further accounts to settle in regard to atrocities for which ample apology or other reparation has not been given. In the meantime, the German-Americans employ every kind of underhand device in the hope of creating prejudice against Great Britain and causing, if possible, friction and misunderstanding between us and the United States.

"While it is notorious that American public opinion is overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies, who are fighting the battle of democracy, and safeguarding humanity from barbarism, there is a section of the British press that is not treating the United States strictly as a neutral power. The attitude of our press on the whole has been considerate and correct toward the smaller neutrals, such as Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and also to Italy before that country became an Ally. The same cannot be said of the attitude toward the United States.

"Our Government, as dispatches and speeches by Ministers show, has shown all due consideration to the interest and susceptibilities of the United States consistent with maintaining our rights as a belligerent and reaping the fruits of our predominance in sea power, but many of our newspapers have not followed its example. They have not only been severely critical of President Wilson and his policy, but have treated the United States as if they were one of the family.

"The two English-speaking nations are naturally inclined to adopt a tone of frankness in discussing each other's affairs without any idea of causing offense, but that does not excuse the lack of appreciation of President Wilson's difficulties and of his policy during the war.

"Some of our writers even go to the length of telling him what he ought to do. We notice that a popular American magazine contains a symposium giving the reasons of English writers why America should come into the war. This is a piece of gratuitous impertinence. We have no business to advise Americans what line of policy they should pursue, nor is it right that we should treat the head of that great nation in a way which might be interpreted as being unfriendly.

"We may be sure that the enemy will take advantage of every indiscretion which we commit and of every tactless move we make, in order that they may strengthen their poisonous propaganda among the American public.

"President Wilson occupies what is apparently the unenviable position of satisfying neither side—the thankless rôle of the neutral who aims at being impartial. The Germans do not hesitate to attribute their failure to secure a general victory to the attitude of the United States. Comments in their newspapers, and particularly their cartoons, show almost as great hatred of the Americans as of the British.

"America has objected to the German submarine policy, while they say she has permitted Great Britain to develop new methods of blockade by the exercise of sea power. On the other hand, Great Britain and her allies have been permitted to draw unlimited supplies of munitions from America, including submarines sent to Canada in parts, have been enabled to float a loan on the American market, and have been generally regarded as friends, while the Central Powers have been looked upon as enemies.

"America has put up with all the irritation arising from British interferences with commerce and with the loss incurred by the bringing of American cargoes before prize courts.

"Our censorship of American news has been tolerated, even when it was no less than indefensible. This trend of American opinion has been gradual and progressive. It has kept pace with the ever-lengthening series of German atrocities in the war, it has been hardened by the duplicities of German diplomacy. It has been embittered by the disloyal and provocative activity of a section of German-Americans who have been the accomplices of the German and Austrian Embassies in committing outrages, creating riots, and almost instigating civil war in America.

"The personal position of the President has been one of exceptional difficulty. He has incurred the bitter and relentless hatred of all German-Americans. Besides the hostility of this class and the defection of the Bryan Democrats, he has put up with the powerful opposition of the moneyed interests.

"First, there are the great German bankers and their friends in industry. They are against him because they consider that he is too pro-Ally. Then there are the other financial houses and monied interests who are against him ostensibly on the ground that he is not pro-Ally enough, but really because his domestic policy is against the interests of the wealthy classes.

"Mr. Wilson is the standard bearer of a great movement. The mass of sane public opinion of the United States and the mass of thinking people, who are now silent, are supporting his policy, but most of the influential American newspapers which happen to be read in England are against him. Some of them, who are against him because they stand for certain interests, put their attacks on the ground that he has not shown more partiality toward the Allies. Others attack him more particularly because he is not in favor of a bigger military program.

"The press of America in this matter enjoys a freedom which our newspapers should not emulate. The President's attitude in face of them all alike is one of quiet disdain and of indifference to what people say about him, whether in America or abroad. He has had to face more obloquy than almost any man who has filled his position, but he believes that he is pursuing the right policy to safeguard the interests of his nation.

"The basis of that policy is the maintenance of treaty obligations and international law, and behind it all there is a strong feeling against the domination of democracy by militarism. If the British press and public took a little more trouble to understand him and were more conscious of the impolicy and absurdity of lecturing the great Republic on what its President ought to do, it would be much to the advantage of the Anglo-American future, and, after all, that future must in any reckoning be a large part of the future of the world."

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FRENCH CENSOR SEIZES PARIS PAPERS' EDITION

All Copies of Petit Parisien and Journal Seized for Technical Offense.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The seizure yesterday throughout France of all copies of the Petit Parisien and the Journal by order of the Censor's Bureau has raised a storm of protest in the entire press.

The Parisien belongs to Senator Jean Dupuy and the Journal to Senator Charles Humbert. They have circulations of over a million copies each, and both are regarded as sober, influential publications which have always complied with the requests of the censorship.

The reason for the seizure, the Journal says, was the publication of the note given out yesterday by the Consul of Montenegro in Paris. Its publication at first was authorized, but later was ordered stopped, and as meantime the editions of these newspapers for the provinces had been printed and sent out, the censorship, without notifying the editors or publishers, telegraphed to every town in France, ordering the police to seize all copies of the two newspapers containing the note. A few hours later authority was again given for the publication of the note, with a few slight alterations, but the police had already executed the orders, which have occasioned the present outburst of criticism.

The note, issued by the Montenegrin Consul in Paris, was cabled by The Associated Press correspondent on Jan. 18 and received here the following day. It was virtually an apology for the King of Montenegro and his Government in agreeing to surrender to Austria-Hungary, being based on press reports that Montenegro had capitulated.

Following closely on the Consul's note came the official announcement that the report of Montenegrin surrender was premature and that negotiations for an end of hostilities between Montenegro and Austria had been broken off.

JOFFRE EXHORTS FRENCH CIVILIANS

Stand Firm and We Win, He Says—After Victory He Will "Disappear."

PARIS, Jan. 20.—General Joffre says that the essential thing now is for the civilians to do their part in holding firm.

"If only the civilians will hold firm, that is the essential thing," said the French Commander in Chief to a deputation from the National Railroad Men's Union, formed to help the war sufferers. "If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory, not immediately or even soon, but eventually."

The head of the deputation said: "There is one thing which encourages us above all others. It is that the Commander in Chief enjoys the confidence of every one. People do not say, 'General Joffre,' but 'Our Joffre' or 'Grandfather Joffre.'"

The General smiled, more deeply touched than he cared to show. Then he said gravely: "I have only one object, the salvation of the country. After that I shall disappear."

GALLIPOLI INQUIRY WAITS.

One Will Be Made in Due Time, Asquith Tells Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There will be no inquiry at present into the imputations upon British commanders at Gallipoli contained in General Ian Hamilton's dispatch on the landing at Suvla Bay.

Replying in the House of Commons to John Redmond, who urged an investigation, Premier Asquith said that the Government had decided it to be impracticable under present conditions, as the constitution of a tribunal and the assembling of witnesses would necessitate the withdrawal of too many officers who were required in the field, but that everything was being done to assure an adequate inquiry in due course of time.

Today's heavy slump in Egyptian cotton in the Liverpool market is understood to be due to liquidation of heavy stocks accumulated at Alexandria in expectation of the Allies being able to force the Dardanelles, in which case the cotton was to be used to supply the Russian market.

MISS LALANDE'S RELATIVES.

Many in This Vicinity, Including Mrs. H. L. Eno of Princeton.

Speaking of Miss Ethlyn Lalande, who is held by the London police for examination as to her sanity, Mrs. Amos Pinchot said yesterday:

"Miss Lalande has many relatives in this city. She is a cousin of Mrs. Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, and also of the late Mrs. William Phelps Eno of Saugatuck, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

"She went abroad to help in relief work there and has been in communication with Lady Johnstone, who is a sister of Amos and Gifford Pinchot. The last letters, received by her friends in this country two weeks ago, showed no indication of insanity. The letters described her relief work and told of her visit to France to recuperate.

"I do not understand how Miss Lalande referred to Mr. Roosevelt. She comes from a Southern family and has no relationship to Mr. Roosevelt."

ENTERS BUCHANAN'S PLEA.

Ex-Senator Bailey Fails to Gain Delay for Congressman.

Ex-Senator Bailey of Texas, counsel for Congressman Frank Buchanan in the proceedings involving his activities in connection with Labor's National Peace Council, asked Judge Clayton in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court yesterday to allow his client's case to go over until after Congress had adjourned.

District Attorney Marshall said it was the wish of the other defendants for a trial immediately after St. Patrick's Day, and Mr. Bailey withdrew his motion, entering a plea of not guilty for his client.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ASHORE.

Crew Rescued from Craft Stranded on Coast of Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A British submarine has gone ashore off Holland, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau today. There was no loss of life.

Some of the men on board the submarine were taken off by a British destroyer. The others were rescued by a Dutch warship and taken to Holland.

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SIFTING LINCOLN'S NEWSPAPER VISIT

Federal Authorities Seek Man Who Talked with Fugitive in American Office.

ILLEGAL TO HARBOR HIM

Fine and Imprisonment the Penalty—Escaped Spy Gave Interview, Then Disappeared Again.

United States District Attorney France of Brooklyn has asked the United States District Attorney in Manhattan to investigate the action of The New York American, which published a story yesterday morning setting forth that Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the self-confessed German spy and alleged forger who escaped from a Deputy United States Marshal in Brooklyn last Saturday, walked into The American office Wednesday night, told his story, and then, so far as the Federal officials know, went on his way unmolested.

Mr. France made this announcement yesterday. Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, to whom District Attorney Marshall referred Mr. France's request, said last night that the investigation had been begun. The offense, according to Mr. France, is a violation of Section 141 of the Federal Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to "harbor, conceal, or withhold information concerning a fugitive for whom a process has been issued for arrest and imprisonment." The penalty is six months in prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

"I have not yet considered any action which might be taken against the newspaper," said Mr. France. "At present we are after the individual who saw Lincoln and allowed him to escape."

The publication told how Lincoln visited the newspaper office and gave the story of what he was doing while the secret service men of Great Britain and the United States were searching for him, also what he intended to do to the British in the way of raising the standard of revolt in Central Asia.

Lincoln was quoted as saying that it would be unjust to punish Deputy Marshal Johnson for his escape, remarking: "Not all the forces of the United States Secret Service could have prevented it."

Lincoln also was quoted as asserting that he was doing valuable work for Captain Offley and the Department of Justice, but that he would not tell what it was for the time being. He declared, it was represented, that he was in daily touch with the police and with newspapermen, and that he had even taken luncheon in the Park Row building where Captain Offley's office is.

Most of Lincoln's story, as printed, is devoted largely to threats against the British, intermingled with remarks that they fear him because they realize he "is one of the brainiest of men." He was quoted as assertng that the British authorities know he was disguised as a Buddhist monk in Central Asia for the purpose of spying there, and that he was going back to Asia to "get even with England" by fomenting trouble there.

Captain Offley Indignant.

Captain Offley was indignant yesterday over the reported sudden appearance of Lincoln, and made no secret of his anxiety to learn the identity of the man who saw the fugitive.

"We're bound to get Lincoln sooner or later," he said. "Perhaps within a week. It is impossible for him to go around like this without being picked up some time. That story of his about being in this building and chumming with the police is a yarn manufactured out of the man's egotistic imagination.

"But," he continued, "I can learn nothing of the story or its source from The American. I called at 9 o'clock this morning and asked them to tell me the name of the man who wrote it. They promised they would as soon as they found out; but they haven't."

Captain Offley said that the Government had given Lincoln no important documents to decode.

Marshal Powers in Brooklyn asserted that he expected to capture the fugitive this morning at the latest. He said he considered The American culpable for allowing Lincoln to get away, and added that a thorough investigation would be made.

At the British Consulate it was said that this latest exploit of Lincoln, the visit to the newspaper office, if true, was a disgrace to the American Secret Service and to the New York police. It was learned that the Consulate was going along with the case on the assumption that Lincoln was still in the custody of this Government.

For what purpose Lincoln was brought from jail on the day he escaped is as much a mystery as ever. Addison S. Pratt, his counsel, said yesterday that whenever he visited his client it was in the jail. District Attorney France would simply say that "Lincoln was brought out under care of the Marshal for what were considered proper and sufficient reasons."

On the day of his escape the prisoner had been in the company of the Deputy Marshal, and also of his secretary, Louis Szel of the Szel Importing Company at 359 Broadway.

Judge Chatfield said last night that he had received two requests from Lincoln to be allowed to leave the jail, one that he be permitted to visit a physician and the other that he be accorded better opportunities than the jail afforded to get his book finished. To the first request, the Judge said, he answered that Lincoln must arrange the matter of a doctor with the Marshal; to the other he sent a flat refusal.

McBride, Nast & Co. of 31 East Seventeenth Street are publishing a book of Lincoln's. They said they had received a letter from him since his escape, but denied that they had communicated with him. The letter read:

"I am free, not by the grace of any Government, but by my own scheming. You will notice the big headlines in the newspapers. It will be impossible for you to communicate with me now for a while, but the story of my escape and flight will make good reading some day."

Washington Starts Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Department of Justice began today an inquiry into the alleged appearance of the escaped Federal prisoner Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln in the office of a New York newspaper. The officials doubt the story, because, they say, much of what was recently published as coming from Lincoln was untrue.

It was said at the department that, while no decision had been reached as to prosecuting any one for conniving at the escape of Lincoln, there could be little doubt that such a prosecution would be instituted if the facts were found to warrant it. The prosecution would be directed against individuals who saw or talked with Lincoln, knowing him to be a fugitive from justice.

The Deputy Marshal who had charge of Lincoln when he escaped has been suspended, but this, department officials say, does not satisfy the requirements of responsibility in the case. It is not unlikely that another Deputy will be suspended. The Marshal himself may be called upon to make explanation, for nearly a month ago he was admonished that Lincoln was clever and probably would try to escape, and that no favors were to be shown to him that might give him a chance to get away.

That Linclon is still in New York and that he will stay there—for certain financial reasons—is accepted as a foregone conclusion by the officials, and they are prosecuting the search for him on that theory.

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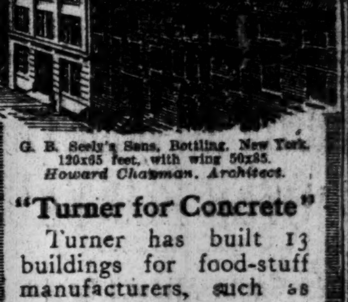

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FOURTEEN AIR FIGHTS ON BRITISH FRONT

Two Machines Are Lost on Each Side, According to London and Berlin Reports.

BOMBS DROPPED ON NANCY

British Troops, Using Smoke Bombs, Repulsed in an Attack on the German Lines.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Air fights and aviation activity generally were again yesterday and today a feature of the operations on the western front.

The British official bulletin reports fourteen different combats, in two of which, it is said, German machines were sent to earth. One British aeroplane was lost, according to the communication, and Berlin supplements this by stating that a biplane was shot down near Tourcoing by a German airman. Still another machine is said to have been brought down by guns on the Yser front.

The German official bulletin also records the dropping of bombs on French military establishments in Nancy. Paris reports that a German aeroplane dropped bombs near Luneville, and that another hostile aircraft was shot down in the same section.

The only encounter of troops was north of Frelinghien in Northern France, where the British made an attack with smoke bombs, according to Berlin, and were repulsed with loss.

The British official bulletin tonight says:

> In the course of fourteen fights in the air yesterday we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines. During the day we lost one aeroplane.
>
> Today we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines.
>
> Generally on the front the day passed quietly. There was less artillery firing than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report.

The Berlin headquarters' report says:

> Our positions north of Frelinghien were attacked yesterday evening by the English, who used smoke bombs. The attack extended over a width of some hundred meters. The enemy was repulsed with severe loss.
>
> Enemy artillery, according to the usual plan, shelled the church at Lens.
>
> An English biplane, carrying two machine guns, the machine being a unit of an enemy squadron, was shot down near Tourcoing by a German airman.
>
> On the Yser, fire from our anti-aircraft guns forced an enemy machine to land in the enemy lines. The aeroplane was immediately destroyed by our artillery.
>
> During last night we dropped bombs on military establishments in Nancy.

This communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> Between the Somme and the Avre our artillery bombarded near the railway station at Chaulnes establishments occupied by the enemy. A fire, followed by explosions, resulted.
>
> To the north of the Aisne on the road from Corbeny an enemy column was taken under our fire and dispersed. In the neighborhood of the Cholera farm a violent fire from our batteries caused great damage to the enemy trenches.
>
> There were intermittent actions on the rest of the front.

The afternoon report says:

> Between the Oise and the Aisne there were clashes between patrols last night in the region of Puisaleine.
>
> In the Champagne our artillery dispersed a supply train on the road between Ville-sur-Tourbe and Vouziers
>
> A hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of Lunéville. None of them caused any damage. Another aeroplane of the enemy was brought to the ground near Flin. The two officers on board the aeroplane were captured near Ogevilleur, southeast of Lunéville.

DARING ATTACK ON SKIS.

Italians Go Up 10,000 Feet Through Snow to Blow Up Blockhouses.

ROME, Friday, Jan. 21, (via London.)—The Italian War Office has issued the following official communication:

> Daring groups of our ski detachments on the night of the 16th climbed through ice and deep snow to a height of 10,000 feet and descended in the Upper Monte Valley, where under the enemy's fire they destroyed by mines two blockhouses near Sforcellina Pass and returned to our lines unhurt.
>
> In the Lagarina Valley on Monday our troops, despite hostile artillery fire, succeeded in enlarging our line of occupation on the heights north of Mori.
>
> On the eastern front an enemy aeroplane appeared Wednesday over Udine and threw two bombs in the environs of the city without damage. It was chased away by our artillery.

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GERMANY AS A UNIT IN WAR

Its Cohesiveness Is Emotional and Its Differences of Opinion Are Political in Nature.

REACTIONS OF A SOCIALIST

He Returns from the Trenches Proud of German Prowess and Heckles His Government.

UNIFYING EFFECT OF FEAR

Russian Menace Determined Attitude of Peace Radicals and Caused Internationalism's Collapse.

By GARET GARRETT.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Bismarck supposed that in the improbable case of two of his countrymen finding themselves in agreement about anything they would immediately fall to quarreling as to why they agreed. Germans quote this saying about themselves with evident relish. They love to disagree and to grumble. And yet they boast of nothing else so much as of their unity in war. This is not simply a contradiction. It involves an important distinction.

Emotionally they are united. Politically they are divided.

There are two kinds of families—those who care what the neighbors think and those who don't. The Germans had always been of the kind who don't. They wrangled out their differences with all the windows open, and spanked the children in the backyard instead of taking them quietly into the woodshed or to the cellar. The neighbors are continually expecting such a family to break up. The sons who are old enough to do so will leave home and the daughters will elope, leaving the authors of so much human discord to fight it out alone as they deserve.

It is possible, nevertheless, for the members of a quarrelsome household to be really very fond of each other, and also to be deeply, jealously, and romantically attached to their joint possessions. If that is the case, outside interference will unite the family for purposes of fierce resistance. Its reaction to a common peril may seem to be quicker and more positive because the natural human impulse to unity of action has been hitherto baffled by internal dissensions. The boy, howling in the backyard from the effects of a fresh beating, rises with the rest to repel the meddling neighbor. The rights of the family as a unit having been established by united effort, the boy sits down where he was and resumes his howling, and the mother, who has taken his part, renews her opinions of the father.

So the German Socialist rises and goes to the front in France or Russia to do his share of the fighting against the enemies of the Fatherland, on their territory, and then, on leave, returns to the Reichstag, still in his uniform, denounces militarism, states his horror of conquest in principle, and heckles his Government. If you sit down with him at luncheon he is a fair-haired, blue-eyed man, awkward with his sword, whose mind is like a moving-picture film on which pictures from two very different worlds have become hopelessly confused. One is a world economically perfected, in which everybody is happy and comfortable, by virtue of theories which he expounds in the Reichstag and elsewhere. The other is a world in which killing is man's immediate business, and in which the enemies of the Fatherland will be vanquished forever by strength of the valor he has seen and to which he has contributed his own. When you comment upon the strangeness of his situation he says:

"Yes, my American friend, you see it is this way. On the physical battlefield there is unity. On the political battlefield there are concessions. On the economic battlefield there is no peace, and perhaps never will be until ——." But he thinks, of course, that you would rather talk war, which is dramatic, living, and unwritten, than economics, which is all in books, for those to read who will. That is really to say that he himself would.

"Can you imagine what drum fire is like?" he asks. "You can't," he continues, without waiting for the answer. "It is so fast that you cannot hear the guns separately. It's like the beating of snare drums, a continuous roll. The men can't stand it long at a time. Every few hours you have to take them out and send others in their place. Those who come out were already dead in one sense They gave up hope. They expected to die. But when they are safely out hope returns. Nobody likes to die It is a relief not to have died. They rest and think and get their nerves in order—and then you have to take them back. That is hell! Everybody knows that at least one-tenth will die this time. For one in ten it is certain death, and, worst of all, death from which escape before had been miraculous Well, they go!"

He clenches his fist and makes the dishes jump. "They go! They are not afraid of the officers' pistols. That is calumny. They are afraid not to go. It is moral authority they fear. And only Germans will do it, he adds, more quietly. "The French will not go back into the same drum fire. New men have to be found. The Italians will not pass their own dead. Only the Germans will go."

He is very proud of it, naively so. He has seen them go. He has made them go. Though he disbelieves in war and militarism, in aristocracy and modern diplomacy, in racial vanity and national aggrandizement, yet would he lead his men again and again into that hellish drum fire for the Fatherland.

As to the nature of the war, the Germans are wonderfully united. There is no denying this fact. They hold in common, to begin with, a tragic view of their historical position. Modern German history is a continuation of Prussian history, and Prussian history is gloomy, desperate, and dreadful. Frederick the Great making war against all the powers of Continental Europe, during seven years, at odds of one to ten, and making it as Imperial Germany today makes war, out of his own people's resources, requiring tremendous self-sacrifice, is a picture to satisfy every longing of the fatalistic Teutonic imagination. The world is an enemy. The odds are overwhelming. Yet the miraculous is possible.

You cannot convince a German that he is not, above all, a peace-loving man, until his land is attacked. He believes it; therefore, in one sense, it is true, for a love of peace, though it may be contradicted by acts, may be a feeling and not a fact. He forgives his enemies almost anything more easily than this: that they forced war upon Germany. If you wish to debate it, he will insist that the alliance between Russia, France and England was from its inception and in its very nature an alliance designed to thwart the growth of Germany. He will add that, even so, clear as it is and was, still he couldn't believe it himself. He couldn't imagine England taking part in the war.

After war had been declared against Russia Germans gathered before the British Embassy in Berlin and cheered. That is pathetically true. He asks you, Why? The fact was reported in the English newspapers at the time, and the British asked themselves the same question. Why? In like spirit Germans embraced Japanese in the streets of Berlin. But alas! the Japanese, too, went over to the side of the hostile world.

This feeling of moral and physical isolation is a powerful unifying emotion in Germany. Fear is another. The "Slavic peril" is a dreadful conception. Pressing against the frontiers of Germany were always the Russians, multiplying calamitously and nursing an earth hunger insatiable. Do you question the earth hunger? Do you, really? Your Socialist becomes strangely emphatic. "During 100 years," he says, as if it were a State secret, "the Russians have increased their portion of earth, by conquest, by stealth, by sheer force of their mass, at the rate of 100 square miles per day." This, to the German imagination, seems a statement of appalling fact. That the monstrous expansion of the Russian Empire has taken place for the most part in Asia is no comfort at all. That is only because Germany has so far been able to protect herself, and not only herself but all the rest of Europe from the terrible earth lust of the fecund Russian. Notoriously, Russia coveted space in Europe; notoriously, she wanted dominion over the Balkan peninsula. She wanted the eastern Caesar's place at Constantinople. And with this all-menacing power, against which Germany alone stood as the bulwark and buffer to save European civilization—with this dark power France and England had made an alliance to crush Germany commercially!

The bitterness of this sentiment in Germany is abyssmal. It is compounded of the two most potent emotional elements—fear and hate. Russia is feared; England is hated.

But for the feeling of all Germans toward Russia, as a glacial period descending upon them with irresistible force, the attitude of German Socialists toward the war might have been very different. Herein lies in part the explanation of the utter collapse of the spirit of internationalism among the Socialists of Germany, whose readiness to take up arms against their fellow-Socialists in France has been the apology of the latter for having in like spirit taken up arms against Germans. Yet, until the test came, Germany was doubtful about her Socialists, who had so vehemently in peace denounced war upon any terms.

The radical Socialists were distrusted in Germany not upon social or economic grounds, but for patriotic reasons. The unpardonable sin of the Socialist was that he was in theory unpatriotic. He seemed to think he had more in common with the trade unionist of England and the syndicalist of France than with a countryman of his own on another social plane. That was why a German Socialist and a German Conservative could not be invited to the same house at the same time, or sit together at the same table anywhere. The Socialists were not people to say: "Our country first, right or wrong." They were quite capable of saying contrary things, even in a great political crisis, especially in the event of difficulty with France or England, for with French and English Socialists they had made vows of a peace which should transcend the narrow prejudices of nationalism.

Then came the war. It began with Russia, and with Russians the German Socialists had nothing whatever in common. So far from that the feeling of a German Socialist toward Russia was the same as that of other Germans. Their reactions to the Russian peril were all alike. There was the very beginning of emotional unity in war. The Emperor perceived this and gave it expression, dramatically. In his speech from the balcony he said that he no longer knew Socialists, Conservatives, Liberals, or others in Germany. He knew only Germans. France was the political ally of Russia, and when she kept that faith there ceased to be Socialists in France, discernible as such to Germans, but only enemies, all alike, fighting on the side of Russia. The logic of this, good or bad, is of no consequence whatever, so long as the subject is the state of feeling. That is as German Socialists now feel and have felt from the first. If they had not feared Russia as Germans they might have felt very differently in all respects. However, that must remain always in the region of conjecture. Nobody can say for sure what might have happened in place of what did happen, circumstances being altered.

In fear and pride, in a desolate sense of moral detachment, in a certain gloom of heart with which they are born, in the acute psychological necessity of holding fast to a faith in themselves against a world that calls them "Huns," in the quality of their imagination, in feeling a power beyond anything they knew before—by force of all of these things they are emotionally united in quite a wonderful way.

It is yet a quarrelsome household within, and through the windows come sounds of political discord. The enemy hearkening to these sounds, is led to believe that the family is about to break up in confusion, that the Government and the people are pulling apart and that the Government itself is disunited, the military power looking one way and the civil power another. The facts do seem significant. On Dec. 9, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the Government was ready to entertain peace proposals if the enemy had any to offer. A great many Germans had thought the Chancellor ought to say something more definite, that he should formulate the conditions on which Germany would consent to end the war; and that night there was a peace demonstration in the streets of Berlin. Would not any one deduce from such evidential material that the German people wanted peace and that they were divided as to the course pursued by the Government?

It is true that the Germans long for peace; so probably do all other people now at war. It is true also that the Imperial Chancellor's "peace speech" was a disappointment to those who thought the German demands and purposes ought to be definitely formulated as a matter of political expediency; but what really happened in Berlin on Dec. 9 was misconstrued on the evidence. The Socialists in the Reichstag had several important speeches to make following the Chancellor. By mistake, possibly by design, the session suddenly and by a snap vote was adjourned immediately on the conclusion of the Chancellor's speech. The Socialists made a great row instantly, and were so clearly in the right that the vote to adjourn was reconsidered, the session was reopened, and the Socialists made their speeches, in which they criticised the Government and supported the war.

But the afternoon newspapers went to press with the news that the Socialists had been gagged in the Reichstag. Cards at once were circulated calling up the Socialists for a demonstration, and it took place in spite of the fact that the reason for it had ceased to exist. It was to be a demonstration to protest against the fact that the Socialists had not been allowed to have their say about peace, and it took place after they had had their say, because it couldn't be stopped by its authors. It was an amiable and orderly crowd that filled Unter den Linden that night. The American Ambassador went about in it asking the people what it was about, and hardly one in ten had the faintest idea. There was no violence and apparently no thought of it. Nobody was hurt.

The Foreign Office, however, thought news of such a gathering in the streets, after the Chancellor's speech, would be misunderstood and refused to allow the correspondents to send out the bare truth. The Foreign Office in one way was wrong, because, of course, word did get out of Germany that there had been a "peace demonstration" in Berlin. It became at once a peace riot, and within a week French and English papers printed accounts of a collision between the people clamoring for peace and the Government wanting war, in which 400 people were killed, some by machine guns and some by clubs, pistols, and horses of the Berlin police. However, in another way—in its own way—the Foreign Office was right. The Chancellor's speech was very easily misconstrued outside. The English and French press generally treated it as a vast "bluff," and when the news of its having been so received reached Germany the natural reaction took place. Those who previously had inclined to criticise the Chancellor for refusing to state the terms on which Germany would make peace were now less certain of their own opinions and joined with the rest in wondering why anything Germany did or said toward peace seemed invariably to be misunderstood as an expression of "weakness." This had already happened so often that the dread of its repetition has become positively morbid.

All Germans react alike to every taunt, every threat, every insult and every peril offered from without, for that is emotional. On the other hand, there are probably no two Germans alive who could exactly agree on the politics of a war that began in the faith of self-preservation and has threatened unexpectedly to become one of conquest. There are those who think Germany's destiny is inseparable from that of England, and that the sooner they can reconcile themselves to that truth the sooner the war will end. At the other extreme are those who think the way to postpone the Russian peril is to embrace it, and talk of an understanding between Germany and Russia. There are those who think Belgium ought to be annexed and those who think to annex Belgium would put an indelible stain upon the honor of Germany. There are those who think the Zeppelin raids a ghastly futility which Germany will repent of, and those who think England ought to be made to feel the war on her own soil. Why England ought to feel it so, seeing that Germany has made war almost entirely off the soil of the Fatherland, is not to be answered rationally. There are many who condemn the sinking of the Lusitania, and many who don't. Some condemn it for political reasons and others on moral ground only.

The Imperial Government tries to be neutral. The Berliner Post, in a fit of enthusiasm, says in effect: "People want to know what Germany's peace terms are? Well, there need be no uncertainty that Germany will keep for its own everything it has taken. Those are its terms." And for that the Berliner Post is suspended by the Government. Then Professor Hans Delbrück, one of the ablest men in Germany, gives out an interview in which he argues ardently against annexation of French and Belgian territory, and says, of course, the German people will not approve of it; and then all that part of Professor Delbrück's opinion has to be deleted by the Foreign Office censor.

It is a significant fact that internal political differences have become more defined and have increased in variety, as the rim of hell within which lies the German Empire has expanded outwardly. Its expanding so has created new problems to wrangle over, and at the same time has given the family a feeling of greater security. A reverse in arms, which should throw Germany on the defensive at one point, would undoubtedly emphasize instantly the emotional unity of the people, and in the same degree diminish the political discord.

Necessity is greater than theory. The subject of militarism was broached to a scientist whose disbelief in it had once been scornful.

"Yes, yes," he said absently. "But after all, militarism is not a bad thing in war, is it?"

It becomes the business of militarism to save the Fatherland, as every German thinks, and of what use is a Fatherland that cannot be saved?

GERMAN PRISONERS FREED.

Immigration Board Admits the Four Who Fled from Canada.

CALAIS, Me., Jan. 20.—Four German prisoners of war, who escaped from a detention camp at Amherst, N. S., and were detained here yesterday, were formally admitted to the United States today. A board of special inquiry, which gave them a hearing to determine their right to enter the country, decided they were able to fulfill the immigration requirements.

The men, who gave their names as Gustav Hartwig, William Schroder, George Kleinworth, and Hans Neu, said they would leave tomorrow for New York.

Hartwig, Schroder, and Kleinworth say New York is their home. Neu said he owned a ranch near San Mateo, Mexico. Kleinworth said he was a traveling clerk for a New York banking house. Hartwig is a civil engineer and Schroder a marine engineer.

GERMAN STEEL MILLS BUSY.

Prices Rising and Delay in Delivery Necessary in Some Cases.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.) — "The German Steel Works Association, at its annual meeting," says the Overseas News Agency today, "reported that the price of steel blocks had increased 5 to 10 marks. The orders on hand for Germany and neutral countries, it was announced, were virtually sufficient to keep the works busy, and it was already necessary to ask longer delays for delivery in frequent cases.

"Rail plants have orders on hand nearly sufficient for six months, the report shows, and colliery rail orders are larger than last year. Railroad car factories are reported very busy.

"Bar iron prices, it was stated, have risen 10 marks (about $2.50)."

WILL NOT SEIZE WEALTH.

New Kind of Conscription Discouraged by Asquith in Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A suggestion made in the House of Commons this afternoon by William C. Anderson, Labor member for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield, that as a pendant to the Military Service bill another bill should be introduced for the conscription of all surplus wealth and landed estates, had a chilly reception. Premier Asquith declined to give facilities for such a measure. He reminded Mr. Anderson that considerable steps in the direction indicated already had been taken by the income tax, super tax, and excess profits tax. The Prime Minister added:

"I need hardly say it may be necessary to impose further burdens of this character. Meanwhile I cannot anticipate the measures which may be imposed in the future Finance bill by giving the suggested facilities."

DEFEAT PERSIAN REBELS.

Russians Rout Band of 1,000 Men Threatening Their Communications

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Teheran says that a Russian column has defeated a band of a thousand rebels which was terrorizing the people in the Enzeli and Resht districts (Persia) and threatening the communications of the Russian expeditionary force. The Russians took many prisoners and important booty.

The operation was difficult and entailed an arduous march through snowbound passes.

Need Clothing for Belgians.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, issued another appeal to the American public yesterday for shoes and clothing for the 3,000,000 destitute in Belgium and Northern France. Frederick Walcott, a member of the Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission, who has just completed a tour of investigation through Belgium, cables that "Extreme distress would commence in thirty days if the commission's services are in any way interrupted."

$1.95 For $3 and $4 Hats

Your choice of my *Derbies*, *Soft Hats* and *English Tweed Hats* at **$1.95**. The regular prices during the height of the season were $3 and $4.

$2.65 for *Smart Flannel Shirts* that were uncommon values at $3.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

NEW GERMAN PLANES OF GREAT SPEED

Small, Formidable Chasers Are Armed with Gun Firing 600 Shots a Minute.

ALLIES NOT BEHINDHAND

Aero Club Governor Says British Navy Is Supreme in Air as Well as on Sea.

A detailed description of the German "Fokker" monoplane, which has already shot down thirteen British aeroplanes, according to the dispatches printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was obtained yesterday at the Aero Club of America, where it was announced that it would soon be surpassed by machines being built in this country. Among those who said that the United States would soon again lead the world were Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Alberto Santos-Dumont, Henry Woodhouse, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

"This new German monoplane," said Mr. Hawley, "will undoubtedly bring out the speedy French and British biplanes, which have not been used in large numbers, I understand, because of the difficulty of having wide enough landing grounds for them at the theatre of war."

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said he had heard about the "Fokker" class planes of the Germans, and was surprised that they had not appeared in the news dispatches before.

"They are the smallest aeroplanes used along the battle-front," he said, "and can only be classed as aeroplane chasers. The usual Fokker is only about 39 feet 9 inches over the wings, and about 24 feet 6 inches long, with an 80-horse power motor. This machine, with this motor equipment, makes about 95 miles an hour. With a 200-horse power motor it ought to be able to make from 160 miles an hour upward. With the exception of the wings, which are usually made of the new transparent material, making the machine practically invisible, the whole construction is of steel tubing. They carry a pilot and gunner, or only a pilot, who also acts as gunner. Their armament consists of a rapid-fire gun, capable of more than 600 shots a minute.

"Both the British and French have machines that can make the same speed of more than 160 miles an hour, but they have not used them extensively because the Germans were not using them, and they are difficult to handle and trained pilots are scarce. This new development of the Germans does not mean that they will be supreme in the air, except in Russian territory, where they have thousands of aviators to the hundreds of the Russians. It takes several thousand aeroplanes and trained aviators to give supremacy.

"As a matter of fact, the British Navy has been supreme in the air as well as on the water during the whole war. This is largely due to the large number of 'America' and 'super-America' flying boats, made in this country, which are equipped with two 160-horse power motors. More than 100 of these great machines and about 500 of the smaller types have been delivered to Great Britain during the last year. One American firm has orders for 1,100 more, including some huge flying boats, which are veritable battle-cruisers. Several other firms are constructing large land and water aeroplanes with two and more engines."

Alberto Santos-Dumont told of the greatest aeroplanes that have yet been built here. They are the first tri-planes that have been built for war use, and are armored and have motors of 1,000 horse power.

"Recently I visited an aeroplane factory here," he said, "and I saw thousands of mechanics turning out from twelve to eighteen machines a day. Among the machines being built are those greatest ones, capable of flying 600 miles and carrying thirty passengers. These are about six times larger than any yet used and can store enough gasoline to carry them 600 miles at a rate of not less than 75 miles an hour. By decreasing the dead-weight load the fuel capacity can be increased to allow of a much greater cruising radius.

"This hydroaeroplane is built with three planes, 133 feet from tip to tip. Its length is 68 feet; the rudder area, 54 square feet; the fixed tail area, horizontal, 126 square feet. The weight of the hull and planes is 8,000 pounds, and the motors weigh 4,000 pounds, developing one horse power for each four pounds. Counting crew, oil, and gasoline, weighing 5,250 pounds, and bombs of 3,000 pounds, the machine can make 75 miles an hour with a total of 21,000 pounds, or more than ten tons.

"For its own protection this new triplane is heavily armored, and carries several of the new 3-inch aeroplane guns, which will make it a most formidable antagonist in the air."

DEFENDS BRITISH AIRMEN.

Tennant Declares Their Work Is Better Than That of Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, denied in the House of Commons today that the German air service had been developed to a point where it surpassed that of the British. He said the military authorities were satisfied that British airmen had given a good account of themselves in recent fighting.

The German method of fighting in the air, Mr. Tennant said, was of a defensive nature. The new Fokker monoplanes, which have been described in the press as superior to those of the Allies, are well adapted for defensive work, the Under Secretary explained, but are incapable of making long flights. If the Germans adopted the offensive and went behind the British lines, he thought they would meet machines equal in efficiency and speed to the Fokker. Nearly all the flights occur on the German side of the line, Mr. Tennant added, and therefore when there are casualties "the Germans, while concealing their own casualties, can advertise ours."

LINER RYNDAM AFLOAT.

Holland-America Steamer Saved After Stranding at Gravesend.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, which, after an accident resulting in the death of three stokers and the injury of four others, ran aground at Gravesend yesterday, was floated today. The vessel is anchored at Holehaven.

The Ryndam left New York Jan. 5 for Rotterdam, with 151 passengers and a crew of 200 men.

GERMANY EXPLAINS DEFEAT OF PAY BILL

'Thought It Better to Aid Soldiers' Families Than to Give the Fighters More Money.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In their reviews of the session of the Reichstag, just concluded, the German newspapers find fault with some foreign press accounts of the proceedings of the body, especially in connection with the defeat of the bill for increasing the pay of private soldiers. In its synopsis of the comment the Overseas News Agency says:

"In discussing the debate regarding the pay of private soldiers the newspapers call attention to the fact that this was misrepresented and misquoted in some of the foreign newspapers. The comments objected to declare that the bill lacked a majority because the Reichstag felt that Germany was unable to bear the financial burden in this time of war. The German papers declare that such an assumption is quite erroneous, since if such a view had been held no party would have moved the bill, which had previously been discussed in committee, and no one would have opened a discussion of the question. Besides, it is pointed out, it was provided in the same measure that the pay of some military and civil officers be reduced, showing that the social and not the financial reasons were considered the important ones. Finally, it is declared, the bill was not adopted because the Reichstag preferred not to deal with a question when the effects of its action might be far-reaching and could hardly be foreseen.

"Foreign newspapers, and especially enemy news agencies, are also criticised for misquoting Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, as they have already done several times. As a matter of fact, Dr. Helfferich, in the committee discussion, declared that the financial situation was such as to permit the war to be carried on under all circumstances, but that it was better not to burden the finances with provisions the effects of which it was impossible to determine beforehand.

"Secretary Helfferich in this connection called attention to the question of the private soldier's welfare, saying it was much more important how he was provided with food and how his relatives at home are cared for.

"'I am sure that we can obtain infinitely better results by these means with less money than by increasing the privates' pay,' said Dr. Helfferich. 'We all agree that financially it is not easy but difficult to carry on a war, and that it becomes less easy the longer the war keeps on.'

"The newspapers point out that this language reflects no different view from that held by all sensible persons all over the world, and that such views regarding the financing of war are held even in enemy countries. It is noted by the newspapers that the socialist member, George Schoepflin, voiced a complaint that Russian soldiers who had been taken prisoner were provided with tobacco and other luxuries, and that the same socialist member called attention to the fact that the Reichstag holds discussions on various matters and feels itself free to censure happenings just as is done in other countries, as, for instance, in France.

"Passages from the masterful speech of the People's Party member, Dr. Haas, are reprinted, particularly his statement that from his experience on the front and from conversations he has had with prisoners he had found that the intellectual level and the education of the average French and British soldier, not to speak of the Russian, were below that of the German.

"The member, it was further noted, had declared he had found that all German soldiers, even the most ordinary privates, knew exactly what their country was fighting for, and he declared he had been convinced that the education of the German masses along political and other lines was superior to that of the Russians and English. He dwelt also upon the spirit of unity and national comradeship pervading the whole German Army, a spirit which should be preserved and kept alive in peace times.

"As to the censorship discussion, the newspapers comment that the Government and all parties are in virtual agreement, and condemn local incidents, while the entire Reichstag was unanimous in declaring that censorship in war times was a necessary evil.

"The session as a whole, the newspapers agree, furnished an imposing manifestation of national unity."

WOMAN AVIATOR DEAD.

Passing Away of Miss Davies Last November Only Now Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Although it occurred as long ago as last November, the death is only now announced of Miss Trehawke Davies, an aviator who, with the late Gustav Hamel, accomplished several notable flights. Miss Davies suffered from a long and serious illness as the result of several accidents. She had practically recovered when heart trouble appeared, and she died suddenly in London. It was her deathbed request that no announcement of her passing away be made immediately.

Miss Davies became famous in April, 1912, when she and Hamel established an aeroplane record for passenger carrying between London and Paris. In June, 1912, she took part in the first aerial derby around London. Later she established another record, being the first woman to loop the loop.

TRYING EXPRESS MANAGER.

Weinacht Accused of Transferring 5,000 Marks to Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The case of the British Government against Edward Weinacht, ex-foreign manager for the Adams Express Company, who was indicted on three counts for alleged violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, was begun in the Central Criminal Court today. The prosecution sought to prove by evidence of employes of the express company that on Nov. 19, 1914, Weinacht, acting with an English accountant of the express company, transferred more than 5,000 marks (about $1,250) from the London office to the German agent of the company at Hamburg. This transaction was completed secretly, the prosecution contended, without the knowledge of other employes of the company, and an attempt was made later to conceal the alleged illegality of the operation by changing the entry books.

The defense, on cross-examination, attempted to establish that the transaction was consummated at Rotterdam after the funds had been transferred from London, and that Weinacht's intention in removing the money from London was only to make use of the money in Holland, since it was worthless in England. The case went over.

WARNED THE DUTCH AGAINST FORD PARTY

Message from Mrs. Andrews of Boston Caused Cool Reception by Pacifists.

MME. SCHWIMMER TALKING

Breaks Silence to Complain of Women Here—Says Ford's Gift Is Ready When Officers Want It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Friday, Jan. 21.—Statements made by leading Dutch pacifists tend to confirm the report that feminist leaders in the United States had much to do with causing Europe's reception to the Ford peace party to be a cool one.

Jörg van Beekendonk, Honorary Secretary of the Netherlands Anti-War Council and of the Dutch Branch of the International Organization for Durable Peace, received a letter dated Nov. 29 from Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, a member of the International Organization's Executive Committee, who referred to the "lamentable notoriety" attending the announcement of the Ford pilgrimage, and urged the necessity of combating the inevitable confusion of this movement, especially in Europe, with the proposals of organizations such as hers, which were not seeking an immediate end of the present war and whose work was likely to be hindered by the Ford attempt.

Mr. Beekendonk commented on this:

"On account of this, the Anti-War Council was cautious when the Ford pilgrims arrived. They invited the executive committee to luncheon, and Mme. Schwimmer came unasked. The results were unsatisfactory, Mme. Schwimmer keeping us away from the American delegates, who did not impress us and whose interests were apparently local. We finally decided not to work with the Ford party while the present influences were dominant. This means Mme. Schwimmer.

"This is more than a mere question of the personality of leaders. It is a question whether peace delegates are to face the realities or accept Mme. Schwimmer's fantasies. Some of our members, who were asked to be the Dutch delegates, refused. Today a law student came and told me that he had been selected as the fifth and last obtainable of ten intended delegates. He himself was chosen because nobody else would accept. He asked what he should do."

Mr. Beekendonk also declared that the Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, nominal head of the party since Mr. Ford left, and Frederick Holt, a Detroit friend, were going back to urge Mr. Ford to drop Mme. Schwimmer. The Anti-War Council is preparing a memorial for them to take back, attacking Mme. Schwimmer's record, and asking independent co-operation.

Miss Jane Addams's refusal to allow the International Committee of Women to support the Ford propaganda, which Dr. Alletta Jacobs stated Tuesday was responsible for the cool reception given by European women, is confirmed by Mme. Schwimmer, who, after preserving great seclusion on her trip, at last talked freely last night. She admitted that when the party was coldly received by the Scandinavian women she cabled to Miss Addams, asking if any message had been sent to Miss Jacobs. Miss Addams replied that she had told Miss Jacobs that the International Committee was pledged to the work of the official conference and was unable to change without an international conference and formal vote. She affirmed her own personal faith in Mr. Ford and support of the movement. Mme. Schwimmer added: "What Miss Jacobs told the Scandinavians is unknown to me."

Mme. Schwimmer was asked about the promised gift of $200,000 to the Women's Committee

She replied:

"Mr. Ford promised to give it for projected work which is not yet begun. He will give it to the officers whenever I ask."

"How about the $20,000 you promised immediately, causing the officers to start a magazine and incur heavy office expenses?"

"That is a detail of no importance," Mme. Schwimmer answered. "Owing to the chaos at the Biltmore, I kept forgetting it from day to day and afterward till Mr. Ford left the party. Nobody ever asked me for it. Dr. Jacobs is rich and can afford to pay what she has spent."

"What do you think the Ford pilgrimage has accomplished?" she was asked.

"Just what was expected," she replied. "It set everybody to thinking of peace. Even the press lies helped."

Mme. Schwimmer was asked to exhibit the documents which, according to frequent assertion, show that the belligerents and neutrals were eager to support the Ford plan. She refused, asserting that the documents were the property of the Women's Committee, which alone could release them.

Of the Americans who are leaving the party, Mrs. Fels is going first to England; Dr. Jones is going home, ostensibly to consult W. J. Bryan, Mr. Ford, and Miss Addams, but probably for the reason already given.

Judge Lindsey is leaving to work for the war orphans. John D. Barry is "holding on till he is thrown overboard." Dr. Aked is also going.

Apparently the Germans are willing to let Americans pass through the country, but not to enter and stay, as Miss Carolyn Wilson of The Chicago Tribune, who was previously acceptable, has been turned back at the frontier, owing to the fact that she accompanied the Ford party.

BRITISH RELIEF FORCE NEARS KUT-EL-AMARA

Aylmer's Troops Only Seven Miles From Town Where Townshend Is Surrounded.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—General Aylmer's force of British troops was yesterday in close touch with the Turkish position at Essin, and consequently was seven miles from Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, where a British force is surrounded by the Turks.

General Townshend, commanding the British troops at Kut-el-Amara, reports there has been no fighting at that place.

These facts were communicated to the House of Commons this afternoon by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. Mr. Chamberlain also announced that Lieutenant General Sir Percy Lake took over yesterday the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who has been invalided home.

163 TURKISH CRAFT SUNK IN ONE RAID

Russian Torpedo Boats Cause Havoc Off Anatolian Coast —Take 30 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—Russian torpedo boats swooped down on the coast of Anatolia on Monday and as a result of their raid no fewer than 163 Turkish sailing ships are lying at the bottom of the Black Sea. Following is the official report of the haul, issued by the War Office today:

> On the Black Sea on Jan. 17, our torpedo boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sailing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoners.
>
> Other vessels made their escape on our approach.

ATTACK SAROS BATTERIES.

Allied Warships Reported by the Turks to Have Been Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20, (via London, Friday, Jan. 21.)—An attack on the shore batteries of the Gulf of Saros, in which a cruiser, a monitor, three torpedo boats, and seven mine sweepers participated, was repulsed on Tuesday morning, according to an official communication issued tonight by the Turkish War Office. The communication reads:

> On the morning of the 18th an enemy monitor, protected by seven mine sweepers, and a cruiser, accompanied by three torpedo boats, entered the Gulf of Saros and opened fire, which was directed by airmen. Our batteries vigorously replied, and three shots were seen to hit the cruiser, which withdrew with the monitor.
>
> During the afternoon the same cruiser opened fire again and was hit by a shell, which fell on deck, causing a fire to break out. She immediately withdrew.

The Gulf of Saros is the body of water lying directly across the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Sea of Marmora. Part of the mainland of European Turkey comprises the northern shore of the gulf.

GERMANS IN GALLIPOLI.

Twenty Thousand Men There, and Turks Train to Invade Egypt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, The Times's correspondent says there are 20,000 German troops now on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and that in all the towns and villages the military and civil authorities are Germans.

The correspondent adds that the displaced Turkish troops are being sent into training for an invasion of Egypt.

TO STOP FALL OF THE MARK

Germany Said to be Sending Bankers' Committee to Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, is sending a committee of German bankers to Holland to devise means to maintain the value of the mark, which in the last few days hardly reached 41, or 41 gulden for 100 marks.

There has been extensive speculation in marks on the Amsterdam Exchange, where it is predicted the price will be 38 by Easter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—That Germany is exporting gold in order to offset the depreciation in the value of the mark is the conclusion drawn in official circles here from some facts which have come to light. It is pointed out that Isaac Rose carried, in addition to the German propagandist literature which led to his detention and handing over to the American Embassy, a bag of 100 English sovereigns.

Officials hold, in view of the efforts made by Germany to increase her gold store, the fact that Rose brought a bag of sovereigns from Germany and the assumption that other travelers are doing the same thing, that this is a sign that Germany views the depreciation of the mark as a serious matter.

A Dutch guilder is equivalent to 40 cents in American money. According to the above dispatch, 100 marks, which in normal times are worth $23.80, are now valued at only $16.40 in Holland.

AIDS DISTRESSED VESSEL.

The Siamese Prince Reaches the Pallentia, Which Will Be Abandoned.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 20.—The steamship Siamese Prince is standing by the steamer Pollentia, which is leaking and in distress, 700 miles from Cape Race, according to a wireless message received tonight by the Marine Department.

The Pollentia will have to be abandoned, the message said, and the Siamese Prince will take off her crew in the morning.

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RUSSIANS CHASE TURKS, TAKING MUCH BOOTY

Grand Duke's Army Less Than 30 Miles from Erzerum—Czar Sends Thanks.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—The troops of Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus are steadily pushing on toward Erzerum, driving the Turks before them. They are already beyond Koprukeui, thirty miles from Erzerum, having taken much booty there. The Russian War Office report, issued today, says:

"Our troops continue their pursuit on the centre of the Turkish Army. Despite the great strength of the Turkish forces and the excessively difficult local conditions, our troops developed considerable success from their coup. The enemy was thrown from his positions and retired, suffering severe losses not only in men but in war material of all kinds. According to latest particulars we captured at the town of Koprukeui, near Erzerum, guns, munitions, artillery, and prisoners.

"The Emperor, hearing of this blow against the Turks, has ordered his sincere gratitude to be expressed to the gallant troops for their exploits and their self-sacrificing services."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—An official bulletin, issued today, has this to say of operations on the Caucasus front:

"A battle which began here lasted until evening. The enemy's attempts to close in upon us were rendered futile by our counterattacks."

RUSSIAN ATTACKS HEAVY.

Austrians Report Fierce Fighting on Bessarabia Front.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Increasingly violent fighting on the Bessarabian frontier is announced by the Vienna War Office in the following bulletin received here today:

> The new battle on the Bessarabian frontier has increased in violence. Tenacious attacks by superior Russian forces at several places between Toporoutz and Boyan were repulsed, principally by the Budapest Honved Division. The enemy several times during the engagements entered our trenches, but were each time repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting with heavy losses.
>
> At one place the Sixth and Thirtieth Honved Regiments made a vigorous counterattack. The ground before the trenches is covered with dead Russians. On the fighting ground of certain battalions were counted as many as 800 to 1,000 bodies of Russians who had been killed.
>
> The front held by Generals Pflanzer and Baltin is under the fire of Russian artillery.
>
> There have been artillery duels in Eastern Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20. — The official communication issued today from General Headquarters reads as follows:

> In the region of Dvinsk our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column which approached Schlossberg from the west. On the middle Stripa we stopped an attempt by weak enemy units to approach our trenches.
>
> Northeast of Czernowitz, in the region of Rarinczle, we captured the sector of an enemy position. In an attempt to recapture the sector the enemy made five desperate counterattacks, all of which wre repulsed with enormous enemy losses.

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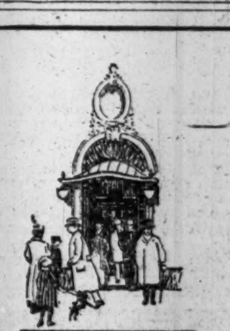

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RECOGNIZES NAMES ON VON PAPEN STUBS

Government Official Points to Activities of Some of Dismissed Attache's Agents.

SOME WORK LEGITIMATE

And Bankers Acted Innocently, He Says—Government Particularly Interested in Koenig.

A list of the payments which Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, is alleged to have made to German Secret Service agents and others while in this country, as shown by the stubs on von Papen's check books, recently seized at Falmouth by the British authorities, was submitted yesterday to Government officials in close touch with the investigation of the Teutonic propaganda in this country. One of these officials was asked to check off the names mentioned and to indicate, without violating any Government secrets, who the persons mentioned on the stubs were.

Some of the persons mentioned are widely known, while others are comparatively obscure. One of the persons named, it is said, was executed several months ago as a spy, and another is under indictment in Canada, charged with having conspired to blow up a railroad bridge at Windsor, as well as to destroy Canadian munition plants.

Money also was paid to Paul Koenig, now under indictment on a charge of having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal, and to Carl Ruroede, who is serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta for offenses growing out of the passport fraud cases.

In a number of instances the checks were drawn on the banking houses of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and of G. Amsinck & Co. These bankers, the Government official said, had acted in good faith as bankers, and knew nothing of von Papen's private or official activities in this country.

The payments as indicated by the von Papen check stubs, now in the possession of the British authorities, cover the period between Sept. 8, 1914, and Oct. 28 of last year. The first payment was to one "Caserta" of Ottawa for $300. A month later Caserta received a second payment of $200. According to the stubs George von Skal received two payments, one of $84 and another of $96.32, the second for photographs. Lieutenant von Wedell, who was concerned in the passport frauds, received more than $2,000, of which $800 was for Frau von Wedell; Max von Hoezen received $19.10 for "dumdum support;" H. F. Albert received $60; "Mr. Albert" got $120, while "Albert" received $15,000. To "Horn" $700 was paid; Ruroede received $340, Oberwager received $2,000, Paul Koenig received nearly $1,400, the Burg Fuse Company $600, J. E. Schroeder $100. The Chevy Chase Club received for a breakfast $28, while $1,000 was expended for a permit for "R."

There is nothing to indicate who "R" is. It was suggested that the letter might refer to Franz Rintelen, but there was nothing to prove this suggestion. In five instances the money, according to the check stubs, appears to have been paid out by Hans Tauscher. "Schulenberg," the German Consul in Seattle, received $500, while Otto Mahlow, who was "in Washington for me," got $100. Other names on the stubs are those of Taylor Ryan, of Fritzen, and Busse of Buffalo; W. von Igel, who received $1,000 for A. Kaltschmidt, and one "Glaser of Bridgeport," to whom Tauscher is said to have paid $157.

The Caserta mentioned is said to have been a German spy, who was captured by the British while operating in Canada and was executed in the early Winter of 1914. Caserta is understood to have been one of the first German spies executed by the British.

George von Skal is a former managing editor of The Staats-Zeitung, who was associated with Captain von Papen as a publicity agent and secretary in the latter part of Captain von Papen's stay in this country. He shared an office with von Papen at 60 Wall Street.

The name of Taylor Ryan of Buffalo has not figured in any Federal investigation in New York, and his business is unknown to the local authorities. The local officials do not seem to know anything about Fritzen and Busse of Buffalo.

An entry under date of Oct. 26, 1914, for "me and War Intelligence Office" for $200 may mean any one of many things, and so far as the Government knows may have been an entirely legitimate expenditure.

Lieutenant von Wedell was wanted here to answer a conspiracy charge in connection with fraudulent American passports. He was captured by the British, and it was said yesterday that one of the reports received by the Government was that he perished while being transferred to an English detention camp on a British transport. According to the report, the transport struck a mine and was sunk. A man named Gonzales, who is mentioned, is said to have been a Spanish friend of von Wedell. The amounts paid to von Wedell totaled more than $2,000, of which $800 was paid to Frau von Wedell, his wife, who is now in Germany.

Carl Ruroede is now serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta for a crime committed in connection with the passport frauds. Ruroede's lawyer at the trial was Charles A. Oberwager, who has offices in the Woolworth Building. According to the von Papen stubs, Mr. Oberwager received $2,000. Mr. Oberwager said yesterday that he never received a cent from von Papen or from any other German official. When asked who paid him for his efforts in behalf of Ruroede he declined to answer, on the ground that it was a matter between himself and Ruroede.

H. Tauscher is in the ammunition business in this city and is the husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer. The Government knows the identity of the man Glaser mentioned in connection with the Tauscher payment. He is known as "Doctor," although he is not a physician.

The Horn mentioned is undoubtedly Werner Horn, the German arrested last year as he was about to attempt the destruction of a Canadian Pacific bridge on the Maine boundary line. This was on Feb. 2 of last year. The reference to "dumdum support" is understood to refer to an effort made by the Germans to prove that dumdum bullets were being manufactured in Connecticut for the Allies.

The "Mr. Albert" who got $120 for "his salary" is not believed to be Dr. Heinrich Albert, the fiscal agent of the Germant Government in this country, although the item to "H. F. Albert" may refer to Dr. Albert. It is considered certain that the check for $15,000 which was given on March 11, 1915, was for Dr. Albert. W. von Igel, it is understood, was one of Captain von Papen's secretaries, of whom he is said to have had several.

The breakfast guests at the Chevy Chase Club on July 1 last were the present Assistant Secretary of War and the recalled Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba. Paul Koenig is the indicted Hamburg-American Line "chief of police" who is accused of having plotted the destruction of the Welland Canal.

G. Kaltschmidt of Detroit, another of those whose names appear, is a man accused in Canada of having plotted the destruction of the bridge at Windsor, Canada. A payment by Tauscher to "Preleuthner" for picric acid on July 10 occasioned much speculation. The amount of picric acid that $68 would buy, it was said, would not be sufficient to carry into effect any considerable undertaking. So far as the Government knows the purchase may have been entirely legitimate.

Clifford C. Marye, another of those whose names appear, is not known to the Government, neither is a Dr. Kiessling, who made a "journey on Aetna." The fuse factory payment of $600 was made a week before the arrest of Lieutenant Robert Fay, who is under indictment for having conspired to destroy munition-carrying ships.

It is understood that a Federal investigation of the von Papen activities, as indicated by his seized check stubs, is already under way. The payments to Koenig, the alleged head of the Welland Canal plot, it is believed will be made the subject of a very rigid inquiry as well as will also the items referring to the convict Ruroede, now in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Werner Horn, who is in the custody of the Federal authorities in Massachusetts, may also be asked to shed some light on the payments made in his behalf.

Certified copies of the von Papen check stubs are now said to be on the way to the Government in Washington from Ambassador Page in London.

J. B. Armstrong, New Rhodes Scholar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Rhodes scholarship for the State of New York for this year was awarded today to J. B. Armstrong of Columbia University. Hugh McKenzie of Cornell was selected as alternate. The awarded was announced by Dr. A. S. Downing, Assistant Commissioner of Education, who is secretary of the committee which made the selections. This committee is composed of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, of New York University; Dr. W. C. Rogers, President of St. Stephen's College, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

SCHIFF SAYS MAYOR IS A MODEL CITIZEN

Jewish War Relief Committee Holds Meeting in Honor of Mitchel's Recovery.

BANKER ASKS CO-OPERATION

Says He Is Proud of the Unselfish Efforts of His Race for the Community.

Jacob H. Schiff defined good citizenship in a speech last night at a large meeting held in Clinton Hall, Clinton Street, near Grand Street, by the Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers. The meeting was held in honor of Mayor Mitchel, to celebrate his recovery from his recent illness and return to public duties. Mr. Schiff, among other things, said that he had never seen a more efficient and businesslike administration of the city's affairs than Mayor Mitchel's. He set the Mayor up as a model of citizenship.

"We all like to be good citizens," Mr. Schiff said, "but many of us have such a little understanding of what good citizenship means. Above all it means to have only thoughts of the good that can be done your neighbor. It means a striving for the common good. It means to place the interests of the city and the community away from and above selfish considerations.

"I am indeed proud that of all the elements of this country none strives more unselfishly for the good of the community than the Jewish population. Let us all pull together to make this a better city to live in. Let us profit by the splendid example set by our present Mayor."

Mr. Schiff said that the interests of the community should always be the interests of each of its constituent parts, and told of a letter that he had just sent in reply to a request to make a speech in another city on the subject of "How the Preparedness Program Affects Jewish Interests." He said that he had written that the subject proposed involved an unpatriotic thought, and that all creeds and nationalities were affected alike.

"We must never consider in the first instance that we are Jews," continued Mr. Schiff. "I permit myself to say this because I believe that I am a good Jew, and the Jewish interests are as close to my heart as they can be to anybody's."

As a souvenir of the occasion a replica, four feet in height, of a striking bronze statue called "The Exile," which is owned by Mr. Schiff, was presented to the Mayor. It depicts an aged Jew, facing a wind which blows his hair and garments back, with a Bible in his hand, a child in his arm and his small pack of belongings on his back.

In the afternoon a benefit performance for the Relief Committee was given at the Pessler Theatre, at Second Avenue and Second Street, at which approximately $500 was raised for the fund. Mayor Mitchel and a number of city officials attended the performance. The performers were Jacob P. Adler, Boris Tomaschefsky, Mme. Kalich, and David Kessler, and they gave an act each of their best plays.

Among other speakers at last evening's reception were Joseph Barondess, who presided; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Civil Service Commission. Some of the persons attending the reception were Police Commissioner Woods, Corporation Counsel Hardy, Commissioner of Licenses Bell, Dr. Edward W. Stitt, Superintendent of Public Schools; John S. Marcus, President of the Bank of the United States; Tenement House Commissioner Murphy and Samuel Koenig, the Republican leader.

In a brief speech of appreciation, Mayor Mitchel said of the Jewish population:

"Of all the races that come from Europe, the Jews stand out for their response to civic duty and responsibility."

The Mayor spoke of the things his Administration is seeking to accomplish and said that the city is ready to spend all of the money needed to keep every department up to the highest standard, but that he considered it the part of the ideal economy to demand positive proof of the needs of the various departments before making large appropriations. He said that the night schools were not to be closed, and characterized reports that have been circulated to that effect as intentional misrepresentations.

CATCH OKUMA'S ASSAILANT.

Bomb Thrower Confesses His Attack on Japanese Premier.

TOKIO, Jan. 20.—Four young political agitators have been arrested for the recent attempt on the life of Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier. The ringleader of the group, Umataro Shimomura, confessed that he threw the bombs.

On Jan. 12 two bombs were thrown at Count Okuma's automobile as he was returning from a dinner at the Imperial Palace given in honor of Grand Duke Michailovitch of Russia. The Premier was not injured.

GIVES A SPEED-UP DINNER.

McAdoo Entertains Congressmen to Spur Legislative Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary McAdoo entertained more leaders of the Senate and House at dinner tonight, one object of the gathering, it is understood, being to discuss the legislative program and to devise plans for "speeding up" Congress.

The inactivity of both houses, which have now been in session six weeks without accomplishing any part of the major legislative program, it is believed, is causing anxiety in Administration circles. The McAdoo dinner of tonight, one of a series which the Secretary of the Tresaury is giving to the Congressional leaders, probably will have an influence upon the legislative program and enlist the leaders of the two bodies in an effort to have both Senate and House get down to business.

Among those invited to meet the Secretary tonight were Senators Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of Finance; Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of Rules, and Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of Naval Affairs, Speaker Clark and Representatives Fitzgerald, Adamson, Henry, and Page, who head important committees or sub-committees in the House.

Secretary McAdoo recently entertained the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee and discussed with them the revenue situation, but no decision was reached regarding the revenue program.

DENOUNCES LITERACY TEST.

Louis Marshall Attacks Argument of Trainmen's Spokesman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two sons of foreign-born parents—one a former railway section hand and the other the son of a track walker, both now men of prominence—spoke for and against the literary test section of the immigration bill today before the House Immigration committee.

Vice President Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who once was a section hand, indorsed it, contending that the foreign illiterate sought this country principally in times of prosperity, worked for a smaller wage than the native citizen, and returned to his native shores when times became hard.

"The only difference between Mr. Fitzpatrick and me is that he would close the door that was left open for his father and I would leave it open for the others," said Louis Marshall, the New York lawyer, whose father was a track walker. "It is unjust, unfair, and un-American. Are we to bar these people to protect the old American of one generation? Shame! Shame, I say for the man who will admit that in this country of so many opportunities he is without the stamina to compete with the poor immigrant."

The committee, it is thought, will vote on its report before adjourning for the week.

PUT IN NEW GUNS TO PROTECT CITY

Continued from Page 1.

would be wise, as General Wood suggested yesterday, to take over the present militia officers without sifting, since a worse system than that under which they are now chosen could hardly be devised and while many of them are doubtless capable, others would be a serious source of weakness.

"These men should be trained much as the State militia now is, and I believe that in two years' service they could be put into as good condition as my the proposed six months' intensive training.

"There is nothing in the hope that we are nearing the end of wars," said General Carter in answer to a question. "The animosities and rivalries of nations will continue, however much we deplore them, so long as nations trade. Each nation tries to get for its own people the best opportunities possible and this means that others must be put at a disadvantage. Any nation which takes part in these rivalries has got to be ready to fight."

DANIELS FOR DISARMAMENT.

But Meanwhile He Says We Must Prepare for Emergencies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Daniels supported the Administration's preparedness program before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but he told the committee, nevertheless, that he had hopes that eventually the United States might be able to take the lead in a movement to stop battleship building. The Secretary was before the committee to discuss the bill for the appointment of additional midshipmen to Annapolis.

"In the present state of world madness," said Secretary Daniels, "when we are at peace and all the rest of the world is at war, I should say that even if we are not in actual danger we ought to inoculate against the germs of the disease. We hope to see the day come when we can stop the competitive building of naval armaments. When this war ends we hope to be able to invite all the nations to come together and agree to stop building.

"The fact that we are building at a rapid rate and are big and strong will enable us to appeal to those other nations and show them the futility of keeping up this race."

Mr. Daniels said it will be about five years before the department could obtain any benefit from the pending bill to increase the number of midshipmen at Annapolis. This was incidental to a discussion of the shortage of officers, which developed that it was the practice of the department when a battleship is temporarily out of commission to transfer the disabled vessel's officers and men to another ship.

DANIELS IN A WAR DEBATE.

Takes Issue with De Forest's Criticism of President Wilson's Policy.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—At the annual dinner tonight of the Trenton Engineers' Club, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Lee De Forest of New York, the wireless inventor, were the guests of honor. Mr. Daniels' indorsed President Wilson's policy vigorously, while Mr. De Forest was cheered when he declared that the United States had stood by and countenanced murder on the seas and violations of neutrality until the country had not a friend among the nations of the earth. Mr. Daniels, on the other hand, decried the pessimism of those who go to bed at night expecting to find America annihilated when they awake in the morning.

Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican State Chairman, who is President of the Engineers' Club, presided at the dinner.

Mr. De Forest said the situation facing the United States spelled peril. He advocated compulsory military service and declared that preparedness was the only thing that would save us from war.

Mr. Daniels took issue with the inventor and asserted that the Wilson policy of keeping peace had gained this country the friendship of the other nations. He outlined in detail the Administration's preparedness plans and indorsed them fully.

In his address Mr. De Forest said:

"Long before Representative Augustus P. Gardner let the ugly facts out to Congress did Europe know that we have on land sufficient big sea coast guns and ammunition for them to last for about one hour in battle. Too long has this senseless censorship kept us in childish ignorance of our defenseless state. Our national bird is no longer the eagle, but the ostrich with his head buried in the sands of blind ignorance, his tail exposed to any plucker near enough to enter our little zoo.

"We must have compulsory military service. Militia or voluntary service is a farce and a fraud which will spell ruin if we rely on it. We must have a standing army of 200,000 men and 45,000 officers, backed by a national force of citizens trained in arms under a universal and obligatory system. This body should be of no less strength than 2,000,000 men, fully equiped, and with a large reserve supply of artillery and ammunition."

NEED 2,000 AEROPLANES.

Douglas Wardrop Tells Women How We Lag in Air Equipment.

Douglas Wardrop, editor of The Aerial Age, told the members of the National Special Aid Society, a women's defense organization, affiliated with the National Security League, yesterday that the aerial program for the Army and Navy Departments was totally inadequate, and that the United States was in danger of dropping behind all the first and second class powers and their colonies in the matter of aerial defense.

"There is an important question for you to decide," he said, "whether you want the United States to be with the first and second class powers or with their colonies. We need 2,000 aeroplanes, we have but twenty, and the published estimates of the War and Navy Departments for next year provide for less than 150 aeroplanes in all."

VILLARD ATTACKS WILSON.

Declares Preparedness Program Is Only a Bid for Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Oswald Garrison Villard of New York before a mass meeting called today by the Anti-Preparedness Committee declared that President Wilson had changed from opposition to preparedness to advocacy of greatly enlarged defenses for the simple purpose of assisting his campaign of re-election. Presumably by this statement Mr. Villard implied that the preparedness program was popular throughout the country.

"This President of ours," said Mr. Villard, "whose dread last year was 'armed camps' in America, now proposes not only the greatest naval program ever planned in a single year since Christendom began, with one possible exception, but also asks for military forces of such size that by 1918 we should have actually in service, afloat and ashore, 740,000 men, exclusive of citizens and students in camps. This is 100,000 more than the entire German Regular Army at the outbreak of the war, that army which was universally denounced as the greatest menace to freedom the world had ever seen.

"What business man would dream of enlarging his plant and taking on new risks when by waiting a single year a number of unknown factors could be solved? I venture to say that no one would who was not a candidate for political office."

FIGHT IN SENATE OVER BLOCKADE

Continued from Page 1.

Jefferson, England may feel the desire of absorbing the commerce of Germany and of starving her people, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss or of making us the instrument of it."

"Germany and Austria have a population of over 110,000,000 people. It is estimated that perhaps 10 per cent. of these are under arms. Certainly over 90,000,000 people in these two countries are noncombatants. By every rule of international law citizens of the United States have the right to ship to these non-combatants for their use, through the neutral ports of Northern Europe, all the foodstuffs they wish to buy. The same is equally true of raw cotton.

"Raw cotton is the great commodity used to clothe the world. So that Great Britain is suppressing the shipment of foodstuffs and clothing to the noncombatant population of her enemy, in utter defiance of established rules of international law, in utter defiance of rules which all her present statesmen have within the last five years declared to be the correct rules of international law, and rules which they insist Great Britain, in case of war, could safely rely upon, because the United States would not permit them to be broken.

"Great Britain cannot hope to accomplish anything so far as the immediate effect of the war is concerned by this lawlessness. We may find a resolution for their course so far as cotton is concerned. The manufacture and exportation of cotton fabrics has been a great industry in Germany. The marvelous skill of these people as mechanics, their superiority as chemists have made markets in the world for their manufactured products which have seriously encroached upon English commerce.

"If cotton can be kept out of Germany and the exports from Germany suppressed, then perhaps England may capture this trade and help her own commerce."

Nelson Assails Germans.

Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, who was born in Norway, said he agreed with the conclusions of Mr. Smith, but that the total number of merchant vessels belonging to Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden sunk by submarines and mines since the beginning of the war was 134. Of these, 103 had been sunk by German submarines, 30 by mines, some German and, perhaps, some English, and one by a war vessel, he said.

"But," continued Mr. Nelson, "there is a difference between the British and the German method of dealing with the neutral commerce of these countries. The British have held up the ships and taken them into port, searched their cargoes, and taken out whatever seemed improper, but in the main they have let the ships go; they have not destroyed them. On the other hand, the Germans have not only destroyed the cargoes, but also the ships, and in many instances have killed the sailors and crew. These little countries are helpless. They have been obliged to submit to this kind of treatment. When the United States takes up this matter of protecting commerce I want it to consider, also, and take into consideration the commerce of these neutral countries which are unable to protect themselves."

Senator Williams of Mississippi said there never was a war between two great powers where the rights of neutrals were strictly protected. Mr. Williams said that although he was not a political admirer of ex-President Roosevelt, there was one utterance of his worth putting into the minds of all because it was true, and that was that "any comparison between what the United States owes to her citizens in connection with the sacrifice of life and what she owes to them in connection with the sacrifice of property is a comparison between murder and petty larceny."

"It was the Federal Navy that whipped the South," he said, "by first starving the civilian population and the army afterward. But war is war and not a system of caressing. There was a time when Sherman was regarded as a barbarian for having burned Atlanta, and Admiral Semmes was looked upon as a pirate, but what they did was absolutely angelic in comparison with what has lately been done in the European wars. Who ever thought at that time that any assassin of the sea had a right without warning to shoot and sink men, women, and children upon unarmed merchant ships?

"Cotton is worth 12.38 cents a pound spot in the Memphis market. If peace came tomorrow, cotton would not be worth over 10 cents a pound. Whatever else this war has done, it has not lowered the price of cotton. For the first four or six months of the war, the war did lower the price because it dislocated the entire financial and trade exchange systems. But at present what is becoming of the cotton crop?

"Why, Great Britain, France, and Italy and their dependencies in normal times take 73 per cent. of our entire cotton exports, and 73 per cent. is going to them now. More than that is going to them, for the neutral countries are not only getting their share, but a little bit more, so that it is about 83 per cent. that is not interfered with.

"If the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Smith) could have his way and the measures which he advocates were enacted, they would result in non-intercourse with the Allies unless the Allies are going to stand still like a lot of whipped curs while they are engaged in a war for life and liberty, and obey the ukase of Congress, with 90,000 men in the army behind it and a fourth-rate navy. It is absurd to suppose that they would be cowardly enough to stand bullying from a nation which cannot bully because it has nothing to bully with. To say to Great Britain and her allies that we purpose putting an embargo on munitions of war contrary to our traditional policy unless they change their blockade, which seems to be wonderfully effective, because it stops every ship, which the civil war blockade did not do, and expect them to sit down in a fight which they believe to be for the liberty and independence of the world against a new Roman Empire revamped and revarnished, is absurd. What would follow if we did? Commercial non-intercourse. Then what would become of cotton? Cut off the British, French, and Italian markets, and their dependencies, and cotton would not be worth four cents week after next.

Good and Evil Arrayed.

"I dislike arguing a great international question from the standpoint of special interests, though it be my own interests. I do not think the fact that I might or might not be bankrupted by this war temporarily is a sufficient reason for undertaking to let German or English or French or Russian or Italian soldiers kill American boys summoned to the colors.

"I have come to the conclusion that the forces making for peace and liberty and honor and contract keeping and righteousness have got somehow to whip the forces that are fighting for the other thing, and I would hurl foul scorn if I ever came to the conclusion that I had no right to fight for liberty and righteousness and national independence against world domination and somebody's place in the sun if it became necessary to fight—and I am no combatant either.

"But it is about time you were recognizing facts, and above all things I do not want to see Dixie put in the attitude of seeming to care just as much about property as about life, and especially a particular property, which is cotton. I do not want to see it care more about that than about women and children, who go down unknelled, unsung, unshriven, and unwarned to their graves in the sea, not upon German soil, but upon the high seas, the property of no Government and of no power, and upon unarmed merchant vessels.

"Until that question is settled I do not purpose joining in any movement to nag the President of the United States. I do not believe the men who followed Jackson and Lee are yet ready to put cotton and human life upon the same basis, especially when they have sense enough to know that it would not help cotton if they did. The only hope for cotton is the English, French, Italian, and neutral markets."

Mr. Hitchcock asked Mr. Williams what he would do when a country defied the protests of this country against the outraging of our rights as a neutral.

"The Senator from Mississippi says," declared Mr. Hitchcock, "that he would not assert our neutral rights because our army and navy are inadequate, and that he would not assert through the powers of Congress commercial measures to compel a country to recognize our neutral rights. What would he do then?"

"If I ever made any such statement," replied Mr. Williams, "it must have been in a dream. What would I do? That is a pertinent question. I would do what the United States did during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars and at other times when we were faced with this unfortunate situation of maddened belligerent nations not respecting neutrals' rights. I would lodge my protest and stand by the principle of international law rather than fight about money, if the sole cause of the quarrel were money or merchandise. I would wait until the people to whom I was to appeal had become sober and cool, and then I would accomplish about what the United States did in the Geneva award. All quarrels about money can be cured with money. I would not kill one human being because of mere property or mere dollars until I had been able at least to appeal to a cool and self-possessed court not maddened by war passion."

"I should like to hear the Senator express an opinion about another issue besides money," persisted Mr. Hitchcock. "Does the Senator know anything about the violation of the mails of the United States upon the high seas? Does he know that sixty-three bags of mail sent upon a Holland boat to a neutral country were seized and taken upon British soil, and have not yet been released? Now, suppose that sovereign right is not respected by Great Britain, what would the Senator do under those circumstances if he would not fight and would not pass legislation?"

"What the Senator wants me to say, I suppose," replied Mr. Williams, "is that I would agree to declare war upon Great Britain and have a lot of Irish, English, Welsh, Scotch, and Americans and Canadians killed because my mail had been interfered with. Well, I decline to do it. I do not know how important his mail is, but mine is not important enough for that, and I do not think the mail of the average citizen is, unless it is some spy within the United States bearing the title of an American citizen while he professes allegiance to some foreign Government, and as far as he is concerned I do not care whether his mail is interfered with or not."

Accuses British Censors.

"Does the Senator know," asked Mr. Hitchcock, "what the British instructions are to censors who examine American mail?"

"Nobody does precisely," retorted Mr. Williams.

"The Senator is mistaken," said Mr. Hitchcock, drawing a paper from his pocket. "I have the confidential—"

"I do not care about details," snapped Mr. Williams. "I am not going to shed one drop of American or Canadian blood on account of any confounded—(laughter)—I beg pardon—on account of any action of the British censors with regard to letters and post matter. It is absolutely immaterial what they have said."

Mr. Hitchcock said that letters containing bills of lading had been opened and examined and prices taken, and all had gone to a central authority where they were communicated to British manufacturers and shipping agents so that they knew the secrets of American business men and might steal their trade in the midst of war.

"Does not the Senator care for that?" asked Mr. Hitchcock.

"If I said I did not care," replied Mr. Williams, "my mouth overshot my intellect. What I mean to say is I do not care enough to shed blood about it. As to whether British censors have taken private business letters and handed them over to British business concerns, I do not believe a word of that. Great Britain is too busy fighting to maintain her naval supremacy and her empire to be very much engaged in watching or betraying trade secrets. When you get people engaged in deadly warfare, fighting as they think for their very lives, their liberty, civilization, and culture, they are thinking about themselves chiefly; secondly, about the enemy, and, thirdly, about neutrals.

No Duels Over Business.

"The only thing I would shed blood about is blood. I never heard in the time of the duello in the South about gentlemen ever challenging each other about business. I never heard of the worst duello fanatic in the world wanting to kill another man about a bill or property damage.

"Nineteen American citizens are killed on Mexican soil, and a whole lot of you (addressing the Republicans) want to nag your President into a course of conduct that would result in war. You want to go down there and kill a lot of Mexican peons and Yaquis and other Mexicans because the Jesse James bandits somewhere robbed and killed your citizens. Yet not a blessed one of you is introducing a resolution about the several hundred Americans killed—not on German soil, but on the high seas; not by irresponsible bandits, but by the prepared and declared policy of a Government. And why? Why are you pursuing such different courses? Simply because you think Mexico is little enough to be kicked, and Germany is too big to be kicked.

"I am not blaming you about the course pursued with regard to Germany. I make allowances for her people. I do not hate Germans and Germany. I love German literature and history and culture and I love especially the Rhine people. I know them. I know they are my equals and yours. I am not quarreling with you because you are not nagging the President about Germany, but because you are nagging him about Mexico, when no Mexican governmental offense has been committed and when you dare not nag him about Germany. You are wise when you do not. You had better get ready so that you can support your nagging before you get to nagging somebody who can fight."

Senator Smith said he was not advocating war and would oppose any President who did. And he insisted he was not opposing President Wilson, for whom he had a great admiration and for whom he expected to vote next Fall. Mr. Smith said he was not apologizing for Germany as he approved what the President had done to prevent dangers on the sea.

"But," he said, "because Germany is guilty of murder are we to consider the right of England to commit robbery? England has set up Orders in Council which violate international law that she has helped to formulate. She has followed violation with violation."

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In the Automobile Exchange published daily in The New York Times thrifty folks will find details of slightly used cars at advantageous prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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SHIPMENTS RECEIVED ON THE ESPAGNE WERE CLEARED THROUGH CUSTOMS YESTERDAY—STYLES SUITABLE FOR SOUTHERN WEAR OR EARLY SPRING.

One of the Most Remarkable Pictures the Great War Has Produced

The Flight of King Peter of Serbia

The aged Monarch had to ride on a vehicle drawn by oxen when, his army routed and his kingdom in the Teutonic grip, he fled to Albania.

A Serb painter, Vladimir Betzitch, was permitted to take a photograph of King Peter in flight. The picture he made shows the King, seated in pathetic dignity upon a caisson that had carried ammunition for a Serbian cannon before it was pressed into emergency service as a vehicle for royalty, wending his laborious way to the frontier.

The caisson is drawn by four white oxen, and for regal entourage there is only one officer, and three men on foot, who drive the oxen. The King, who fought with his subjects until he was too weak to remain in the saddle, retained his uniform of an officer of the army in his flight, and in the picture he is seen leaning on his sheathed sword and gazing ahead.

This remarkable picture will appear in full-page form in the Rotogravure Section of

Next Sunday's New York Times

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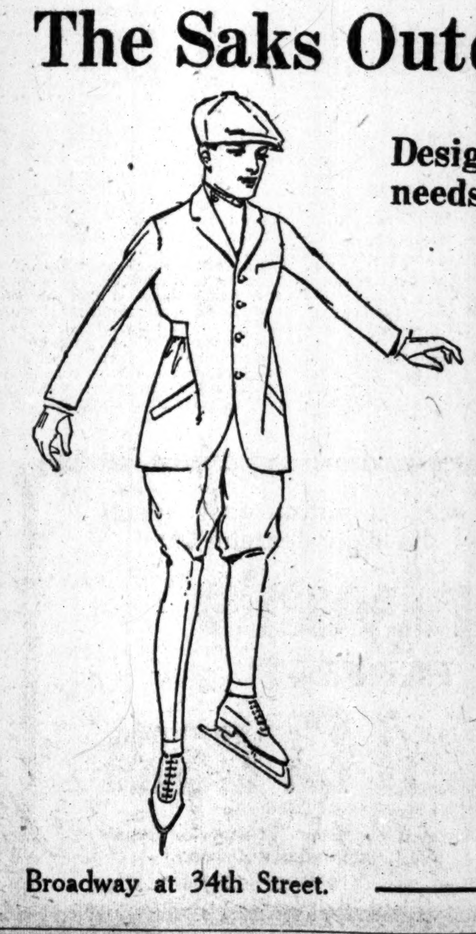

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ROOSEVELT URGES FULL READINESS

Tells Americanization Conference Nation Should Be Prepared to Take Its Own Part.

SEES A MODEL IN GERMANY

Praises Fatherland's Industrial System, While Denouncing Its Military Methods.

TELEGRAM FROM WILSON

President Invites Committee to Confer on Immigrant Problem, but It Is Not Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The necessity of training Americans born in this country, as well as aliens who have come here or will come in the future, in the highest ideals of American citizenship was dwelt upon by speakers at the conference here today under the auspices of the National Americanization Committee. Officials, sociologists and others interested in the problems of the immigrants were among the speakers at the conference, which was brought to a close by a mass meeting tonight, at which ex-President Roosevelt was the principal speaker. Every seat in the Opera House, where the meeting was held, was occupied when Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, introduced Colonel Roosevelt.

Under the theme, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," Colonel Roosevelt touched a wide range of discussion. He appealed to America to fulfill her promises of liberty and equal opportunity to the people who come from foreign lands, declaring that to be the first essential in transforming them into desirable citizens. Germany had, he said, proved that an autocratic government could take care of its working classes and its business interests at the same time, and the aim of the United States should be to demonstrate that a democracy could accomplish the same thing.

Military training, starting in the high schools of the country; greater Governmental control over corporations and lessened State control, together with Federal supervision and encouragement of the manufacture of munitions, were other questions urged by the speaker.

"If we are really devoted to a high ideal," he said, "we must, insofar as our strength permits, aid those who are wronged by others. When we sit idly by when Belgium is being overwhelmed, and, rolling up our eyes, prattle with unctuous self-righteousness about the duty of neutrality, we show that we do not really fear God; on the contrary, we show an odious fear of the devil and a mean readiness to serve him.

The Hyphen and Patriotism.

"The man who loves other nations as much as he does his own country stands on a par with a man who loves other women as much as he does his own wife. The United States can accomplish little for mankind save insofar as within its borders it develops an intense spirit of Americanism. The professors of every form of hyphenated Americanism are as thoroughly the foes of this country as if they dwelled without its borders and made active war against it. Once it was true, as Lincoln said, that this country could not endure half free and half slave. Today it is true that it cannot endure half American and half foreign. The hyphen is incompatible with patriotism.

"World peace must rest on the willingness of nations with courage, cool foresight, and readiness for self-sacrifice to defend the fabric of international law. No nation can help in securing an organized, peaceful, and justice-doing world community until it is willing to run risks and make efforts to secure and maintain such a community."

An efficient National Government system is the best instrument of industrial and military preparedness, the speaker said, and all the forces to such an end must be under the regulation of a single power—the power of the National Government. There is nothing in the country to which to point as an example of military efficiency, he said, and as regards the navy, America was in good shape seven years ago, but since then Germany, England, and Japan have gone ahead very fast, while we at first stopped going ahead, and for the last three years have been going backward.

Colonel Roosevelt praised California for what he called a genuine and successful effort to secure industrial prosperity.

"California, under Governor Johnson," he said, "has tried to do justice to the railways, as well as to exact justice from them. This effort has been partially nullified by the fact that, in direct contravention of one of the main purposes which the United States Constitution was designed to put into effect, we have permitted interstate commerce largely to pass under the control of the States, instead of keeping it under the control of the nation. When, for instance, California, appreciating the fact that railroads cannot possibly be successfully operated unless they are allowed business opportunities which will enable them to make a reasonable profit, acted accordingly, the action was nullified by certain neighboring State Commissions. California's experience has shown that it is impossible permanently to secure good results in dealing with the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the railroads doing an interstate business, through the commissions of forty-eight different States, and that the only way is to have the whole business of interstate commerce and everything pertaining to it handled by the administrative officers at Washington.

"I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations of any size engaged in interstate business."

Professional Anti-Trust Men.

One of the greatest drawbacks in dealing equitably with corporations is the determination of professional anti-trust men to punish the corporations for past abuses, the speaker said. He advocated laws for the benefit of farmers, workers, and shippers, but asserted that if these laws make it impossible for the shipping interests, for the railroads, or for any of the great business interests concerned to do business at a reasonable profit, they create a situation far more intolerable than that which they endeavor to remedy. No commerce commission or railway commission, he said, "is worth its salt unless it stands unflinchingly against any popular clamor which prevents the corporation from getting ample profits, exactly as it stands against the corporation which, having secured ample profits, fails to render proper service to the public, to do justice to its employes, and to act honestly toward all men."

Discussing Germany, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"For the last eighteen months I have borne testimony with all my strength against Germany, because of its cynical disregard of the obligations of international humanity, alike in its dealings with Belgium, in the outrages committed on noncombatnats of other nationalities, and in its assaults on our own people. It has been to our deep discredit as a nation that we have not actively and effectively interfered against the callous brutality. But, exactly as I hold it to be an abhorrent thing to show timidity or weakness in dealing with Germany where Germany is wrong—where she wrongs either ourselves or others—so I hold it an unspeakably foolish thing to refuse to pay heed to the German example where this example should be followed by other nations.

"Germany offers a striking example of national efficiency on a gigantic scale. It would be well for our mere business materiality to ponder the fact that her success in peace has been due to her insistence upon the very qualities which have made her successful in war. The two movements have gone hand in hand. Either would have failed without the other.

"The question of the regulation of business so as to promote prosperity and insure the just distribution of its blessings among employers and employes alike is a vital factor in Americanizing the immigrants. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands flock to our shores with their imaginations inflamed for the freedom and justice they expect to find here. They are herded into industrial communities, and either through the bad business conditions or through inhumanity and indifference they are forced to lead lives that disappoint every promise made to them by this nation. It is difficult to make good Americans of these people. The surest way to win them is to redeem the promises of America. Give them social and industrial justice. And this can be done only through the effective regulation of business.

Control of Munition Plants.

"We should at once begin Governmental encouragement and control of our munition plants. To make war on them is to make war on the United States; and those doing so should be treated accordingly, and all who encourage them should be treated accordingly. The existing plants should be encouraged in every legitimate way, and provision made to encourage their continuance after the war. But it is most unfortunate that they are situated so near the seacoast. The establishment of munition plants further inland should be in every way encouraged and promoted. Pittsburgh is as far East as any plant should by rights be placed. This whole matter of providing and regulating the output of munitions is one in which Germany should especially stand as our model.

"There should be a great plant in the Southern iron fields—the iron fields whose development was rendered possible by the wise action of the United States Government in permitting the United States Steel Corporation to secure the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, action which has since been passed on and approved by the Federal Courts.

"For adequate defense we need a big, efficient navy; a small, efficient army, (one of a quarter of a million men, which, relatively to the population of the nation, is no larger than the police force of New York City is to the population of New York,) and finally and most important of all, a system of universal military training in times of peace which shall be a basis for whatever service, military or civil, is needed in time of war.

"As regards the navy, the important point is to remember that it should be built up now and not ten years hence and not by a plan that will only find fruition ten years hence. Even five years hence may be too late.

One Battle Cruiser Criminal Folly.

"To propose to build only one battle cruiser now is criminal folly. Compared to the English, German, and Japanese ships, ours are so inferior in speed, in range of guns, and in power of guns that our navy could not keep the seas against any hostile fleet of the powers named. If our Government really means business, we will begin immediately a building program three times as large for the first year as has been outlined in the official reports. We need not only battleships; we need even more the swiftest and most powerful battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. It is madness not to prepare at once.

"But I do not believe in a large regular army. The proposed Continental Army is an absurdity. If passed, it may for a year or two prove a partially successful rival to the National Guard, and attract some young men. But serious-minded men who have their way to make in the world cannot and ought not go into any such army, which proposes to penalize patriotism by making the patriotic man incur a heavy loss in time, or in money, or in business training, or in opportunity, or in all four, at the very period of his life when it is most essential that he should not be put at a disadvantage compared to his less patriotic and more selfish competitors and rivals. I believe that universal service would be in every way beneficial to the State and that it would be almost or quite as beneficial from the standpoint of those who consider the interest of the State in time of peace as from those who are interested in the welfare of the State in time of war.

"There should be military training as part of a high school education which should include all-round training for citizenship. This training should begin in the schools in serious fashion at about the age of 16. Then between the ages of 18 and 21 there should be four or six months of actual service in the field with the colors.

"The larger Americanism demands that we insist that every immigrant who comes here shall become an American citizen and nothing else; if he shows that he still remains at heart more loyal to another land, let him be promptly returned to that land; and, if on the other hand, he shows that he is in good faith and whole-heartedly an American, let him be treated as on a full equality with the native-born."

President Wires Sympathy.

President Wilson, in a telegram to Judge Clarence N. Goodwin of the Illinois Appellate Court, who was appointed chairman of a committee to formulate plans for a national council which would facilitate the work of Americanization of immigrants, told of his sympathy with the objects of the conference and his willingness to receive representatives of the committee tomorrow before the regular Cabinet meeting. The committee, however, decided to postpone its visit to the President until such time as its plans had been more definitely formulated.

Resolutions were adopted by the conference suggesting that naturalization courts be held at night so that workingmen would not lose a day's employment, and calling upon the Federal Bureau of Education to prepare and publish in as many languages as possible a pamphlet containing necessary information regarding the Government of the country, to be used as a standard in the instruction of aliens.

SHARP ATTACK BY WALSH.

Says Americanization Conference Strengthens Industrial Tyranny.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Chairman of the late Federal Commission on Industrial Relations and a member of the Federation of Labor, who was on the program as a speaker at the conference on Americanization at the Bellevue-Stratford today, took sharp issue with the work of the Americanization Committee in a letter addressed to Frank Trumbull, its Chairman. The letter follows:

"I have studied your literature carefully without finding therein the merest suggestion of a plan that offers relief to the wage-earner from the unspeakably wretched conditions that prevail among the underpaid workers on the New York subway, financed largely by the firm of which Mr. Stotesbury is a member; among the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are deprived of their freedom by an elaborate system of spies, armed guards, bribery of labor leaders, intimidation of public officials, and the maintenance of private arsenals, all directed and authorized by the corporation of which your Mr. Samuel Rea is President; among the admittedly underpaid employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which your Mr. Jacob H. Schiff is a Director, and the employes of the Postal Telegraph Company, of which your Mr. Clarence H. Mackay is President.

"Nor can I find any slightest indication on your part that you intend to Americanize the immigrant by striking at the system which permits the idle few to amass huge fortunes through their control of natural resources, by which they are enabled to exact a heavy toll in rents and other unearned revenues from the foreign-born workers who inhabit the tenements of our cities and who are dependent for food, clothing, and shelter on the natural resources thus controlled and plundered by men who perform no service.

"Nor do I see much hope of such action on your part when some of your most active members are among the most notorious recipients of unearned income obtained through the exploitation of land and other natural resources. I refer in particular to Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.

"On the contrary, I find much positive evidence that your efforts are primarily directed to strengthening the chains of industrial tyranny in this country. You propose to sanctify and confirm oppression by waving the American flag in the face of its victims and by insidiously stigmatizing as unpatriotic any attempts they make to throw off the yoke of the exploiting interests you represent.

"You cite with approval the policy of employers who have used compulsion to force workmen into night schools where they may learn English. You would have employers extend their arbitrary control over the lives of the workers to the workers' leisure hours, dictating to them what they shall do in the evening and threatening them with the loss of their opportunity to earn a living—that is, with starvation for themselves and their families—if they do not obey."

ASSAILS NAVY PLAN AS FAR TOO SLOW

Security League's President Also Denounces It as Weak and Insufficient.

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS READ

Colonel Again Urges Universal Service—Bacon Relies on the True American Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Daniels's naval program was assailed as weak and insufficient and the country's foreign policy was attacked as having created a situation where an American citizen's life of late had "scarcely enjoyed the consideration accorded that of a turkey buzzard in the land to the south of us" by speakers at the National Security League convention today.

"This is not a time to mince words," asserted President S. Stanwood Menken in his opening address, "but to state coldly and clearly the facts so as to let the country know who are for the country first as distinguished from those who are for themselves and their own selfish advancement."

Secretary Daniels's recommendations, he said, did not go sufficiently far.

"His program," he continued "is weak and insufficient for the needs of the country, and it must be borne in mind that the navy he recommends will not be built under his plan till the expiration of ten years. If we need a navy at all we need it now. Any program which leaves the securing of a navy to the chance of events for ten years, under present war conditions, is radically wrong and must be strengthened."

In outlining the program of the convention Mr. Menken said: "We have framed the discussion on certain definite lines, and while the engagements of many of the distinguished speakers have made it impossible to concentrate the discussion of a given subject in a single day, we desire you to understand that the scheme of the congress is as follows:

"To estimate national defensive needs we must understand our country's position in world politics. This will be dealt with by several speakers.

"Finding the needs, we must look to the means. We will therefore discuss the national assets in men and in resources; and, lastly, learn how, in the opinion of the expert, these resources should be used in armed forces."

"The appeal to Washington, unlike the appeal to the Rome of ancient days, no longer stays the barbarian hand," asserted Frederic R. Coudert of New York, one of the early speakers before the convention. "An American citizen's life of late has scarcely enjoyed the consideration accorded that of the turkey buzzard in the land to the south of us, nor to the gentle gull on the high seas.

"Neutral rights become a mere name when neutral nations cannot or will not combine to maintain them, and the voice of an unarmed, timid, hesitant United States may carry little more weight in the world of public opinion than the querulous protest of Persia or Peru. Must the United States continue to refuse to learn and await till their own hour has struck? Shall America act now or wait till the enemy is at the gate?"

A letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was read to the convention in which he again advocated universal military service on the Austrian and Swiss models adapted to America's needs. He assailed the Continental Army as a sham. Considering the problems before the country he said:

"We should consider our national military policy as a whole. We must prepare a well-thought-out strategic scheme, planned from the standpoint of our lasting national interests, and steadily pursued by preparation and the study of experts, through a course of years. The navy is our first line of defense, but it must be remembered that it can be used wisely for defense only as an offensive arm.

"Parrying is never successful from the standpoint of defense. The attack is the proper method of efficient defense. For some years we have been using the navy internationally as a bluff defensive force, or rather asserting that it would be so used and could be so used. Its real value is as an offensive force in the interest of any war undertaken for our own defense.

"Freedom of action by the fleet is the secret of real naval power. This cannot be attained until we have at our disposal an effective military establishment which would enable us when threatened to repel any force disembarking on our coast. This is fundamental. It is only by creating a sufficient army that we can employ our fleet on its legitimate functions.

"The schemes of the navy must always be correlated with the plans of the army, and both of them with the plans of the State Department, which should never under any circumstances undertake any scheme of foreign policy without considering what our military situation is and may be made.

"For reasons I have given elsewhere I believe that we should base our military and naval program upon the retention and defense of Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal and all its approaches, including all the points of South American soil north of the Equator, and of course including the defense of our own coasts and the islands of the West Indies. To free the navy we need ample coast defenses manned by a hundred thousand men, and a mobile regular army of one hundred and fifty thousand men."

In an address before the league this evening, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon said:

"A large aggregation of people with varying and conflicting ideals, lacking cohesion, does not constitute a nation. Does the suddenly revealed presence of enemies within mean that our people are divided? Has the influence of large numbers among us who have not been assimilated into the national life grown so great that we no longer have an American spirit? Such are the dark questions that recent events have unavoidably suggested, but I for one believe in the national soul; I believe that there is an American spirit, that there is an American opinion, which will manifest itself in no weak, inactive, negative, neutral way, when once the public consciousness is aroused.

"There is something new astir throughout the nation. It is the awakening of the public consciousness.

"The way, the only way, in which our national soul can be revealed is through the spirit of national service. There can be no American spirit unless Americans are willing to make sacrifices for their country.

"All this is what this congress stands for, and there is, perhaps, no better way to make its efforts effective than by encouraging and co-ordinating the work of the many societies which have as their inspiration and common purpose service for the nation. It need not be military service alone, nor need it have directly to do with military advice, but it is necessary that there shall be organization and an appreciation of the needs of the nation by men, women, and children. In this lies true preparedness."

Speaking at the afternoon session on "World Policies as Affecting the United States," Dr. David Jayne Hill said:

"No true American desires 'militarism' in the United States, and it is to be hoped that we shall never become its victim. It is not in the character and temper of our people to permit it, either from without or from within. But it is in no respect a drift toward 'militarism' to say that every able-bodied young man in our country should first be well instructed in the meaning and value of our free institutions, and taught a wholesome respect for civil authority, and then be impressed with the privilege and obligation of a full preparation of mind and body to defend them."

John B. Stanchfield of New York delivered an address at the afternoon session on the perils of espionage, in which he said:

"Our system of defense against espionage must embrace three broad departments:

"The protection of the instrumentalities and operations of the Government itself, its navy and army, its forts, arsenals, and navy yards, its military, naval, and state secrets.

"The protection of all plants and factories not owned by the Government and directly engaged in the manufacture or production for the Government of ammunition, arms, explosives, and other articles used in the conduct of warfare.

"The protection of agencies and instrumentalities the integrity of which in time of war would become of vital importance to the country. This class includes all factories, plants, mines, mills, and other agencies in which any materials are or could be produced which would be necessary in time of war, such as clothing, foodstuffs, and steel rails, and also includes all instrumentalities for transporting troops and war supplies and for transmitting information, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and wireless apparatus."

Error in Dick-P. R. R. Suit Report.

E. R. Dick, of Dick Bros. & Co., a minority stockholder of the Long Island Railroad, who is suing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an accounting, has taken exception to a statement made in the publication of the testimony given before trial of Henry Tatnall, fiscal officer of the defendant company. He says that Percival Roberts, Jr., owns only one share of the Long Island Company, and that he owns 7,483 shares of the Pennsylvania. The point is to show that Mr. Roberts had a greater interest in the defendant company than in the Long Island Company. In the published accounts of Mr. Tatnall's testimony it was stated that Mr. Roberts owned only one share of Pennsylvania and 7,483 shares of Long Island stock.

EDISON MAN WARNED BY E-2 INQUIRY BOARD

Dr. Hutchison Hears That He Must Not Make Statements to Prejudice the Public.

SEEK SPARK THAT FIRED GAS

Witnesses Deny Seeing Any Open Lights—Heaters the Same as Have Been Used for Years.

When the Naval Board of Inquiry, which is investigating the E-2 explosion, convened at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, Miller R. Hutchison, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, and Chief Engineer of the Edison Storage Battery Company, was called to the stand and questioned with reference to a statement Mr. Hutchison made to reporters for afternoon newspapers on Wednesday.

The version of the interview that appeared in The Evening Post was read into the record, and Mr. Hutchison was asked to explain each statement credited to him. He admitted that in general he was correctly quoted, whereupon Captain Bullard, the President of the Court, asked him to refrain from further comment for publication until the present inquiry had been concluded.

Captain Bullard told Mr. Hutchison that the Edison Storage Battery Company was an interested party in the present inquiry, and that the court did not want any interviews or other statements given out which might appear as an attempt to prejudice public opinion in the company's favor. He said that Mr. Hutchison as the representative of Mr. Edison and the Edison Storage Battery Company would be permitted to suggest any questions to the court that he might desire any witness to answer.

"Did you state that you were confident that the E-2 was full of hydrogen gas and that the gas exploded because of improper ventilation?" Captain Bullard asked Mr. Hutchison.

"I said that from my personal knowledge it was my belief that the ventilation was not what it should have been, one fan, according to the testimony of a witness before this court having stated that one was working and the other was not."

"We asked if you made the quoted statement, we did not ask you about the testimony before this court. Did you say that only one ventilating fan was working?"

"I said that one fan was working and that it was still running on Sunday, the day after the explosion."

"Did you say that it was necessary for all fans to be operating when the batteries were discharging?"

"When the batteries are discharging to zero it is necessary that they should be running."

"Did you say that the bulkhead of the engine room, which is twenty feet from the batteries, was blown toward the batteries?"

"I said that the forward bulkhead was blown toward the batteries and the after bulkhead away from the batteries, which indicates to me that something happened in the engine room."

"Did you say that you had in your possession an affidavit that a plumber was seen carrying a gasoline torch on the E-2 two days before the explosion?"

"I said there was a man in the E-2 who had stated that he saw, while in the boat, a gasoline torch and that it was brought on board by a plumber. I did not say that it was lighted."

"Then you do not know directly or indirectly that a gasoline torch was in operation on the E-2?"

"No, I do not."

That ended the examination of Mr. Hutchison, and the caution to him to be more careful in the future as regards talking for publication was entered on the court records by Captain Bullard.

Naval Constructor J. A. Spillman, U. S. N., of the Navy Yard Construction Staff, was next called. He said, in answer to a question by Lieutenant Fisher, the recorder of the board, that the ventilating apparatus used on the E-2 had been submitted by C. W. Norton of the Edison Storage Battery Company, and that he had informally approved the apparatus.

Lieutenant Robert S. Fay, the next witness, well known as a submarine officer, said the electric heaters used on the E-2 and supplied to the boat by the navy yard, were the ordinary heaters which have been in use on submarines for years.

This testimony was taken in an effort to trace the origin of the spark that is supposed to have ignited the hydrogen gas.

The board went to the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday morning and examined the injured men in that hospital. These men all testified that there had been no exposed lights or cigarette smoking or any other exposed fire on the E-2 at any time during the testing of the Edison batteries. None of them had ever seen any gasoline or other torch on the E-2.

The inquiry will be resumed at the navy yard at 10 o'clock this morning.

ADMITS COOKE'S WARNING.

Navy Department Says No Hydrogen Detector Could Be Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statement made by Lieutenant Cooke, commander of the submarine E-2, in his testimony before the Court of Inquiry, to the effect that he had written to the Navy Department last September asking for hydrogen detectors for use on that submarine, was confirmed by officials of the department today. Such a letter was written to the department by the Lieutenant, and went to Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which had charge of the installation of batteries on the E-2.

It was explained at the Navy Department that the reason for not supplying hydrogen detectors to the submarine was that the department had been unable to find any such instrument on the market that was considered reliable or practicable. It was said that experts in the department have been endeavoring to develop a hydrogen detector that would be safe and reliable for use. It was said also that recently the department had sent an expert air analyst to the submarine E-2 to try to ascertain whether the batteries developed hydrogen gas while being discharged, and that this expert had reported that in his opinion the batteries on the submarine had developed only an infinitesimal quantity of hydrogen gas while being discharged.

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To those who have postponed taking advantage of the Macy January sale in Men's outer apparel, a word of warning and advice: The end of the sale is in sight, for the suits and overcoats are finding new owners at the rate of hundreds a day.
Note these prices:
Suits and Overcoats $12.75 Were $16.75 & $18.50
Suits and Overcoats $15.75 Were $22.50 & $19.50
Suits and Overcoats $18.75 Were $24.75 & $27.50
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WHITMAN DEFINES HIS BUDGET VIEWS

Rejects the Plan of Research Bureau, Giving Executive Supreme Control.

SAYS DUTY IS TO CHECK

But Believes Governor Should Have Power to Eliminate Items in Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Governor Whitman has flatly rejected the recommendation made by the Bureau of Municipal Research for an Executive budget. In a letter to Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Director of the bureau, which was made public today, the Governor also dissents from nearly all the other recommendations made by that organization in its memorial presented to the Legislature yesterday and expresses the opinion that his own budget plan, which was pronounced ineffective in that document, "would seem to do away completely with what is, as you say, 'the present chaotic and invisible system of budget making.'"

"I feel that I have gone as far as I am required to do in my suggestions to the Legislature in what I have said in my message," the Governor says in his reply to Dr. Cleveland. "I am not at this time prepared to support any plan which shall make the Executive other than what he has been in the past, namely, an adviser to the Legislature, when necessary, on all matters of legislation, and a check upon the Legislature when its acts do not conform to his judgment as to what is best for the interests of the State."

Only one suggestion made by the Bureau of Municipal Research finds favor with the Governor. In his letter to Dr. Cleveland he expresses his firm belief that "no discussion of appropriation matters should be held in private session either by the Legislature or the Executive."

The Governor goes further and says that no public business of any kind should be considered in private, except those matters pertaining to criminal prosecutions or defense where the public interest would be obviously jeopardized by publicity.

The Governor in his letter says that he firmly believes the limitations embodied in the present Constitution with regard to the Governor's share in budget making should be maintained, except that the Governor should have power to reduce as well as to eliminate items in the Apropriation bill when it comes before him for final approval. The Governor recommended a constitutional amendment which would effect this change in his annual message to the Legislature. Such a change, the Governor says, would not disturb the existing balance, but merely give the Executive a little wider latitude in his constitutional right to check the actions of the Legislature without making him the usurper of legislative functions.

The recommendations made by the Bureau of Municipal Research that the annual budget bill should embody a complete financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year, including a survey of estimated revenues, the Governor rejects.

"The State of New York is not a corporation organized for earning dividends," the Governor says in connection with this. "I do not believe that the revenue side of the State's finances, as a first proposition, should be taken up at the same time as the expenditure side, because the expenditures of the State should not be based upon the possible revenues that may be gouged out of the taxpayers, but upon the minimum allowance for the actual necessities of the State.

"It is easy to conceive that if both propositions were considered one as part of the other and the revenue side of the State's finances were prosperous the expenditures would increase because of the fact and appropriations for other than mandatory or strictly necessary purposes would be encouraged.

"The practice of the State in the past, as far as I have been able to ascertain has been to appropriate to the extreme limit of the complaisance of the Exective or up to the point of public protest, and then devise some scheme for increasing the revenues of the State to meet the appropriation program. It is my judgment that not one dollar should be raised, either in revenue or by direct taxation, which is not mandatorily required by State needs."

The Governor's budget bill was introduced in the Assembly today by Assemblyman William J. Maier of Seneca, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

HOLDS ALL BUT 60 SHARES.

M. H. Dodge Virtually Sole Owner of $60,000,000 Munition Merger.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—According to an organization certificate filed today with the State, Marcellus Hartley Dodge of Passaic, N. J., President of the two Remington companies to be absorbed in New York and Connecticut, holds all but sixty shares of the $60,000,000 Remington Arms and Union Metallic Cartride Company of Bridgeport, incorporated last week. Sixty shares of the 600,000 are distributed among James L. Banks, Jr., Reginald Roome, Chauncey B. Carver, George Bingham, Henry Hoffman, Frederick W. Jacobson, and C. L. Reierson, all of 55 Wall Street or 233 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Dodge, with his 599,940 shares of common and all of the 400,000 shares of preferred, has been elected President, with Samuel F. Pryor of Greenwich Vice President, George Bingham Treasurer and Secretary, and C. W. Meany of Brooklyn and William H. Nolan of Bridgeport Assistant Treasurers. In addition to the shareholders mentioned, the Directors are Samuel F. Pryor and William F. Lawrence of Bridgeport.

SCHIEFFELIN WILL FILED.

Widow of Drug Manufacturer Left About $100,000.

The will of Mrs. Mary Jay Schieffelin, widow of William Henry Schieffelin, the drug manufacturer, and mother of William Jay Scheffelin, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. It disposes of an estate valued at about $100,000.

To her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Jay Taft, the wife of Theodore N. Taft, she left the home in Stuyvesant Square, 242 East Fifteenth Street, in trust, and one-half of the residuary estate. She stipulated that upon the death of her daughter the principal should go to Mrs. Taft's issue. Mrs. Taft also received $10,000 outright. The son, William Jay Schieffelin, of 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, gets the other half of the residuary estate.

Mrs. Scheffelin was a great-granddaughter of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and was prominent in the Woman's Suffrage movement.

EDITOR WOULDN'T RETRACT

Had Capt. Cornwallis West Ousted from His Office by a Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Captain Cornwallis West, husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, who is touring the provinces in "Pygmalion," is annoyed at American newspapers, especially those in the rural districts. The Captain was escorted from an editor's office at Lima today by a policeman.

Captain West was offended at a story printed in a Lima paper in which reference was made to his previous matrimonial venture. He asked for a retraction.

"Your King and your country need you right now!" shouted the editor, as he beckoned to a passing policeman.

Swann Names Three Deputies.

Three new appointments were announced by District Attorney Swann yesterday. They were James G. Wallace, Jr., of 38 Park Row; Lester Lazarus of 60 Wall Street, and Daniel Direnzo of 4 King Street, each to serve as deputy assistant district attorney at a salary of $2,500 a year.

GOMPERS TO ACT IN PIER DISPUTE

Committee Named to Inspect Work Here and Report to Head of A. F. of L.

UNION MAY BE EXPELLED

Issue Is Considered One of the Most Important to Organized Labor in Years.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and national officers of organizations interested in the dispute between the ironworkers and carpenters contesting the right to work on municipal piers in New York City met in conference at the Continental Hotel yesterday and arranged a plan for bringing the controversy to a head.

A committee of three will inspect the work on the piers today and report to President Gompers in Washington. A conference will be held also with the Contractors' Association on construction under way and contemplated, with the view of determining the attitude of the employers on the subject. Following this, the matter will be taken before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to determine if members of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which there are nearly 20,000 in the United States, have been guilty of violations justifying their expulsion from the American Federation of Labor.

The jurisdictional issue in dispute, which affects carpenters and ironworkers throughout the United States, is considered by the labor leaders one of the most important to organized labor that has developed in some time. It developed considerable bitterness in the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, and was followed by charges by John A. Johnston, Vice President of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, that $50,000 had been sent to New York City to promote strikes and hinder work being done on the piers in the North River and elsewhere.

One of the piers, No. 8, under contract of the Henry Steers Construction Company, will be completed in March, but three other piers in the North River will be affected directly by the decision of the investigating committee that will start on its rounds today.

The members of this committee are: W. J. McSorley of Cleveland, National President of the metal lathers; John T. Ferguson of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Federation of Labor, and Samuel Griggs of Indianapolis, National President of the stonecutters. In addition to these men, the conference of yesterday was attended by Mathew Commerford, National President of the Steam and Operating Engineers; President McGlorey of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; John A. Johnston, Vice President of the ironworkers, and other high officials of the carpenters' and other unions.

Although the jurisdictional controversy is of national scope, the issue in New York City arose from the granting of a charter by the ironworkers to the Municipal Dock Builders over the protest of the Independent Dock Builders, who are affiliated with the union of carpenters. The Independent Dock Builders contended that the introduction of the Municipal Dock Builders was a direct infraction of the rules of the American Federation of Labor and took the matter before the San Francisco convention. It was there ordered that the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers suspend the charter to the Municipal Dock Builders until the controversy was settled, but this the ironworkers refused to do.

Recently the unions employed on the piers under construction quit their places, and it is threatened that work still to be done will be held up if the findings of the investigating committee and of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are not complied with.

LINKS RECORD FOR CARTER.

Nassau Boy Plays Pinehurst No. 2 Course in 68 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—A card of 68 was turned in this afternoon by Philip V. G. Carter of the Nassau Country Club of New York. Young Carter had been scorching the countryside links here, but lately has not been going so well. Today, however, he got back into his stride, and 68 on the No. 2 course is three strokes under par. He was paired with Jack Jolly against Herbert Lagerblade and Willie Wilson in a foursome. Carter and Jolly won, 4 and 3, but that was an incident considerably dimmed by Carter's medal round, which was as follows:

Out	5	4	4	3	3	3	5	2	3—32	
In	6	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	5—36	68

This is the best playing ever done over this course, and in the round four holes—the fourth and eighth going out and the fourth and fifth coming in—were played in 1 below par, and the fifth going out in 2 below par. The 2 below par hole is 427 yards long. Five is par, but Carter sent his ball from tee to cup in a neat 3.

The final of the six-point scoring system competition of the Tin Whistles was played today, and A. C. Aborn of Montclair won it. His opponents were T. A. Ashley of Boston and H. H. Treadwell of Dunwoodie.

FRENCH BULLDOGS WIN.

Magal's Entries Receive Many Prizes in Hudson County Show.

The first bench show of the recently organized Hudson County Kennel Club was held yesterday at Union Hill, N. J., with 380 dogs on view in Froemchen Hall. The most popular breeds were the collies, French bulldogs, bullterriers, cocker spaniels, and St. Bernards.

George G. Magal of Union Hill led in the prize winning with his group of French bulldog pups, receiving two blue ribbons, a white ribbon, and a silver cup as a special prize for the best showing of any one group in the exhibit.

Among the other exhibitors first prize winners were: Heathcote Kennels airedale, Patricia Heathcote; Harry Karr's bull terrier Penroyd; Emil Peter's smooth fox terrier, Dutchess; J. B. Able's wire-haired fox terrier, Conejo Dutchess; C. Cregan's Irish terrier, Shamrock II.; Doyle Castle Kennels' Scotch terrier, Lew Castle Peeler; Frederick Poffet's French bulldog, Gamins Rival's Son.

Although this was the first dog show held in Hudson County the exhibit was successful in every respect, affording much encouragement to the exhibitors and members.

The judges were: Julius M. Fangmann and James Anderson, Jersey City; Thomas J. Parvin, Newark; J. N. Goodman, New York City; Thomas Lynch, Grantwood, and John Stokes, Ridgefield.

The officers of the club are: President, Henry Grasser; Vice Presidents, Dr. George H. Bartels and L. Rees; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Gall.

LONGLEY TO PLAY FRAZIER.

Providence and New York Golfers in Palm Beach Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 20.—V. C. Longley of Providence will play Frank Frazier of New York in the final of the New Year golf tournament tomorrow, with the odds about even, for while Longley is rated slightly the better golfer, Frazier has been playing the last two days at the top of his game. In the afternoon the winner, paired with Arthur H. Fenn, Palm Beach professional, will play the runner-up and Donald Ross of Pinehurst in a four-ball match. The scores:

Semi-Finals.—V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, defeated William Thaw, 3d, Lakewood, 2 and 1; F. D. Frazier, Essex C. C., defeated S. C. Jones, Kananawi, 5 and 4.

Consolation—D. C. Murray, Yahnundasis, defeated A. F. Huston, St. David's, 2 up; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo Country, defeated Harlon K. Bolton, Lake Forest, 4 and 3.

TIGER SWIMMERS BEAT PENNSYLVANIA

Burchenal's Victory in Final Event Gives Princeton a 28 to 25 Victory.

BREAKS TIE FOR HONORS

Pennsylvania's Water Polo Team Overwhelmingly Defeated in an Intercollegiate Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—When Burchenal of the Princeton swimming team sprinted into a six-inch victory over Shyrock of Pennsylvania, in the 100-yard dash, the final event of the meet between the two teams tonight, he gave the Tigers the victory in one of the most closely contested swims ever seen in the Princeton pool. The final score stood 28 to 25 in favor of the Tigers.

Princeton started with a good lead when she won the relay race, the first event, and thereby got eight points. But the Pennsylvania swimmers, led by Shyrock, cut down the lead in points until Lehman won the plunge and the score stood 22 all.

The 100-yard dash, with Burchenal and Shyrock, the pick of the two teams, opposing each other, decided the meet. The Tiger swimmer gained slightly on the dive and retained the lead until the last length, when the Pennsylvania swimmer sprinted. But Shyrock seemed somewhat tired after participating in three events and Burchenal reached the finish a bare six inches in the lead. Lester took third place.

The water polo game went to the Tigers also by the overwhelming score of 68 to 6. Coach Sullivan's men were too well trained for the visitors, and Warden scored enough goals to more than decide the result.

Burchenal was the high scorer of the meet, taking first in both the 50 and 100 yard dashes. Shryock took second in the 50, 100 and 220 yard events. Lehman easily took the plunge with seventy-three feet, and just to show that he was able coasted along for two feet more, making a full length of the pool. But the minute had elapsed at the seventy-three-foot mark.

The summary:

200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Princeton. Time—1:47.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Friesell, Princeton, 111.45; Coons, Pennsylvania, 108.50, second; Evans, Pennsylvania, 94.78, third.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lehman, Pennsylvania, 73 feet; Norris, Princeton, 70 feet 6 inches, second; Scholz, Pennsylvania, 63 feet, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; Shyrock, Pennsylvania, second; Simonton, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:26.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; Shyrock, Pennsylvania, second; Lester, Princeton, third. Time—0:60 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Russell, Pennsylvania; Shyrock, Pennsylvania, second; Green, Princeton, third. Time—2:47 2-5.

Columbia's Track Team Schedule.

Track athletes at Columbia University will attempt a more pretentious indoor season this Winter and will enter six meets. At the Boston A. A. games, Feb. 5, the Columbia relay team is scheduled to run against four men from Wesleyan. The last meet will be held in Philadelphia, March 11, at the Meadowbrook Athletic Club. Individual runners will be entered in some of the meets, and on other occasions Coach Bernie J. Wefers will enter only the 'Varsity relay team. No place has been selected for the Fordham games. The schedule:

Feb. 5, relay team vs. Wesleyan, at Boston A. A. games; 8, interclass relay teams, at New York A. C. games, Twenty-second Regiment Armory; 12, Fordham games; 21, Horace Mann School games, at Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

March 4, indoor intercollegiates, at Madison Square Garden; 11, Meadowbrook A. C. games, at Philadelphia.

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Men's Fine Silk Open End Four-in-Hand Neckwear—at 15c, 25c, 39c and 69c

Men's Splendid Terry or Blanket Bath Robes—at..........$3.95

Men's Negligee White or Colored Shirts—laundered or soft cuffs; all sizes; at.........50c and 79c

Men's Extra Fine White Shirts (not laundered)—sizes 13½ to 18; at.....................49c

Boys' Colored Negligee Shirts—all sizes; at..........29c and 49c

Men's Heavy Domet or Percale Pajamas—all sizes; at......89c

Men's Domet Night Robes—all sizes; at..........35c and 65c

Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders—at.........................39c

Boys' Pajamas—at....65c and 98c

Men's White Laundered Dress Shirts—sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 17½ and 18; at............25c

15c (4-Ply) Laundered and Soft Collars
For Men and Boys

At 40c Dozen — *Plenty of Good Styles to Choose From*
Each, 5c — *Sizes 10½ to 20*

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'clock—Single Stamps Thereafter.

The Twice-A-Year Sale of Smart Overcoats and Suits

Continues To-day and To-morrow at Our 49th Street and our 42d Street Stores.

Your choice of the very finest and smartest Clothing made, including "LENIGAN HAND-TAILORED SUITS," the product of the J. F. Lenigan Co., the most remarkable organization of master tailors in the world, and the most artistically modeled clothing made.

$20, $22 & $25 Overcoats & Suits
At $18.50

$30 & $35 Overcoats & Suits
At $23.50

$35, $40 & $45 Overcoats & Suits
At $27.50

$50, $55 & $60 Overcoats & Ulsters
At $37.50

A Splendid Opportunity for Discriminating Dressers!

EXTREMES MEET HERE, IN THESE STORES OF STYLE
Smart Things for the Sunny Southland—
The Very Newest Thing in Skating Suits for Men.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND STREET

CAUTION IN THE USE OF ANTISEPTICS IN THE MOUTH

Before leaving this phase of the subject, I cannot too strongly emphasize the inadvisability of using so-called antiseptic, antiseptic mouth washes, and antiseptic tooth-powders and pastes. Let us not forget that the majority of agents capable of exerting a detrimental action on bacteria and protozoa are also capable of exerting a like action on the delicate cells which, by their growth, union, and physiologic processes, not only form the structures entering into the make-up of animal or vegetable tissues, but carry on the life processes as well.

From the December, 1915, issue of "The Dental Cosmos," a professional magazine of high standing.

"No dentifrice can sterilize the mouth"

That statement we have consistently maintained.

The scientific truth about the ill-advised use of over-medicated dentifrices is well expressed by a high authority who spoke before the Pennsylvania State Dental Society as quoted in the above clipping.

We bring this to public notice because of the mistaken and misleading claims of some dentifrice makers who are advertising impossible germicidal and antiseptic qualities for their products. We, on the contrary, take the scientific stand that: "No dentifrice can sterilize the mouth." Such a dentifrice, as the above authority scientifically proves, would injure the mucous membrane.

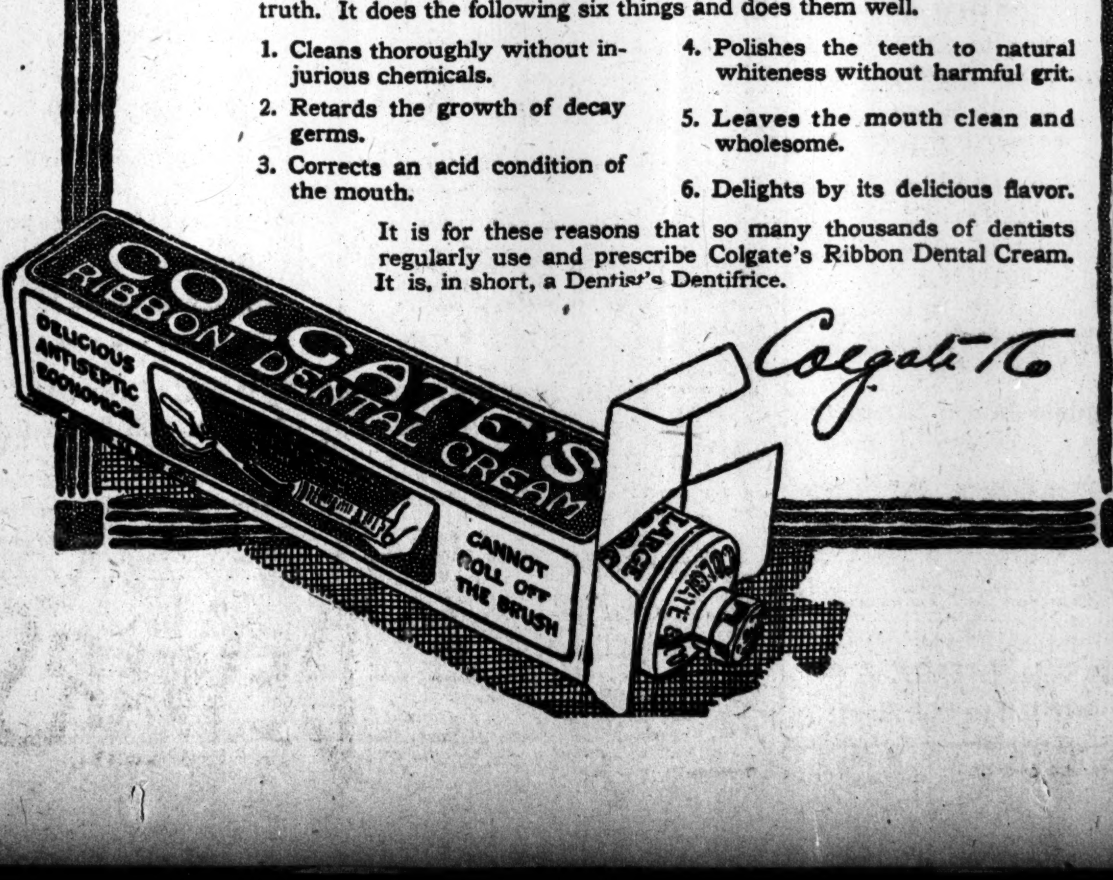
Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is offered to you as a safe dentifrice—one made with scrupulous care and advertised with strict regard to truth. It does the following six things and does them well.

1. Cleans thoroughly without injurious chemicals.
2. Retards the growth of decay germs.
3. Corrects an acid condition of the mouth.
4. Polishes the teeth to natural whiteness without harmful grit.
5. Leaves the mouth clean and wholesome.
6. Delights by its delicious flavor.

It is for these reasons that so many thousands of dentists regularly use and prescribe Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. It is, in short, a Dentist's Dentifrice.

Colgate & Co



GOULDING EQUALS RECORD IN WINNING MILE WALK—SOUTAR VICTOR IN RACQUETS

WORLD'S WALKING RECORD EQUALLED

George H. Goulding Wins Mile Race in 71st Regiment Armory in 6:28.

CALDWELL'S 1,000-YD. RACE

Bostonian Defeats Middle-Distance Stars in Charity Games—Ted Meredith Quits.

George H. Goulding of Toronto, Canada, holder of nearly all the American and world's walking records, equaled the best figures ever made for a mile on a board floor track when he won an invitation handicap event which featured the charity games for the Save-A-Home Fund held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. Walking in his inimitable style and against the best heel and toe performers on this side of the border, all of whom received liberal marks from the handicapper, Goulding stepped a mile in 6:28, equaling the record he established on Dec. 16, 1911, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Canadian's performance last night was much better than that of 1911, when he walked on a vastly superior track, and on one that measured eighteen inches from the border instead of twelve, as at present. This change in the method of measuring tracks means a difference of more than four feet to every mile, so that Goulding's time last night was nearly two-fifths of a second better than his first record-making effort over a mile.

Lack of keen competition prevented Goulding making a new mark. He won easily from Joseph T. Pearman of the New York A. C., junior metropolitan champion, who had 22 seconds' allowance, while Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., American champion, who had ten seconds start, was left far behind.

Goulding got into his stride at the start and with his graceful, attractive gait he was not long in getting up to the leaders. The limit handicap man, A. L. Aronson, of the Pastime A. C., was more than a lap in front before Goulding started.

The world's champion started first after Renz, who had an advantage of about forty yards when Goulding received the word to go. Five and a half laps from home Goulding caught Renz, but the American pulled away again and for another lap made the pace. At this point the champion seemed to slow up, but when informed that he had a chance for the record he increased his speed once more and mowed down the entire field, taking the lead from Pearman a lap from the tape.

Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A., American indoor champion, ran another of his sensational races in winning the 1,000 yards invitation special from one of the best fields that ever stepped to a starting line. Homer Baker, British half-mile title holder, running unsteadily and suffering intensely from his injured left leg, was close to Caldwell's shoulders when the Boston man broke the worsted, while just a few yards back was Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., two-mile title holder indoors, in third place. The victor's time was 2:18 3-5.

Trailing the first trio were Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College, New England intercollegiate half-mile champion, and Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., M. A. L. champion. Ted Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania middle distancer, quit a lap from the finish.

Caldwell ran in his customary fashion, lying back until the final circuit, when he sprinted like a streak and got home a yard and a half in front of Baker. A quarter of a lap from the tape the former New York A. C. star commanded a ten-yard lead. Caldwell was fourth, back of Baker, Devanney, and Higgins, when he started his jump.

Devanney made most of the pace, retaining the lead until the bell lap, when Baker went in front.

Meredith's poor showing was a keen disappointment to his admirers, for it was generally believed that he was in superb condition.

Frank Stephenson, the Trinity Club sprinter, exhibited high-class form in the 65-yard dash, in which he defeated the national junior champion, Roy F. Morse, who is now competing unattached. Morse got only third, crossing the finish line inches back of Edward Farrell of the Knight of St. Anthony, who had four feet allowance on Stephenson and Morse. The Trinity Club athlete, who is in the best form of his career, got away like a flash, and half way down the chute he was in front.

Willie Gordon, the New York A. C. middle distance runner, ran a great race from scratch in the three-quarter mile handicap, but the task of getting around a field of more than fifty was more than he could accomplish, and he had to be content with second place.

Bernie Wefers, the Columbia University coach, put across one of his occasional sleepers in C. D. Schiffman, who was in receipt of seventy-five yards handicap. Five yards separated Schiffman and Gordon at the tape. The Mercury Footer made a grand effort to get home in front, and in the last lap made up nearly twenty yards on the winners. The summary:

65-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by Frank L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (scratch;) Edward J. Farrell, Knights of St. Antony, (4 feet,) second; Roy F. Morse, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by W. Carendon, unattached; Gilbert H. Swartz, American Walkers' Association, second; Thomas Larkin, unattached, third. Time—4:59.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. D. Schiffman, Columbia University, (75 yards;) William F. Gordon, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Jack O'Neil, New York A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—3:12 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Special.—Won by Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Homer Baker, unattached, second; Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A., third. Time—2:18 3-5.

Military Athletic League Medley Race.—Won by Company D, 71st Regiment, (W. De Witt, E. J. Sweeney, Myles McHugh, and Hugh Honohan,) 74 yards; 14th Regiment, (82 yards,) second; Company K, 71st Regiment, (59 yards,) third. Time—7:51 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Edward H. Goodwin, unattached, (scratch;) Antony Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second; Nat Gutoff, Empire City Wheelmen, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:51.

Dartmouth Defeats Colgate Five.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 20.—Dartmouth defeated Colgate at basket ball tonight by a score of 22 to 18. The game was marked by much fouling. Kennedy of Colgate scored 16 of the 18 points made by his team. Captain Rector played the best game for Dartmouth.

N. Y. A. C. Officials Reappointed.

Captain Arthur McAleenan of the New York A. C. yesterday reappointed Charles A. S. Hatfield as first lieutenant to serve for another year. Daniel F. McMahon, the trapshooter, was again chosen second lieutenant, and Hugh Baxter will continue as club handicapper.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park. — Skating stopped last night.

Central Park. — Skating stopped last night.

Prospect Park.—Skating stopped last night.

CUP FOR INTERCIRCUIT POLO

New Trophy Offered by Association for Annual Matches.

Preliminary arrangements were completed by the Executive Committee of the Polo Association yesterday at a meeting held at the Whitehall Club to hold a series of matches the coming season for an intercircuit cup. This is a new trophy offered by the association, and it is expected that these contests, which will be played on Long Island, will create almost as much interest as the international matches.

The list of circuits is to be increased to eight. There are five now, the Army, Southern, Middle West, Western, and Pacific Coast. One of the three new circuits will include the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Clubs. Each circuit will enter its four best players as a team, and the trophy will be won by a process of elimination.

If this series of matches is successful the competition will be held annually in various sections of the country, and the club winning the trophy will hold it for the year only as the champion intercircuit polo team of the United States.

Four new clubs were elected to membership in the association, Westchester County Polo Club, Miami Valley Polo Club, Del Monte Polo Club and the Ox Ridge Hunt Club of Darien, Conn. The Gedney Farms Club, which has resigned from the association, has been absorbed by the Westchester County Polo Club, of which Edward C. Potter is the delegate. The Cincinnati Polo Club has been amalgamated with the Miami Valley and will be represented in the future by George H. Meade.

The Southern Circuit Cup will be played for this year at Camden, S. C., and three clubs have entered teams. A number of Long Island players will take part in the tournament, which will be managed by Earl W. Hopping. The first game will be played on March 18 and the series will continue until April 1. This will be preceded by a tournament at Aiken, beginning March 1.

The revision of the handicap list has been left to a committee composed of H. L. Herbert and William A. Hazard. They will have a report ready for the annual meeting next month.

Col. Charles D. Trent, who is the delegate to the association from the Army polo organization, with headquarters in Washington, reports an increase of nearly thirty members, the majority of whom are cadets recently appointed to regiments from West Point Military Academy.

The California tournaments will start on Feb. 15 at the Riverside Club and play will continue until Feb. 22. This will be followed by Coronado Beach, which opens March 1 and continues until March 20. Del Monte, the new club, will hold a tournament from April 1 to 10.

RED BANK TEAMS IN POLO.

Fox Hunters Defeat Troop B in Indoor Polo, 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Word was received here late today that two members of the Greenbacks polo team of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club were ill, so in place of this team the Troop B trio played the Fox Hunters tonight at the Armory and were beaten, 4 goals to 2. These teams represent the Red Bank Polo Club in the Indoor Polo Association.

The game was closely contested throughout, the score being a tie at 2—2 at the final period, when J. Martin and Thomas Ford scored in the last two minutes of play. A pony scored the first goal for the Troop B team, while Captain Robert Mason made the other point. William G. Stonebridge, playing No. 1 for the Fox Hunters, scored two pretty goals in the opening period. In the third chukker Floyd Rush, playing back for the Troopers, was thrown from his mount when the stirrup broke, and he fell on his head. He was revived, and finished the game.

GOULDING'S CASE ENDS.

W. H. Parry's Charges Against Walker Fail of Conviction.

George H. Goulding, world's amateur walking champion, was cleared yesterday of the charges made some weeks ago by William H. Parry, in which the amateur status of the Toronto athlete was impugned.

Goulding appeared before the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., just before competing in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night, and gave a satisfactory explanation of the points in connection with the accusations, on which the committee had been in doubt.

These had to do with the charge of "unfair competition," and were based on a letter which Goulding had written to Eddie Renz, the American champion, more than a year ago. Goulding asked Renz to compete in some Toronto games and the latter replied that he could not make the trip owing to his lack of condition.

Goulding wrote another letter and told Renz his condition need not interfere with his trip because the "race would be just as hard as Renz wanted to make it." Goulding explained that there was no evil intent in this statement, but agreed with the committee that its construction might be interpreted in more than one way. The Canadian said he intended to encourage Renz, whom he knew he could beat easily from scratch.

Parry's charges followed Goulding's victory in the seven mile championship walk at New Brunswick, N. J., in October.

Goulding did not produce the letters he received from Renz, as requested by the Registration Committee, because they were not available, he said, being locked in a safe in his Summer home.

The Toronto pedestrian will return to New York to compete in the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night.

EBBETS BUYS JOHNSON.

Newark Federal Outfielder to Play with Brooklyn Nationals.

Jimmy Johnson, an Oakland outfielder, who led the Pacific Coast League last year in stolen bases, has been signed by the Brooklyn club. Last season Johnson jumped to the Newark Federal League club. President Ebbets bought him from H. F. Sinclair yesterday.

Some time ago President Ebbets announced that he would sign no Federal League players or contract jumpers. Johnson batted .348 in Oakland and stole over ninety bases.

Ball Player Heidrick Dead.

CLARTON, Penn., Jan. 20.—J. Emmett Heidrick, a former American League baseball player, died at his home here today. He was purchased in 1898 from the Paterson Atlantic League Club by the Cleveland National League team. In 1902 he jumped to the St. Louis American League team, playing centrefield until 1904, when he retired. He returned to the Browns for a short time in 1908, playing centre and left field, and later retired again.

SOUTAR WIELDS RACQUET SKILFULLY

World's Champion Qualifies to Play William Newman in Final.

Jock Soutar, the world's champion racquet player, gave a remarkable demonstration of his skill at the game yesterday in the semi-final round of the professional handicap tournament being played at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Soutar disposed of Dave Gardner of Boston, 15—6, 14—15, 15—7, 15—6.

William Newman also won his way to the finals by defeating Harry Boakes, Jr., of Chicago, 15—7, 15—11, 15—3. Both contests furnished great sport for the gallery which watched the play. There was much applause during the Soutar-Gardner match, when the champion, with marvelous dexterity, slammed the ball from all angles of the stone court.

On two or three occasions Soutar found himself in a position where it was impossible to return the ball with an ordinary smash or backhand stroke, so he cut the ball with a stroke behind his back and caught Gardner so off guard that he was dumfounded with surprise.

Gardner gave the champion quite a shock in the second game, which he captured 15—14, after the hardest fought contest of the tournament. Gardner got away to a fine start, aided by his handicap of one hand. He scored four aces on his first service, and, although Soutar came along fast, Gardner went out in the eighth hand. The champion, in the last two hands, scored 5 aces and 6 aces, and made the count 14—all before Gardner, with a neat placement shot, won out.

Soutar in the third game ran completely away from Gardner. In the second hand he collected six aces and made it game in the fifth hand, with a collection of four aces. Soutar's service was so swift that many times Gardner had no chance of recovering it. During the match, Soutar got twenty-three aces on his service to Gardner's 14. In scoring aces by placement Soutar was at his best and had 19 to his credit against 12 by his opponent. The champion also scored 17 aces on Gardner's misses.

In the first match of the afternoon Newman gave the gallery a big surprise by defeating Boakes in straight games. The second game was closely contested and Boakes made Newman extend himself to win in 16 hands. Newman had a lot more speed than the Chicago player and it aided him in every hand. The strong feature of Newman's game was his skillful placing. By leaving his opponent in the lurch at various corners of the court, Newman scored 21 aces to Boakes's 7.

The final game of the tournament will be played tomorrow afternoon. The summary:

Newman-Boakes Match.

FIRST GAME.

Newman	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	2	2	0	3	1	15
Boakes	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	..	7

SECOND GAME.

Newman	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	15
Boakes	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	x	11

THIRD GAME.

Newman	0	2	5	2	2	4	15
Boakes	2	0	1	0	0	..	3

Aces by service—Newman, 15; Boakes, 10. Aces by placing—Newman, 21; Boakes, 7. Aces by opponent's misses—Newman, 9; Boakes, 4.

Soutar-Gardner Match.

FIRST GAME.

Soutar	1	2	3	2	5	1	0	1	15
Gardner	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	..	6

SECOND GAME.

Soutar	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	6	14
Gardner	4	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	15

THIRD GAME.

Gardner	0	3	1	1	2	7
Soutar	0	6	2	3	4	15

FOURTH GAME.

Soutar	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	2	15
Gardner	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	6

Aces by service—Soutar, 23; Gardner, 14. Aces by placing—Soutar, 19; Gardner, 12. Aces by opponent's misses—Soutar, 17; Gardner, 8. Referee—Grenville F. Waterbury. Marker—James Mullins.

CASINO SQUASH BEST.

Columbia Club Defeated in Metropolitan Class A League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard	2	1	.667
Yale	3	2	.600
Heights Casino	2	2	.500
Columbia	2	3	.400
Princeton	2	3	.400

Players from the Heights Casino defeated the squash team of the Columbia Club in a match in the Metropolitan Class A league yesterday at the Columbia Club courts. Columbia won two of the matches and lost four to the Brooklyn racquet wielders.

The Columbia players were: H. D. Buckley, L. E. Mahan, F. F. Keeler, M. L. Cornell, H. Kellock and I. H. Cornell.

The Heights Casino players were: A. J. Cordier, J. H. Williams, J. A. Low, R. Goepel, R. E. Riggs and S. Martin. The summaries are as follows:

A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated H. D. Buckley, Columbia Club, 5—15, 15—10, 17—14; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. F. Keeler, Columbia Club, 17—15, 17—14; R. E. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 13—15, 15—5, 15—11; S. Martin, Heights Casino, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15—13, 15—18, 15—5; M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 17—14, 15—8; L. E. Mahan Columbia Club, defeated J. H. Williams Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—9.

CHIP OUTCLASSES McCOY.

Almost Scores a Knockout in the Third Round.

George Chip, the Newcastle (Penn.) middleweight, decisively outpointed and outfought Al McCoy of Brooklyn, recognized by many as the holder of the middleweight championship, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. This was the third meeting of the pair. In their first bout McCoy scored a knockout over the Newcastle boxer in less than one round, and, as Chip was then recognized as the middleweight champion by reason of his victory over Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh, the title reverted to McCoy.

Several times last night Chip had his adversary staggering from hard right and left hand blows to the jaw, but McCoy's persistent holding and Chip's wildness, in his eagerness to score a finishing blow, prevented a knockout. Near the end of the contest Chip was apparently arm-weary from hitting his opponent, for the Newcastle boxer slowed up perceptibly in the closing rounds.

Dates for Cornell Track Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Cornell Athletic Association today announced the Winter and Spring track schedule, as follows:

Feb. 5, Boston Athletic Association at Boston; Feb. 12, Johns Hopkins University meet at Baltimore; Mar. 4, I. C. A. A. A. A. (indoor) at New York; Mar. 11, Meadow Brook Club meet at Philadelphia; Mar. 23, Missouri Athletic Association at St. Louis; Apr. 29, University of Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia; May 6, Harvard-Cornell dual meet at Ithaca; May 13, Pennsylvania-Cornell dual meet at Philadelphia; May 26-27, I. C. A. A. A. A. (place not decided).

O'BRIEN'S BID REJECTED.

Philadelphian Offered $50,000 for Willard-Moran Bout.

Jack O'Brien, the former pugilist, and now a fight promoter in Philadelphia, came to town yesterday and surprised Jack Curley with an offer of $50,000 for a bout between Champion Jess Willard and Frank Moran. If the bout was held in Philadelphia it would have to be limited to six rounds, and consequently Curley rejected the O'Brien offer. O'Brien planned to stage the bout at his own club in Philadelphia.

Curley stated yesterday that Moran would have to accept the terms he has offered him for the big fight here in April, or he would seek a new opponent for Willard. Curley has offered Moran $15,000 and has guaranteed Willard $32,500 and a share of the moving pictures. On account of the excellent lighting facilities at Washington Park, the Federal League grounds in Brooklyn, it is likely that the bout will be staged there. The Wards installed a lighting plant at the park last Summer at an expense of $18,000.

While Curley has decided to promote the bout himself, Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, announced yesterday that Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken were still in the running for the big bout. Moran has given his word to these promoters that he will sign to fight under their management if Curley will consent to give up the bout.

William Wellman, who is in Kansas City representing Rickard, is still trying to get Tom Jones to change his mind and give the two promoters the fight. Curley states that there isn't a chance of any one except himself managing the fight.

$500,000 PAID FOR CUBS.

Charles P. Taft Transfers Chicago Club to Charles H. Weeghman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Formal transfer of the Chicago National League Baseball Club from Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati to Charles H. Weeghman of Chicago was completed today with the presentation of a certified check for $500,000, the purchase price, by Mr. Weeghman to Charles Schmalstig, personal representative of Mr. Taft.

The transfer was made in the presence of President J. K. Tener of the National League, Harry Ackerland, a stockholder of the Chicago Nationals; William Walker and Adolph Schuettler, stockholders in the old Chicago Federals, and Charles Thomas, last season's President of the Chicago Nationals.

With the transfer of Mr. Taft's stock to Mr. Weeghman today the latter became the sixth man to control the corporation. Albert G. Spalding organized the club in 1876.

The transfer was one of the last acts designed to create baseball peace following the agreement reached recently at Cincinnati between the Federal League and organized baseball interests. Only the withdrawal of the injunction suit, brought by the Federal League, pending before Federal District Judge K. M. Landis, remains to end the controversy.

Mr. Weeghman said today that if Roger Bresnahan, former manager of the National League club, wished to purchase the Toledo American Association club, he would be willing to help him. He said that Bresnahan's contract, which has two years to run, would be taken care of. Joe Tinker, it has been announced by Mr. Weeghman, will succeed Bresnahan as manager of the National League club.

Walter Keating, shortstop of last year's National League club, has been sold to the St. Joseph, Mo., Club of the Western League, it was announced today.

BILL FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL

Major Leagues Could Play in City if Legislature Adopted Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20. — Major leagues' baseball on Sunday would be legalized by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Kiernan, a Democrat, of New York City. The measure permits baseball games of any kind between the hours of 2:30 and 6 o'clock Sunday afternoons, and provides specifically that admission may be charged. The McElroy Baseball bill of last year, which provoked a bitter fight and was defeated, did not provide for paid admissions.

Assemblyman McCue of New York will introduce on Monday night a measure to legalize all kinds of athletic games on Sunday afternoons, with the exception of boxing and wrestling. His bill would also permit athletic games on Sunday to which admission could be charged.

225 HORSES FOR NEWARK.

Junior League to Hold Big Meet as Part of Citys Anniversary.

Assurances have been received that 225 horses will race over the Waverly track on July 20, 21 and 22 as a feature of the celebration of Newark's 250th anniversary next Summer. Junior League members outside New Jersey have agreed to send 113 horses for the light harness racing, and of these there will be thirty-five from Mineola and Parkway, twenty from Boston, twenty from Goshen, fifteen from Syracuse, ten from Cleveland, eight from Wilmington and five from Milwaukee.

The meet will be an amateur event, and the Committee of One Hundred has appropriated $5,000 toward the purchase of prizes. Two cups will be made of gold, valued at $1,500 each, and the others will be made of silver, valued at $300 each.

There are seventy-two stalls at the Weequahic track, and an additional stable will be built to accommodate the horses from other cities.

It will be possible for 40,000 persons to witness the races in July. The new grandstand will seat 3,100 persons, the bleachers will accommodate 5,000 more, while the track, being in a natural amphitheatre, will afford a view for thousands of standees. It is said that 35,000 persons have witnessed racing at Weequahic in one day.

The Junior League's first meet was held last Summer at Goshen, N. Y., when Theodore S. Miller's Sprinting Blaze won the cup in the 2:17 class.

Haverford's Gridiron Schedule.

Manager Edmund T. Price has announced the following Haverford football schedule for next season. The schedule includes the same eight teams that were played last Fall, but the order is somewhat changed.

Oct. 7, Stevens, at home; 14, New York University; 21, Delaware College; 28, Maryland "Aggies;" Nov. 4, Franklin and Marshall, at home; 11, Dickinson, at home; 18, Johns Hopkins University; 25, Swarthmore, at home.

COLUMBIA'S NINE TO PLAY 26 GAMES

Post-Season Trip to be Taken After the College Closes in June.

Twenty-six games are on the Columbia baseball schedule, announced last night, six of which will be played on a post season trip after college closes. During the regular season Columbia will make only three trips, when it plays Yale at New Haven, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and Fordham at the Fordham Field.

The season will open on March 29, the same date as last year, and will close officially on Commencement Day, June 7, with the annual Pennsylvania game on South Field. The post season series will come to an end June 21 at Ithaca. Columbia will play two games each with Manhattan College, Dartmouth, Union, Pennsylvania, Fordham, Cornell, and Wesleyan. Both games with Manhattan and Dartmouth will be played at home. New opponents this Spring will be Rutgers, Union, Brown, and Rensselaer Polytechnic. Teams that have been dropped are St. John's, Holy Cross, Seventh Regiment, Trinity, and the Chinese University.

Manager Clift Cornwall expects to have one or two more games on the list before the season starts, and is especially hopeful of filling the date of June 5, class day. Last year Columbia played twenty-two games, nineteen of which were on the home field. The schedule:

March 29, Manhattan at South Field.

April 1, Rutgers at South Field; 4, Amherst at South Field; 5, C. C. N. Y. at South Field; 8, Manhattan at South Field; 11, Dartmouth at South Field; 15, Yale at New Haven; 18, Colgate at South Field; 22, Harvard at South Field; 24, Union at South Field; 26, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29, Fordham at Fordham Field.

May 5, Cornell at South Field; 6, Wesleyan at South Field; 10, Stevens at South Field; 13, Fordham at South Field; 16, Dartmouth at South Field; 20, New York University at South Field; 30, Lafayette at South Field.

June 7, (commencement day,) Pennsylvania at South Field; 10, Brown at Providence; 13, Union at Schenectady; 15, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; 16, Williams at Williamstown; 17, Wesleyan at Middletown; 21, Cornell at Ithaca.

BELMONT HORSES SOLD.

Seventeen Two-Year-Olds Bring $10,825 at Public Auction.

Seventeen 2-year-old thoroughbreds from the Haras de Villers, the French stock farm of August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, and six 3-year-old fillies, the property of Edward Johnson of Newmarket, England, were sold last night at public auction in Durland's ring.

The 2-year-olds were sold for an aggregate of $10,825, or an average of a little over $600 a head. There was nothing like the enthusiasm or the spirited bidding which was seen at the Clarence H. Mackay sale held last month, in the same place, and George A. Bain, the auctioneer, had some trouble in getting the bidding started.

Eight of the youngsters went to R. J. Walden of Maryland, who, it was reported around the ring, was buying them in for the present owner. Walden paid $1,200 for Thorn Bloom, a Flint Rock colt, which, although a little undersized, showed good bone and was a fine-looking youngster.

William L. Oliver paid the top price of the sale, $1,250, for the bay filly Vantage, by Rock Sand. Henry T. Oxnard was Oliver's competitor. It was said the latter was buying for John Sanford of the Hurricana Farm. A handsome filly by Ethelbert, whose dam was the winner of the French Oaks, was bought by August Belmont for $800. Bread Winner, another Ethelbert filly, did not appeal to the bidders, and it was withdrawn. Sorcerer, a half-brother to Ha'penny, who raced under the Belmont colors on the metropolitan tracks, went to R. J. Walden for $1,100.

Mrs. F. Ambrose Clarke bought two of the Johnson fillies, Mary Littleton and Landstock, for $200 each. R. Lawrence Smith also picked up two cheap mares from the same lot for $125 each.

The horses, their purchasers, and prices follow:

Thorn Bloom, b. c., by Flint Rock-White Thorn; R. G. Walden	$1,200
Sandale, c. f., by Ethelbert-Sandwich; F. W. Seuing	475
Dixie II., c. c., by Ethelbert-Dame Beauty; Daniel Douglas	75
Vistula, b. f., by Flint Rock-Lady of the Valley; R. J. Walden	500
Sorcerer, c. c., by Ethelbert-Half Sovereign; R. J. Walden	1,100
Vantage, b. f., by Rock Sand-Golden View; W. L. Oliver	1,250
Brand, c. c., by Flintrock-Bivouce; R. J. Walden	800
Luck, b. c., by Ethelbert-Luck Stone; P. J. Creighton	250
Mistress, b. f., by Flint Rock-Misgivings; Henry T. Oxnard	375
Dull, b. c., by Flintrock-Dulcibella; P. J. Creighton	275
Bright Eyes, bl. f., by Ethelbert-Qu'elle est Belle; August Belmont	800
Fielder, b. c., by Ethelbert-Field Mouse; Dr. W. J. Potter	500
Pearl, b. f., by Flint Rock-Prickly Pear; R. J. Walden	200
Bond, c. c., by Ethelbert-Boudoir; R. J. Walden	430
Heart String, c. f., by Flint Rock-Donna Henrietta; R. J. Walden	700
Vaulter, b. c., by Negofol-Lady of the Vale; R. J. Walden	350
Hopscotch, c. f., by Flint Rock-Fond Hopes; F. B. Le Mare	325
Bay filly, by Llangwn-Snap Shot; Richard Miller	100
Mary Littleton, b. f., 3 years, Littleton-Merry Wing; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark	200
Landstock, b. f., 3 years, Land League-Australian Daisy; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark	200
Spinnifex, b. f., 3 years, by Marajax-Cherag; Henry T. Oxnard	100
Chestnut filly, by Grey Leg-Camelots; R. Lawrence Smith	125
Norma's Pride, b. f., 3 years, Pride-Norma; R. Lawrence Smith	125

NEWCOMB LEADS AT TRAPS.

Pinehurst Preliminary Handicap Brings Out 117 Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—The preliminary handicap of 100 targets, one of the big events of the Pinehurst target tournament, was contested this afternoon with 117 entries. Twenty-four men finished in the money, and first money was taken by C. H. Newcomb of Philadelphia, who shot from the back mark, twenty-two yards. Newcomb had a good day, breaking 98 in the morning, which was the final block of the four days' shoot of 500 targets.

In the morning allotment of 100, J. R. Jahn of Davenport, brought down 100 straight targets, the first perfect score thus far. He also made the best score among the amateurs for 500 birds, with a total of 485.

The conditions for shooting were fine. The weather was warm and clear, and the marksmanship was much improved over the previous day.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

The Organizing Committee of the proposed association of professional golfers will hold a meeting on Monday to draw up a temporary constitution. James Hepburn, National Golf Links of America, who was Secretary of the Association of Professional Golfers in England, is a member of the committee, and the American association will be modeled along the same lines as the older organization abroad.

Walter Hagen, national open champion in 1914, is the latest "pro" to join the ranks of indoor instructors in the New York City golf schools. Hagen will remain in this city until the second week in February, when he will go South to play in the open tournaments and four-ball matches. It is probable that Hagen will be located in the metropolitan district next season.

The annual squash and handball tournament of the Whitehall Club will start Monday at the club headquarters in the Whitehall Building. Entries closed yesterday with seventy-five nominations, comprising the biggest field that has ever participated in this annual event. Arrangements were completed yesterday for the annual handball tournament between Yale University and the Whitehall Club, which has been scheduled for March 11 on the courts of the latter organization.

Loyola School's crack hockey team was successful again yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink, defeating the representatives of Stevens Preparatory School by a score of 3 goals to 1. Billy Lush's charges triumphed through their superior skating. Benziger, Captain of the Loyola squad, was a big factor in the victory, making each of the three passes which were converted into goals. Spier tallied twice for the victors and Shanley once. Stevens's only count was made by Balzer in the second period.

The athletic management of Bates College and citizens of Lewiston, Me., are making an effort to induce the authorities of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association to hold their annual athletic meet in that city next May. The Bates College Athletic Advisory Board is anxious to hold the meet, and it is expected that it will make a bid at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association on Feb. 5 for permission to stage the games. If Bates gets the games she will change the track and grounds so as to construct seating facilities for the accommodation of 5,000 persons. The track is a quarter-mile one, with a 220-yard straightaway, and there is sufficient space for running five hurdles to a heat.

Pennsylvania and Princeton will have strong representations in the annual indoor games of the New York Athletic Club in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 8. Captain Ted Meredith of the Pennsylvania track team and Billy Moore, leader of the Tiger aggregation, have promised the club to nominate many of their best men, who will compete in the indoor intercollegiates here in March. Meredith, who is the greatest half-miler in athletic history, has entered several events on the Mercury Foot program. With him on the Quaker team will be Jimmy Peeso, L. E. Scudder, and others of like calibre. Moore will bring with him from Princeton R. L. Crawford for the hurdles and A. G. Gennert, a shot putter.

Amendment of the rules regarding the laying out of a baseball diamond is in prospect, according to a statement by John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League. According to Heydler, many of the big league diamonds are incorrectly laid out, due to the failure of groundkeepers to understand the measurements, which were given in feet, inches, and fractions of an inch. It is planned to simplify the method of stating the measurements.

The Morristown School was defeated by St. Peter's College of Jersey City in an exciting and well-played hockey game at Morristown yesterday by the score of 5 to 2. Huston, Todd, and Keck starred for Morristown and McCormick and the Noonan brothers for St. Peter's.

The Fordham one-mile relay team has made an excellent record thus far, having been victorious over St. John's College, Brooklyn College, the College of the City of New York and Stevens Tech. The men are now training for the Fordham meet, which will be held on Feb. 11. In the one-mile event Fordham will race Columbia and the Maroon athletes hope for victory over the Blue and White. Fordham has invited both Drew and Loomis to take part in the Fordham games.

More than 100 athletes, representing Cornell, Yale, Columbia, Wesleyan and New York Universities, have been granted A. A. U. registration cards during the past week. Cornell leads the list with thirty-five. Many of these athletes will compete in the Junior Indoor Championships at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 29.

Entries for the junior national indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union next Saturday night in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, will close tomorrow. Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien announced yesterday that no nominations would be received after the closing date. All of the big clubs have named their squads, but there are several small organizations which have not been heard from.

In the Class A squash tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday F. H. Davis (scratch) defeated L. I. Grinnell (one-half hand and five aces), 18—17, 15—10.

Several Newark business men and politicians will meet in Newark today, and it is expected that a company will be formed to finance and manage a club in the International League. It is proposed to make the Newark Club a home organization, and negotiations will be started at once to procure a franchise from the league. The Wiedenmayers, who formerly owned the club, are interested in the new project, and will join a company to have the city again represented in the International League.

The Bicycle Racing Men's Union has failed to induce Champion Frank Kramer to enter its ranks. Kramer said he would not join that organization unless it and the proposed governing body could show that they can improve conditions in cycling, after giving every one interested in the sport due consideration.

Dave Driscoll, who was scout for the Newark Federal League Club, will be unable to coach the Rutgers Baseball Club, and Charles Piez, formerly with the Giants, has been engaged to drill the team. He will take charge about March 1, and the nine will take a Southern training trip later in the month.

It is planned to build a golf course in East Side Park, Paterson, which would be opened to the public. There is objection to the proposition, as the park does not cover a great area. Golf has become so popular in Northern New Jersey that many citizens of Paterson think they should be provided with links. East Side Park is adjacent to the North Jersey Country Club and near by are the Arcola and Ridgewood Country Clubs.

John F. O'Hara, well known in Newark athletic circles, has been appointed Director of Athletics to be held in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Newark next Summer. A list of nine sporting events has been scheduled, with others to be provided for later. The dates follow: Wrestling, May 4-6; boxing, May 18-20; golf, May 25 and 26 at Forest Hill links; interscholastic championships, June 10; elementary school meet, June 24; surf casting, July 22; light harness horse racing, July 20-22; National A. A. U. track games, Sept. 8 and 9; Marathon all-around, Sept. 16. Dates for cycling, gymnastics, rowing, canoeing, and bait and fly casting have not been decided.

Columbia swimmers will hold the first home meet of the season tonight. The watermen from Cornell will be the opponents, and in the absence of a water polo team from Ithaca Coach Ed. Kennedy of the Blue and White will hold an exhibition game between his first and second teams. This meet will not affect the intercollegiate league standing because Cornell is not a member of the association.

University of Chicago swimmers will probably compete with Pittsburgh in a dual meet in the Pitt tank on Feb. 22.

Offers of tennis matches have been received by the University of Pittsburgh from Harvard, Pennsylvania, Navy, Michigan, Penn State, and other universities. The schedule is now being arranged. The loss of McEllroy and Gaut from last year's team makes somewhat dubious Pittsburgh's prospects in this branch of athletics.

Firmin Cassignol had no difficulty in defeating Welker Cochran in an 18.2 billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. The score was 300 to 34. Cassignol ran out his string in five innings, and made an average of 60. His high runs were 126 and 124.

J. O. Sullivan won the four and one-half mile road race at the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. last night in 22:05. J. Newman of St. Vincent Ferrer was second, and G. Sillen of St. Vincent Ferrer, third. The order of finish of the others was A. Kaufman, Glencoe A. C.; P. Flood, unattached; J. Waters, Young Men's Catholic Club; R. Lalor, Knights of St. Antony, and J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer.

JANOWSKI GETS A DRAW.

Capablanca Unable to Defeat Paris Chessmaster.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	2	0	Schroeder	1½	1½
Janowski	2	0	Rosenthal	1	1
Kupchik	2	1	Fox	1	2
Bernstein	1½	½	Tenenwurzel	1	2
Chajes	1½	½	Banks	½	2½
Perkins	1½	½	Black	½	2½
Kostic	1½	1½	Hodges	½	2½

Jose R. Capablanca of Havana and David Janowski of Paris were paired in the third round of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, which was contested at the Hotel Ansonia yesterday afternoon and evening.

For the third time that they have met in tournaments, Janowski drew the black pieces and was called upon to defend a queen's pawn opening. Queens were exchanged as early as the eleventh move and Janowski obtained possession of both of the rooks' files. At his eighteenth turn, the French champion contemplated the sacrifice of a bishop for two pawns, which would have tied up the Cuban's pieces somewhat, but he decided upon a more conservative course. In fact he got one of his rooks into a bad position, in consequence of which he was obliged to give up the "exchange" in return for a pawn.

Capablanca, who consumed much more than his usual time, set to work to clear up the king's side of the board preparatory to establishing a passed pawn on that wing. Janowski combated his efforts step by step, but little by little the young master was gaining his point. After forty-seven moves time was up for the day and the game will be finished tomorrow afternoon at the Manhattan Chess Club.

The feature of the round was the defeat of Boris Kostic, the Serbian master, by Albert W. Fox of Washington, D. C. Fox, too, had the black side of a queen's pawn development, defended in correct style, and after the exchange of queens helped himself to a pawn on the queen's side of the board. After a well-contested middle game, which left only pawns and bishops of the same color on the board, Fox was able to annex still another pawn. This material advantage enabled him to score a win after fifty-eight moves had been recorded. Kostic also concluded his adjourned game with Chajes. This was drawn.

The first game to be finished was the one between Tenenwurzel and Banks, the former winning after twenty-six moves. Banks was not at home in defending a queen's pawn game, mismanaged the opening, and lost a piece, which was the beginning of the end.

Schroeder essayed a brilliant attack against the Philidor defense adopted by Kupchik. The latter's defense proved sound, and the pawn which Schroeder had given up cost him the game after 41 moves. Black and Hodges drew a hard-fought game—a Ruy Lopez offered by the former—the play being reduced to a knight and pawn ending.

Two other games were adjourned between Perkins and Chajes, who were on even terms after 37 moves. Perkins opened with the double Ruy Lopez. After 50 moves of the Rosenthal-Bernstein game play was adjourned with Rosenthal a pawn to the good.

The fourth round will be played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon and evening in the following order: Schroeder vs. Hodges, Kostic vs. Bernstein, Perkins vs. Kupchik, Tenenwurzel vs. Fox, Capablanca vs. Chajes, Janowski vs. Banks, Black vs. Rosenthal.

Amherst Nine to Play 22 Games.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 20.—The 1916 Amherst baseball schedule of twenty-two games was announced today. A shorter Southern trip, due to a curtailed Spring vacation, and four teams new to Amherst schedules are the principal features. Lafayette and West Point are to be played on the Spring trip in place of the former games with North Carolina colleges and Bowdoin and New York University take the place of Tufts and Holy Cross on the regular schedule. The schedule:

Southern Trip—March 30, Virginia at Charlottesville; April 1, Naval Academy at Annapolis; April 3, Lafayette at Easton; April 4, Columbia at New York; April 5, Military Academy at West Point.

Regular Season—April 8, Yale at New Haven; April 15, Bowdoin at Amherst; April 22, Brown at Amherst; April 29, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 6, M. A. C. at Amherst; May 12, Harvard at Cambridge; May 18, Williams at Amherst; May 20, Wesleyan at Amherst; May 27, Springfield at Amherst; May 30, Williams at Williamstown; June 3, Brown at Providence; June 7, Princeton at Princeton; June 10, New York University at Amherst; June 17, M. A. C. at Amherst; June 19, Dartmouth at Amherst; June 20, Dartmouth at Hanover.

Lewis in Draw with Britton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Ted Lewis and Jack Britton to-night fought a fast ten-round bout to a draw. Britton shaded his opponent in the early rounds, but Lewis more than evened up honors in the last three rounds.

HARRIS WINS SQUASH TITLE.

Harvard Clubman Takes National Class B Championship.

T. A. E. Harris of the Harvard Club won the national Class B squash tennis title at the Heights Casino courts in Brooklyn yesterday by defeating Stewart H. Johnson of the Yale Club in the hardest-fought match of the tournament. The match lasted almost two hours, and was witnessed by an enthusiastic gallery.

Harris started off with a lightning fast attack, and won the first game easily 15—5. Johnson put up a stiffer argument in the second game, and Harris finally took it 15—11. Then Harris began to tire, the pace being too fast for him. In the third game Johnson showed his best form, and by hard back-hand smashes he got Harris on the run and won 15—10. Harris was still tired in the fourth game and the Yale Club player won it 15—8.

The last contest was the best. Johnson started it in whirlwind fashion, and it looked as if he would capture the game. His speedy work gave him a score of 10—3 at one stage, but then Harris braced and after a hard up-hill struggle he overtook his opponent and won out 17—16. The summary:

T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale Cly Club, 15—5, 15—11, 10—15, 8—15, 17—16.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1916.

BUDGET LEGISLATION IN THE OPEN.

It will be unfortunate if Governor Whitman's private and personal "boom" for the Republican nomination for President should injure his budget proposal, amendable as it is. There is inevitable manoeuvring and sparring between him and some Republican members of the Legislature, a body not eager for economy or ready to part with its prized ways of doing business in the dark. "As much taxation as the public will stand, and let the public know as little about appropriations as possible": that is a common legislative notion of the methods of financial legislation.

The Bureau of Municipal Research proposes, among other improvements, a visibility and openness of procedure the contrary of the traditional habit. The discussion of all financial measures, estimates, reports, shall be by each house in Committee of the Whole—the Governor or his representative present—instead of being muffled and hidden by reference to a standing committee, and no such reference shall be made until after that public consideration and discussion.

Of the bureau's recommendations for changes in the statutes and rules of the Assembly and the Senate this is the most important. Most of the members of the Legislature, the Governor, and the people don't know, and can't know until it is too late for informed and deliberate action, what the Assembly standing Committee on Ways and Means and the standing Senate Committee on Finance are going to report.

Light instead of the present darkness; that is the condition precedent of honest, intelligent financial legislation at Albany.

SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE PLANS.

The testimony of Major Gen. Wood before the Senate's Military Committee and the belated report of Admiral Fletcher, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, lend emphasis to the demand for an immediate increase of our national defenses on land and sea. Admiral Fletcher shows that our navy at present ranks fourth instead of second among the world's navies, and it is well to have his testimony to that effect, as he speaks from knowledge, has no possible political ends to serve, and is a naval officer who has never shown any disposition to involve himself in public disputes. But both the Admiral and General Wood suggest plans that can hardly be carried out without delay. The facts they have communicated through the Navy Department and the Senate committee to the American people should be heeded, their advice should not be ignored. But everything cannot be done at once, and we need to make a beginning in the upbuilding of both our naval and our military defenses. This purpose can best be achieved by the passage of bills providing for immediate legislation according to the Administration plans.

Enlargement of the navy is an urgent necessity. It needs, as Admiral Fletcher clearly proves, many more officers and men, as well as more ships. The Navy Department plan provides for all the increase we shall be able to make within the next year, and for an annual extension for four years more. As for the new ships, the superdreadnought California, ordered in 1914, and under construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is not yet one-fifth completed. No actual provision has been made for building the two big warships authorized last March. Obviously it will be impossible to build ships any faster than we are building them until the national facilities for that kind of work are extended. If public opinion can force Secretary Daniels to stop playing cheap politics and to award building contracts to responsible private builders capable of fulfilling them on time, we may get the 1915 ships and the two dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers to be ordered this year finished in reasonable time, but until our navy yards are put into a condition that will enable them to execute orders quickly, nothing can be gained by increasing the demands upon them. What other nations can do we can do, when we are prepared. The demand of the hour is for preparedness. The navy at present should be our first thought. A strong navy will be our best protection from foreign attack. Our possession of such a navy would be our soundest argument in favor of international co-operation to prevent war in the future. The advocates of general disarmament must see that the nation could not reasonably hope to support such a proposal to other nations when we had no armament of our own, and the natural inference would be that we were too stingy or too cowardly or had in our population too many disloyal elements to provide it. It would be a good national investment to expend $500,000,000 on the upbuilding of our navy as quickly as the money could be wisely expended, even if every ship we built was destined to be put out of commission within ten years.

The need of stronger land defenses is also obvious. With General Wood's theory of universal service, which is admirable and quite in accord with democratic principles, we need not now concern ourselves. His idea that the National Guard should no longer receive Federal support we need not consider at present. It is believed that there is an organized effort among National Guardsmen to defeat the Continental Army plan. It will fail if Congress can be made to listen to reason. It is easy to see that Mr. Garrison's plan meets General Wood's approval, although, like all experienced soldiers, he doubts the possibility of putting it into execution under the volunteer system. But what he says in approval of the military training now received by students in many schools and colleges indicates that he may be mistaken. We cannot substitute enforced service for the volunteer system without years of delay, and the plan of a citizen army proposed by the War Department should be accepted.

A JOB FOR THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

One of the first interviewers was Odysseus. Even the ghosts could not escape him. King Constantine is not much of a long-haired Achaean, but as a worker for—shall we say "of"—the press, as a dictator of interviews and a reporter royal, he shows the old Greek subtlety, wit, irony, clearness, sophistry. His views, printed in The Times yesterday, on the general cussedness of the Allies in Greece, were as sharp as a razor.

Forget that he has overruled the Constitution of his country and set aside the majority that twice expressed Greek public opinion; forget the disingenuousness of some of his utterances; forget that a concordance of his opinions might show strange divergencies; forget that he is a model of domestic docility and the best of brothers-in-law; look only at the brilliancy and salience of his attack, the energy of his polemic. You get a picture of a King as clever with his pen as he has proved himself to be with the sword. He discomfits, he mocks, he overthrows the Allies, who, indeed, haven't won golden opinions by their proceedings in the Balkans.

Constantine is evidently an admirable actor as well as an accomplished journalist, but in the latter capacity he most interests and charms. If the fortunes of the war or politics ever lose him his present job he can hear something highly to his advantage by applying, during business hours—that is, all the twenty-four—at the office of any first-class newspaper.

FORECLOSING THE DANBURY HATTERS.

The Federal Court has granted motions to foreclose against the property of the individual hatters who were found guilty of boycotting non-unionists and their employers in 1903. It is regrettable that some 700 of their families are in danger of losing their homes and savings bank accounts. But there are reasons against indulging too far the natural sentiment of sympathy with those who find themselves unexpectedly in that position. They had no pity for those of their own class whom they excluded from means of earning their livelihood for no reason whatever. There was no complaint of the conditions of employment, for unionists could have been employed in the open shop which they sought to close to all but themselves. There was no local grievance. The strike and boycott to enforce it were ordered by national unions, who sought to make an example of an employer who had no quarrel with his workmen.

The national unions could easily help those whom they got into trouble, and did so by promising to see them safe through the trial. The real point of public interest is not the individual hardship, but whether such conspiracies can be conducted without responsibility under the law. The Hatters' Union and the Federation of Labor are far from bowing to the law. On the contrary, they have sought to authorize abominable acts by the passage of a cunningly worded statute, whose effect is still matter of opinion. This case has been pending a dozen years, and the hardships of the firm which won the case are comparable with those of the poor defendants. The firm's business was wrecked, and the expenses of prosecution through all courts were great. No blame is imputable to the plaintiff, except resistance of boycott. There is nothing to prevent those who feel that the boycott is a sacred right from chipping in a few cents apiece—there are two million members in one organization whose constitution asserts a right to boycott—and saving their agents from suffering for the common cause of all boycotters.

The Hatters' Union in writing undertook to save the boycotters "from all liability" for the consequences of the litigation. The Federation of Labor in 1908 by formal resolution pledged "such moral and financial support" as the case necessitated. It may be that the defendants ought not to pay individually for acts done in their representative capacity, although crime is always personal. It certainly seems that the two unions are pledged to hold them harmless, and that the cost to them would be less than the amount raised by unionists for the defense of the Los Angeles dynamiters. It certainly is desirable that boycotters should be made to feel the responsibility for such despicable acts. When that lesson is taught and learned it will be time enough to sympathize with the repentant. For the unrepentant no sympathy should be felt.

RAILWAY RECUPERATION.

Railway returns compiled by The Financial Chronicle show an unprecedented increase of gross earnings for December, $20,778,954. The largest increase previously reported was $7,691,470 in 1912. The increase of 1915 was the more surprising because it followed decreases in 1913 and 1914, there being hardly any precedent for decreases in successive years. It would seem that the recuperative forces of the country are all the greater for being delayed, being cumulative, as it were. The total of the earnings is less encouraging than the increase, being only $84,094,552, whereas so long ago as 1906 the total was $83,796,332. That is to say, the increase of 32 per cent., itself unprecedented in proportion, takes the total back practically to what it was ten years ago. So far as the railways are concerned there is a loss of ten years' growth. The explanation is that the total of 1906 represented the top of a series of increases, whereas the larger total of 1915 represents the recovery of the losses of two years. It must be remembered also that the increases are in gross. The net returns when they come will show handsome increases also, no doubt, but they cannot show such profits as in 1906, because of the greater investment necessary to make the profit over the increased investments and costs. They are disproportionately great in the railway business as compared with other businesses, because rates have not been allowed to rise proportionately with the increases of wages allowed by arbitrators and betterments of equipment and operation ordered in deference to public demands. It is worth while to bear these facts in mind to prevent the railways' new profits from being raided. It should not be forgotten that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the latest annual figures available, the railways carried 51,708,500,000 more tons one mile than in 1907, and carried 7,539,943,479 more passengers one mile. Those are merely the increases of traffic, as reported to the Bureau of Railway Economics. Roughly speaking, these increases approximate the total services of the Pennsylvania and the Atchison systems combined. In order to handle that increased traffic the railways expended $4,500,000,000 in new money for additional facilities, and the increased income was only $8,550,000 above that in 1907, before the money was spent. After increasing investment by 25 per cent. and increasing service by 20 per cent. the increase of income to the railways was 1 per cent., the increase upon the new money being something over one-tenth of 1 per cent. The railways' prospects are looking up, and need to. The profits they are making are hardly earned and are needed in the public interest as much as in their own. Hands off the railway profits for a time at least.

THE PROFESSORS' UNION.

The recent martyrdom of Dr. Scott Nearing, that pattern of pondered and dignified speech, at the hands of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, is still viewed with alarm by the organized professorate. Dr. Nearing is nursing his wounds in a comfortable post at Toledo University, but his woe goes marching on. "Academic freedom," that is, the inalienable right of every college instructor to make a fool of himself and his college by vealy, intemperate, sensational prattle about every subject under heaven, to his classes and to the public, and still keep on the payroll or be reft therefrom only by elaborate process, is cried to all the winds by the organized dons.

A committee of the American Association of Professors, appointed to set forth the means of guaranteeing "academic freedom," has made a report in which the "dangers" to that prime necessity in the treatment by professors of questions in "the political and social sciences" are dwelt on. The governing bodies of privately endowed colleges are largely men who have been successful in private business enterprises. When the political and social scientists attack economic conditions or commercial practices they are likely to come into conflict with these men, the representatives of "vested interests," those bogies of the innovators and radicals.

It may be worth while to make the perhaps too obvious remark that the "sciences" about which the uplift professors are apt to be most cocksure are pseudo-sciences, mere opinions. A sociologist, for instance, cannot rightly speak with the certainty of a mathematician or a chemist. He often speaks with a great deal more, with an unreasoning heat and violence. It is in the politico-sociological region that the most academic friction is disengaged.

The situation of some of these pontifical Professors is curious. Here is a college founded, perhaps, by some person who has got rich in business. Some, or many, of the Trustees are guilty of the same crime. An ardent Professor attacks wealth, perhaps recommends the confiscation of great estates, is fierce against the practices of the prosperous, has some vague, sentimental notion of depressing them to help "the poor." That is his privilege. He will be allowed to exercise it unless he carries his chartered libertinism of speech so far that he makes the college ridiculous and disgusts graduates and the parents of students. These private institutions cannot live without the term fees. Parents will not send their sons to, will withdraw their sons from, colleges which are afflicted with one of these rash and sudden utterers of flubdub. Only in extreme cases, however, will the Governors of the college, a much-enduring body, get rid of the nuisance. For opinions of the most radical sort there is a great toleration. It is not the opinions of certain errant and cometary instructors, it is the want of dignity in the expression of them, it is claptrap, sensationalism, appeal to the groundlings, the unwelcome notoriety they give the institution, that forces at last the hand of the Trustees. Then the pother rises about "academic freedom," freedom to cheapen the reputation of the university and repel students. Academic freedom! Why, it is so great and general that one need have only the most casual knowledge of American colleges to know cases where Professors whose loss both Faculty and Trustees would count a gain are kept in their places for fear of the hullabaloo of the Professors' union.

Why do these fiery Professors consent to take the "tainted money" of their salaries? It comes largely from the income of funds established by members of "the more prosperous and conservative classes," from fees paid by members of those classes, the parents and guardians of students. It comes from pork and steel, iron and dry goods, banking, "Wall Street," and other sinister sources, from "vested interests." Why does the aspiring Professor consent to the degradation of taking such base wages? He not only does, but he howls to the reverberant heavens when he is removed or is not reappointed. If we understand the report of the committee, a Professor is not an employé. He is a sacred character, to be dismissed by the Trustees only with the advice and consent of the Faculty.

One passage in the report throws out of court the whole controversy:

> The liberty of the scholar within the university to set forth his conclusions, be they what they may, is conditioned by their being conclusions gained by a scholar's method and held in a scholar's spirit; that is to say, they must be the fruits of competent and patient and sincere inquiry, and they should be set forth with dignity, courtesy, and temperateness of language.

It is by violating all or most of these conditions that a few Professors have lost their posts. It would be well for the Professors' union to understand that the screeching, the shallowness, and the pretense of too many Professors are bringing on the vocation a certain discredit. The union suffers from the violence of some of its members.

TO MAKE THE STREETS SAFER.

Police Commissioner Woods has prepared two bills amending the Highway law of the State for immediate presentation to the Legislature. They will arouse opposition. Every possible effort will be made to defeat them. But their acceptance is essential to the welfare of the community, especially to that of the people of Manhattan Island, and it is to be hoped that public opinion in their behalf will be strongly exerted. One relates to the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles, the other to the regulation of all drivers of horse-drawn commercial vehicles in cities of more than 2,000,000 inhabitants. The first provides that no person shall operate a vehicle of any kind on the public highways until he has given reasonable proof that he is qualified to drive a car without endangering the lives of the rest of the community. To that end provision is made that no person shall operate a public motor vehicle until he has obtained a license from the Secretary of State, and that no license shall be given without due examination. This applies to all drivers of motor cars, owners as well as hired chauffeurs. It is reasonable and just. The law that applies to chauffeurs should apply to all who operate automobiles.

The other bill provides that no person shall drive a commercial vehicle propelled by animal power in any city of more than 2,000,000 inhabitants without a license from the Secretary of State. In view of the reckless driving of wagons on nearly all the streets of this city by small boys, this provision will have general approval. It is suggested that no license should be issued to a person under 18 years of age. Perhaps that clause might be modified. A boy of 16 might be as competent to drive carefully as one two years older, and might be as able to prove his capacity before the examiners. But these changes in the law, especially as it relates to traffic in this city, are certainly justified by recent experience. There were 22,540 street accidents in New York City in 1915 and 659 fatalities.

Mr. Woods holds that the traffic problems here can only be solved by the centralization of control in the local police authorities. Therefore he includes in his proposed new legislation a provision that the chief police officer of a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants shall have the power to hear and determine complaints against all licensed operators and drivers of motors and commercial vehicles drawn by horses, and to suspend licenses for a term not to exceed one year. The police are now held responsible for street accidents, but the department is without power to punish violations of the law. Magistrates have been too lenient in such cases, and to invest the Police Commissioner with authority to revoke licenses would undoubtedly result in reducing the number of accidents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gifts of Immigrants.

Mrs. Stotesbury spoke some wise words when, as Second Vice President of the National Americanization Committee, she set forth a little of what we owe to our immigrants in ways other than material. But also she spoke apparently without full knowledge of what we have done for them when she dwelt upon how "we have cold-shouldered them, exploited them." Like a great many Americans, Mrs. Stotesbury seems not to realize how the people of this country pour out both money and personal endeavor through the school system, public libraries, playgrounds, settlement work, guilds, and clubs for the making of immigrants into good Americans. That effort, for its idealism and its success, deserves to be ranked among notable achievements.

But it is much better to keep our eyes upon the things yet to be done than upon those already accomplished. And one of these, as Mrs. Stotesbury suggested, is a whole-hearted and general recognition of the desirable qualities and mental and spiritual endowment of character which many of these immigrants are bringing here. We have always been ready to do much for them. But we have not had the generosity to acknowledge what they were doing for us.

Our Inaccessible Navy Yard.

The battleship Texas was under orders to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Nov. 2, but the pilot declined to take the responsibility, as there would have been but five inches of water beneath her keel, the channel was narrow, and there was no special urgency. If there had been urgency, say an enemy approaching, the water would have been no deeper, and the Texas might have grounded. The next day there was no more water, but on the 4th the Texas was able to get to sea. There is nothing secret or new about the condition of the channels to and from the navy yard at the nation's chief port, and which is a resource for the repair of the ships defending all ports.

The facts were reported to the Sixty-third Congress, and nothing was done. Nothing will be done so long as the porkhunters outnumber the patriots. Each year the conditions become worse, through neglect to dredge the accumulations which gather in the harbor regularly and irregularly. No first-class ship with a little water in a compartment could enter or leave the yard at a time when she would particularly need repair, the sole just reason for the maintenance of the Brooklyn yard or any other.

Admiral Dewey signed the report of the General Board to the Navy Department on the subject that "the early improvement of the water approaches to the New York Navy Yard is vital. The facilities and resources of the navy yard must be utilized for many years to come, even though its establishment on another site should receive favorable action in the near future, a measure which the General Board believes necessary." There is no higher authority on the subject, nor any capable of taking a more detached view. The approaches to the nation's most necessary yard should be deepened sufficiently to give access at all tides, and from either the ocean or the Sound. The position of the German fleet in the Kiel Canal enables it to move in either direction, and thus to meet a divided enemy if approached from both directions, or to throw its united strength if the enemy comes from either direction. The Brooklyn Navy Yard has similar strategical advantages, and they should not be thrown away.

Mr. Ford's Peace Pilgrims.

The Ford Peace Party, or rather its disjecta membra, find The Hague too cold a place for them. The orthodox peace societies of the Dutch capital are strangely indifferent to Mr. Ford's delegates. There is even danger that their austere demeanor might quench the blazing ardor of the peace missionaries. So the members of the party who are still in Holland have decided to go back to Stockholm for the session of the permanent conference. Stockholm has been selected because it is "well removed from the vicinity of the belligerent countries" and also because of its inexpensiveness. Why, then, did not the delegates remain in New York? The cost of living here is certainly as inexpensive as it is in Stockholm, and this city is even further removed from the scene of war—if that be any advantage to a party of peace pilgrims organized "to get the boys out of the trenches." And are the delegates sure that it will not be "cold" in Stockholm? "Their sky, not their mind, they change who hurry over sea."

The Ford party has already cost a large sum of money—to economical people it seems a shockingly large sum. The one hundred or more invited guests who set out with Mr. Ford from this country have had a pleasant, privately conducted tour through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Holland at Mr. Ford's expense. They have not been allowed to come anywhere near the trenches, but they have held numerous "peace" meetings on shipboard and off—vociferous though not halcyon occasions—and at The Hague they had the privilege of casting ballots for a permanent conference to carry on the work which was originally to have been completed by Christmas, 1915.

It is estimated that the expense of the permanent conference will be $3,000 weekly, exclusive of salaries. Mr. Lochner, who was formerly Mr. Ford's Secretary, is to get $5,000 a year, and Dr. Aked will get $10,000 in addition to the expenses of himself and his wife. Dr. Aked and Mme. Schwimmer are reported to have said that "it would be many weeks before the board was sufficiently organized to enable it to do anything more than preliminary work."

"Traveling," Mr. Emerson said, "is a fool's paradise." Many of the Ford pilgrims have done their conscientious best to prove the truth of the saying.

ART NOTES.

Two Exhibitions at Macbeth Galleries—Architectural League.

The Macbeth Galleries are holding two exhibitions. That in the lower gallery consists of decorative panels by F. S. Church, who clings to his early and daintily fantastic style. He has woven his material, birds and beasts and flowers and elves, into a variety of whimsical designs that take one back to the days when children believed in fairies and the public schools were not by way of teaching decorative art. In the upper rooms are pictures by Emil Carlsen, Helen M. Turner, and Daniel Garber. Mr. Carlsen's most important contributions are still life, one, "The Mandarin's Necklace," having not only the perfection of craftsmanship characteristic of the artist, but an interesting and highly original pattern. Helen M. Turner shows among other things the canvas called "Summer," which won the Julia A. Shaw Memorial Prize in 1913. Daniel Garber's landscapes are in his familiar graceful though drooping mood. He has gone so far as to paint a weeping apple tree, although ninety-nine out of a hundred of these sturdy orchard favorites belong to the type of optimist described by Professor James as unable to shed even a temporary tear.

Architectural League Exhibit.

The Architectural League reception will take place on Feb. 5, and the exhibition will open to the public on the following day. The usual public lectures will take place Feb. 12, 19, and 26. The league this year gives medals of honor for architecture, painting, and sculpture. For several years the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has presented a medal of honor to designers of buildings represented in the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. This medal was discontinued in 1915, and the Architectural League of New York established a medal of honor of its own in architecture for an award to designers of buildings represented in the annual exhibition. The award of this medal of honor is intended to specifically stimulate interest in the league and the league exhibitions. For this reason the work of the recipient of the award must be represented in the exhibitions by such drawings or studies or photographs as shall be considered by the jury a representation sufficiently full and adequate to justify the award of the medal. The jury will consist of former medalists in architecture, and they will be selected by lot. The medal of honor for mural painting of the Architectural League has been several times awarded to notable practitioners in that art, and the league also has for several years awarded a medal of honor for sculpture.

The special prize given in memory of Henry O. Avery will this year be for a competition of a proposed design of the interior of a small chapel. This chapel is assumed to be built as a memorial to three brothers who have died in defense of their country, and the pictorial and sculptural enrichment should be designed with a view to the glorification of patriotic self-sacrifice.

"The Book of the Homeless."

There is to be an exhibition and sale at the American Art Galleries of the drawings, paintings, and manuscripts contributed to "The Book of the Homeless," compiled by Mrs. Wharton for the benefit of American hostels for refugees and the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee. The names of the contributing artists are Leon Bakst, Max Beerbohm, J. E. Blanche, E. H. Blashfield, Léon Bonnat, Dagnan-Bouveret, Walter Gay, C. D. Gérome, C. D. Gibson, René Ménard, Claude Monet, Renoir, Rodin, John S. Sargent, and Theo van Rysselberghe. The committee are: Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman; Henry W. Munro, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Secretary. The exhibition opens Saturday, Jan. 22, and the sale takes place Jan. 25 at 3 P. M.

Moulton & Ricketts Sale.

At the Anderson Galleries are the etchings, engravings, water colors, and oil paintings which were in the Moulton & Ricketts stock, and which will be sold at auction Jan. 26, 27, and 28. A special feature of the collection is the group of water colors by American artists originally brought together by Gustav H. Buek of New York as a part of the larger collection exhibited in various museums throughout the country. They were intended to illustrate the development of water color painting in the United States from the Hudson River school period to the present time, and include many agreeable essays in the gentle medium. Among them are a clever sketch for a decoration by Frank Millet, an exquisite Spring landscape in washes of pale green by J. Alden Weir, a shimmering pencil study of cows in pasture by George Inness, done on gray paper and heightened with body color, and a brisk sketch of a girl's head and shoulders by Carroll Beckwith.

Protests from Theatregoers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the letters you have recently published regarding theatre box office employes. I, too, have often been subjected to the most rude treatment, but I thought it was because I asked for the cheaper tickets. Especially rude have been the ticket office men where the play was a very popular one. In other businesses the employes are expected to, and in most cases do, treat a customer courteously. Why not the same treatment when one is buying theatre tickets as when one is buying a dress or anything else? MARGARET JUST.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please add my voice to the protests against arrogant box office attendants. It is surprising that managers will allow these impertinent youths to meet the public on whom the theatres depend for support. Let us have no more of it. It is up to the managers. H. T. C.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

(Twentieth Century.)

Wouldst thou see what Age doth wear
For her portrait? Pause, and stare!
From her children's children she
Swiped the clothes she wears with glee,—
Looking wondrous young and pert
In Jane's middy blouse and skirt.
These were Bobby's tennis shoes;
Sweater (ten-year size) was Lou's;
Patent leather belt was loot
From Dick's white duck Russian suit.
See how little Buster's tam
Suits our Mutton-Dressed-as-Lamb!
Pins she got for cuffs and tie
From dear Baby's bib supply.
Portrait (Age, too)—"Sixty-eight,"
Title—"Grandma up to date."

SARAH REDINGTON.

CLEVELAND'S POSTMASTER.

"Good Business is Good Politics," Said the President, Naming Pearson

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reminded by the discussion of the appointment of the new Postmaster of New York of a similar history in the early days of Grover Cleveland's Administration.

Postmaster Pearson's time was about to expire and the business interests were active in his behalf for reappointment. A former New York Attorney General and myself happened in Washington at that time, and late in the day called on President Cleveland, with whom my associate was well acquainted.

As we entered the ante-room Daniel Lamont greeted us with his accustomed smile and beckoned us to the President's room, where we found the President, his coat off, working hard over some official papers.

Taking up the case, Mr. Cleveland said: "Pearson came in here last week and asked permission to examine charges that had been filed against him. I called in Dan and told him to give Mr. Pearson every facility, desk room, all the papers, &c., which he did, and here is the case which I sat up and worked over till 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pearson has met and defeated every charge, so I am going to send in his name tomorrow."

My comrade said, "Is it good politics to make that appointment so important to our party?" and was answered: "Good business is always, in the long run, good politics."

Mr. Pearson was reappointed. He had served as Assistant Postmaster under Postmaster James, afterward Postmaster General in the Garfield Administration, and had proved himself a very capable and efficient Postmaster.

C. C. WOOLWORTH.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1916.

Queensboro Bridge Roadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article in The Times relative to the condition of the roadway on the Queensboro Bridge, but was very much surprised to see the statement quoting Edward A. Byrne, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, to the effect that the poor condition of the roadway was due largely to the heavy traffic, and that ruts were made in the roadway after heavy rains.

My understanding of the matter, based on constant observation during the last two years, is entirely different. The traffic over the bridge, while heavy, does not seem to wear the surface of the roadway to any appreciable extent. This surface material is wood block, which has been demonstrated in other parts of the city as being an excellent surface material, particularly for automobile traffic. The whole trouble seems to be with the material upon which the surface is laid and the method of construction. The bad condition of the roadway is most apparent after sudden changes in temperature, and the explanation of this is that apparently no due allowance was made in the undersurface material for contraction and expansion due to variations in temperature. After the recent sudden drop in temperature the roadway was in a most lamentable condition, whole sections of wood block having been forced upward as if by an explosion, indicating side strain, for which no compensation had been provided. The problem seems to me to be one requiring expert engineering talent rather than a simple reconstruction of the surface of the roadway.

L. B. FRANKLIN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with satisfaction your comment on the comparison drawn by the National Model License League as to "Drunkenness at the San Francisco Fair and in Portland, Me.," under the heading "Drunkenness at the Exposition."

It is strange that the representatives and friends of the liquor traffic are always trying to prove, not only that "Prohibition does not prohibit," but as they attempt to demonstrate by their figures in this case, that it results in an increased consumption of liquor. The wonder is that they do not all join the Prohibition Party and put up the necessary money for a rousing campaign in order to get prohibition in all of the States.

NEWMAN H. RAYMOND.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1916.

"Emptins."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Emptins" as referred to in The Times, let me give the following:

Seventy years ago or thereabouts, as a little girl in Connecticut, in response to the old 'east man's bell, on Friday afternoons, I ran out with a little cup to get a half cent's worth of "emptins." The yeast in my mother's hands made delicious bread. There is this quotation from the "Biglow Papers" in the Century Dictionary:

"A betch o' bread thet hain't riz once ain't
goin' to rise agin,
An' it's jest money throwed away to put the
emptins in."

(Mrs.) E. F. MAY.

Oberlin, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1916.

When Taximeters Disagree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the proposed new taxicab ordinance requiring all taxis to have meters, may I tell you my experience? We can come from the Pennsylvania Station to our apartment at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue for sometimes 70 cents—sometimes 80—never more, when we take an independent taxicab. When we use a Pennsylvania Station taxicab it is $1.10, even when the cabs have meters. Why should one be compelled to pay more when the service is no better? And why should the meters of the Pennsylvania taxicabs read higher than independent taxicabs after the same distance? C. C. W.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

Latin American Names at Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does not Secretary Lansing's present effort to unite the American republics in an agreement to use their armed forces together in case of an invasion of any one of them give The Times an interest in recalling that in 1912 it urged the War Department to honor the soldier statesmen of Latin America by giving their names to the Panama Canal forts?

Mr. Taft approved The Times editorials on the letter from me which your paper published. I wrote that Latin American battleships would defend the canal.

HAMILTON FOLEY.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Jan. 13, 1916.

Work for Women and Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I read an article in your paper stating that there was employment in New York for 50,000 girls of all capacity, including houseworkers, and that there are not enough to fill such positions, and that agents are now being sent to Europe to bring over women and girls to work. I think if you go and look at the employment offices you will see people standing on the very streets who have had no work for months. Why go abroad for help when we have so many idle in this very city?

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

Second Avenue Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the Second Avenue "L." With increased traffic now going over this line, would it not be advisable to open a station, say, at Twenty-eighth or Twenty-seventh Street? Not only are the two stations now existing (Thirty-fourth and Twenty-third Street) too far apart, but on alighting at the Twenty-third Street Station one actually descends on First Avenue, not on Second Avenue. At least another stairway should be erected leading toward Second Avenue. RUDOLPH DEUTSCH.

New York, Jan. 19, 1916.

FRENCH APPRECIATION.

A Journal Which Upholds This Country and the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days when anecdote, editorial and correspondence abound for the illustration of our national unpopularity in Europe, and in particular of the abhorrence in which President Wilson's foreign policy is supposed to be held in England and France, it is good to turn aside a moment and give ear to a very different note. I inclose a translation of a signed editorial in the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre, sent to me from Paris.

FLORENCE LEFTWICH RAVENEL.

Biltmore, N. C., Jan. 16, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Because the Germans excel in drowning their fellowmen, not only in water but in ink, we are disposed to smile at President Wilson, who is starting on a new series of notes—now on the sinking of the Ancona, as formerly on the Lusitania disaster. We do not spare him either epigram or caricature.

In sheer justice, however, we ought to be full of admiration—not indeed that the United States should be taking up these questions with Germany, but that they should be doing it with unfeigned impartiality and a complete independence, amply proved by the acrimonious comments of the German press. Are you not struck by the paradox that Mr. Wilson should be criticised by us at the same time that he is detested by our enemies? Our enemies, who never forget for an instant that the Chief Magistrate speaking to them with no sign of relenting in his tones must give account of his course to fifteen million fanatics of their race! Their resentment knows no bounds, and if we proportioned our sympathy to their rage our feeling for President Wilson would be rather gratitude than indulgence.

Colonel Roosevelt would be in his place a still warmer partisan, you maintain? But that is no reason for disdaining this self-controlled personage who, wielding over there the powers of a dictator, is practicing toward us a policy less gushing but quite as courteous, quite as effective as that of the other could have been.

For, after all, what is it that we desire from the United States? Not soldiers; but gold and steel and munitions of war. And that they are giving us. Oh, in exchange for good coin of the realm, of course? Not always! Is it in exchange for hard money that they have been for fifteen months feeding seven millions of Belgians who without their aid would have starved to death? Is it for hard money that their ambulances have transported from the battle lines to their own admirable hospitals 90,000 of our wounded? The active sympathy of the Americans for us is a thing unexampled in the history of nations.

Certainly they will come out of this conflict increased in wealth and power. They know it; they feign no false humility. A Paris financier confided to me yesterday the sense of mortified vanity he experienced in hearing one of the members of a conference of Yankee bankers remark in the course of a discussion as to an advance of funds, "We have become, so to speak, the guardians of France and England, my dear Sir."

Yes, no doubt! The earth's axis has shifted. It is neither their fault nor ours. The German has entered Europe like a bull in a china shop. It is inevitable that the broken china on our side should raise the price of the uninjured stock across the sea, and that our rival should make his fortune.

Let us congratulate ourselves at least that this fortune goes to a race which has just revealed a moral plane so extraordinarily high. It will be to our credit as well as our interest in the future to be the friend of "the guardians of Europe."

MAURICE DE WALIFFE.

Volcanic Disturbances at Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people, who have paid for the digging of the Panama Canal, and are now paying the cost of clearing away slides and upheavals, have a right to know some facts in regard to the ground through which the canal passes, facts which it seems the authorities have purposely and carefully concealed. These facts relate to the geology of the ground, and the probable future usefulness of the canal.

The whole region is volcanic. From the highest point of ground along the canal, which is the summit of Culebra Hill, scores of extinct volcanoes can be seen in all directions. If all volcanic action thereabout had entirely ceased, the fact of the former upheavals would not be important. But, unfortunately for the canal, volcanic action has not ceased in the neighborhood. On the east side of Culebra cut, on the second terrace from the bottom, as it was in 1907, the writer saw very hot steam escaping at two points forty feet apart. One of these points was at the side of the old terrace as left by de Lesseps, and the other on the top, and not more than 100 feet from where a steam shovel was working. The temperature was boiling hot not more than a foot from the surface.

This examination of the ground convinced the writer that we should have serious trouble with the canal, and events have so far fully justified that apprehension. The various "slides" in the Culebra cut are caused by this miniature volcano above described, while the upheaval which a few months ago closed the canal in another place was the result of similar and more extensive subterranean disturbance.

Such an upheaval as that of a few months ago may never occur again, and greater ones may be frequent, and thus interrupt traffic for many years if not for centuries.

C. S. DURAND,
Geologist and Mining Engineer.

Yerington, Nev., Jan. 11, 1916.

Scots in American Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you answer "L. R. C." by quoting Edward Alsworth Ross, who says: "But most of our Scottish blood came by way of Ireland." The statement, in my opinion, is not correct. Andrew Hamilton, John Witherspoon, Robert Livingstone, John Paul Jones, James Wilson, James McCosh, Robert Aitkin, John MacLean, James Ramsay, Robert Lenox, Hugh Mercer, Arthur St. Clair, Alexander Graham Bell, John Stewart Kennedy, Henry Eckford, James Craik, and many others, unknown to me at the moment, came here direct from Scotland. Alexander Hamilton, of Scottish descent, was born in the West Indies. The immediate antecedents of Patrick Henry came from Aberdeen; James Munro, or Monroe, was of pure Scottish descent; so were Washington Irving, Gilbert Stuart, Alexander Robert Chisholm, Robert McAlister, Winfield Scott, John Hay, Whitelaw Reid, and James Lenox.

William McLuce, "father of American geology"; Henry Chisholm, "father of Cleveland"; Henry Burden, "father of Troy"; James Graham, first Recorder of New York; John McComb, architect of the City Hall; John Lamb, first Collector of the Port—all out-and-out Scots—can never be classified among the Ulster Scots, although in many instances the latter were more Scottish than the Scots themselves.

ROBERT MUNRO ANDERSON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1916.

For a Mother and Three.

It was before the workmen's compensation law became effective that the accident occurred which brought about the death of Mr. B. His spine was fractured in a fall from the building upon which he was working, and he died in the hospital after six months of suffering. Court proceedings were instituted promptly, but there is still no prospect of an early settlement.

Mrs. B., capable and industrious, fully accepted the responsibility for the care of her three children. As a laundress at home she was able for a time to earn about $8 a week. But her health broke down under the strain, and then the family were brought to our attention. To prevent further danger we have undertaken to supply an allowance of $35 a month to supplement her earnings, permitting her to work only three days a week, which is all we feel she ought to do at present.

This assistance, we believe, should be continued for six months at least, and we are trying to raise $200 for this purpose. Will you not co-operate in our plan to help a good mother of three fine children back to health and strength? Your gift, large or small, will be deeply appreciated and promptly acknowledged. W. FRANK PERSONS,
Director the Charity Organization Society.

REISINGER PICTURES SOLD FOR $217,925

Anders Zorn's Etching, "The Toast," Brings $950, Top Price of Last Session.

'A SWEDISH MADONNA,' $290

Whistler's "The Forge" Fetches $200, and His "The Sculptor Drouet" $75.

The closing sale of the Hugo Reisinger art collection at the American Art Galleries last evening brought $10,285, making the grand total for the sale of 259 pictures $217,925.

Water colors, etchings, &c., made up last night's sale, and there was a particularly fine collection of the etchings of the Swedish artist, Anders Zorn. His "The Toast," fourth state, additional work on the face, brought the highest price of the evening, going to David Keppel for $950. This was a brilliant and rare impression. Other work by the same artist went to Keppel, "The Interior of a Parisian Omnibus," third state, with the horizontal lines crossing the vertical on the woman's face, for $600; "Sunday Morning in Dalarne," second state, delicate crosslines on the skirt of the woman in the foreground, for $175, and a very fine example of "The Precipice," which brought $210.

Zorn's "A Swedish Madonna," in deep black ink on white Dutch paper, went to Hahlo for $290; W. S. Baer paid $310 for the artist's "At the Piano," (Miss Anna Burnett,) second state, left shoulder completely shaded. The two Whistler's of the collection went to Charles L. Baldwin, "The Sculptor Drouet," original etching, third state, for $75, and "The Forge," original dry point, for $200.

Three pictures of the first night's sale were resold. They were purchased by Robert Glendenning and not taken. They were "Whitby Sands," by William Samuel Horton, which brought $40; "Aigue-Marine," by the same artist, which brought $125, and "Enfants à Table," by Pissarro, which went for $600.

In the reselling the Minneapolis Museum bought the first for $45; Alexander Hudnut the second for $90, and the third went to Dr. F. Oppenheimer for $310.

There was a large attendance at the sale.

JOHN BROWN LETTER SOLD.

Rare Documents Bring $1,571 at Anderson Galleries.

A letter of John Brown of Ossawatomie, written in the Charlestown (Va.) jail on Nov. 27, 1859, a few days before his execution, and addressed to Miss Sterns of Springfield, Mass., was bought for $352 by George D. Smith in the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

The same bidder obtained for $172 four letters of General U. S. Grant to his sister. They are all civil war letters. Charles F. Heartman paid $35 for a letter of Ludwig von Beethoven, accompanied by a lock of his hair, and other relics. A letter of Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, King of Naples, signed "Count de Survillieres," brought $3.50.

Mr. Smith gave $105 for issues of The Sentinel, Daily, Richmond, 1864-5, a scarce Confederate newspaper, containing many interesting reports, including General R. E. Lee's advocacy of freeing negroes for enlistment in the Confederate Army. He also paid $24.50 for a letter of Gaetano Donizetti, the Italian composer, dealing with musical education and the old and modern systems of teaching music.

A letter of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, brought $10.50, and a document of his about the "Outrageous Assemblage" of citizens of Boston on March 31, 1811, went for $10. A letter of Major Gen. Nathanael Greene May 14, 1776, sold for $16. John Hancock's signature on a ticket for the Faneuil Hall Lottery, Boston, April, 1767, realized $12.

The total was $1,571. The sale will be concluded today.

DANCE FOR MISS PECKHAM.

Mrs. S. A. Goldschmidt Entertains for Her Niece at the Gotham.

Mrs. Samuel A. Goldschmidt of 89 West Seventy-third Street gave a dance at the Hotel Gotham last evening for her niece, Miss Marie Louise Peckham, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walton M. Peckham. Mrs. Goldschmidt and Miss Peckham were assisted in receiving by Miss Edith T. A. Gracie of Washington, who is Miss Peckham's house guest. There were more than 200 guests, and a seated supper was served in the main restaurant at 1 o'clock.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nelson Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. G. Howard Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Cortlandt Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Worrall, the Misses Maude Shepherd, Lillian Palmer, Muriel Oakes, Katharine Satterlee, Adrienne Iselin, Muriel Conkling, Kathryn Bache, Eleanor Hartshorne, Mercedes Rafferty, Sympherosa and Grace Bristed and Rita Sturgis, also George Brokaw, Reginald Sturgis, Bayard Dominick, J. Henry Smythe, Shipley Jones, Montgomery Landon, Charles Goldsborough, Dunbar Adams and John Moore of Pittsburgh.

PRESTON GIBSON TO ACT.

He Will Have Principal Male Role in Mrs. Belmont's "Melinda."

Preston Gibson has been cast for the part of John Pepper, the principal male rôle in Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's society satire and operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters."

Mr. Gibson, who makes his home in Washington, is well known for his interest in dramatics. He has written several plays which have been acted on the professional stage. At his Washington home he had a small playhouse built.

Among the people who have bought boxes for the operetta within the last few days are Mrs. Charles D. Alexander, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Henry Pearce, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont. Governor and Mrs. Whitman will occupy the central box. Mrs. Elbert H. Gary was one of the first to take a box.

MEDICAL FEDERATION DINES

President Tells Plans of the Economic Leagues.

At the first annual dinner of the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues, which was held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, Dr. Christian F. J. Laase, the President, outlined the aims of the organization, which has 2,000 members.

Dr. Laase said that the league had four objects which it hoped to accomplish in this city: To open the hospitals, in order that every doctor may continue the treatment of his patients while they are in the institutions; to make all dispensaries free within certain limits; to restrict the Department of Health, and to take away from it the right to treat patients, and to limit the encroachments of the insurance companies under the present provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act upon the business of the doctors.

MRS. WILSON RECEIVES.

President's Bride at Home to Cabinet Members and Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The custom of receiving small companies by special invitation was resumed at the White House this afternoon when Mrs. Wilson was at home to fifty or more visitors at 5 o'clock. The members of the Cabinet, a number of Senators and friends of the President's family from resident circles made up the company, which was received in the Red Room, where tea was served.

Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory were guests of honor at a dinner given this evening by Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. A. A. Jones, who had a company of twelve to meet them.

A number of dinner parties were given at the Army and Navy Club this evening preceding the regular weekly dance. Major and Mrs. W. D. Connor entertained a large company of young people in compliment to Miss Jeannette Cowan.

Solicitor of the State Department and Mrs. Cone Johnson were hosts at a tea dance at Rauscher's today when several hundred guests were entertained. Mrs. Gregory, wife of the Attorney General, presided in the tea room, assisted by Mrs. Hampson Gary, Mrs. Harold Parmalee, Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. Clemen McMillan, Mrs. John E. Osborne, and Mrs. Timothy Ansberry.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barrett Ridgley entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Earle of New York.

Mrs. J. S. Parker, wife of Congressman Parker of New York, gave a luncheon today at her residence in Sixteenth Street in compliment to Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

MISS CALLAHAN A BRIDE.

Omaha Debutante Weds Quentin Twachtman in Grace Church.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Callahan, daughter of the late W. P. Callahan of Dayton, Ohio, and Quentin Twachtman, son of the late John Henry Twachtman, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with flounces of real lace and a veil of old lace, which formed part of her train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Violet Callahan was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of pale pink. Little Miss Elizabeth Pell was the flower girl, and young Eric Twachtman served as page. They carried baskets of pink sweet peas. John Alden Twachtman acted as best man. J. De Forest Richards gave his niece in marriage.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Ritz-Carlton.

The bride was a débutante in Omaha, Neb., this Winter, where she had been living with her aunt for the last five years. Mr. Twachtman is in business in this city.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Phelps Stokes, Baron George von Seebeck, and Judge and Mrs. Frederick DeWitt Wells.

MISS ADAMS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Jules Glaenzer in St. Thomas's Church.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Edith L. Adams, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams, and Jules Glaenzer, a son of Mrs. Georges Glaenzer, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 2, in St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will officiate.

Miss Adams's maid of honor is to be Miss Carla von Bergen. There will be two matrons of honor, Mrs. Edward B. Close of New York and Mrs. Roy Chapin of Detroit, Mich. The two bridesmaids are to be the Misses Harriette McAlpin of New York and Helen Gurley of Chicago.

Mr. Glaenzer's best man will be Roy Chapin and the ushers selected are George Moffett, Frank H. Hutton, Edward B. Close, James A. Moffett, George G. Bourne, Theodore Steinway, G. Brett Glaenzer, and Robert J. Adams.

The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, 3 East Seventy-sixth Street.

BRONSON-LINDLEY WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley Weds Yale Graduate.

The marriage of Bennet Bronson of Waterbury, Conn., a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Bronson, and Miss Eleanor Crosby Lindley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 48 East Thirtieth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William P. Merrill of the Brick Church and the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore of Waterbury, Conn.

The bride was gowned in white satin and the point lace and veil that her grandmother wore at her wedding. She had only one attendant, her cousin, Miss Katharine V. R. Crosby, who was in pink. There were no ushers, but Mr. Bronson had Captain Stephen Watkins as his best man. None except relatives and a few close friends were present. It had been intended to have a larger wedding, but owing to mourning in the bride's family, the plans were altered.

The wedding gifts included a house in Waterbury, which they will occupy when they have returned from their honeymoon trip. The engagement was announced on Oct. 29 last. Mr. Bronson was graduated from Yale and is in business in Waterbury.

MISS ROSALYND FIELDS WEDS.

Bride of M. Ginsberg to be at Sister's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Rosalynd Fields, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fields of 410 Riverside Drive, and a niece of Lew Fields, to Meyer Ginsberg took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Lyons of Gorfield Temple, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families and a few friends.

The bride wore a gown of silver tissue and tulle and a point lace veil, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The attendants were Miss Sylvia Fields and Jacques Ginsberg, maid of honor and best man, respectively, who are to be married on Sunday. The engagements of both couples were announced at the same time last October.

Mr. and Mrs. Ginsberg left yesterday for their honeymoon, but will return on Sunday to act as attendants at the wedding of Miss Sylvia Fields and Jacques Ginsberg. They will then go to Palm Beach, where they will remain for several weeks.

E. A. Bigelow, Jr.'s, Bachelor Dinner.

Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., who is to marry Miss Katherine Moore, daughter of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. William E. Sayles, on Jan. 29, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tomorrow night at the Union Club.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

GEN. J. B. PEARSALL, TILDEN'S AID, DEAD

Veteran Who Once Lived in Wall Street Dies at His Home, Afterthoughts, Glen Cove.

EX-STATE CHIEF ENGINEER

Close Friend of the Late Governor Tilden and His Adviser When He Ran for President.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 20.—General James Buchanan Pearsall, a member of one of the oldest Long Island families, whose youth was spent in the family home in Wall Street, New York City, died at his home, Afterthoughts, here today, in his 89th year.

He was a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Coles, one of the earliest settlers of this place, who was a noted merchant in the China trade, and was born in Locust Valley. During his boyhood General Pearsall lived with his parents for a few years in Roslyn, on the present estate of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward. Later the family removed to New York City and lived in Wall Street. They had a country estate at Fifty-ninth Street, and the General owned a team of goats which he used to drive from the town to the country home, allowing them to browse along Broadway. His grandfather owned Jones's Wood, opposite Blackwell's Island, and General Pearsall inherited much of this property.

As a young man he settled in Charleston, S. C., but later returned to New York and became a broker, later becoming active in politics. He was a close friend to the late Samuel J. Tilden, and when Tilden was elected Governor of New York, the first appointment he made was that of General Pearsall to be his aid. Later Governor Lucius Robinson appointed him Engineer in Chief of the State, with the rank of Brigadier General. When Tilden was a candidate for President General Pearsall was one of his closest advisers and it was he who chartered the special train to Washington that was used by the Tilden party.

General Pearsall removed to this place more than sixty years ago, and became active in Democratic politics, later serving two terms as Assemblyman before the creation of Nassau County. At the conclusion of his last term his constituents presented him with a silver service as an appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. He took an active interest in Glen Cove and the development of property here for the occupancy of millionaires was one of his hobbies. For sixteen years he was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was a life member of the Glen Cove Lodge of Masons. His sole surviving relation is his daughter, Mrs. Stanley Inerson, who lived with him.

BOYS' CLUB FUND $95,253.

One Lad's Hard-Earned Gift Calls Forth Great Applause.

The smallest contribution received yesterday by the Campaign Committee of the Boys' Club Association aroused the greatest enthusiasm. It was a dollar bill, representing the profits of a newsboy on the sale of 250 papers. The donation came from George Clancy, with a letter stating that he had saved the dollar by setting aside 25 cents a day for the past four days. The letter was read at the luncheon of the Campaign Committee at 57 Chambers Street and received more applause than any of the larger contributions of the day.

The total contributions for the day amounted to $1,586.25, which, added to the previous receipts, made a grand total of $95,253.50. Among the contributors yesterday were Harold V. Pratt, William Colgate, and Francis L. Hine, each donating $250 to the fund.

The speakers at the luncheon were George Gordon Battle and Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction. Chairman Joseph P. Day announced that the final meeting and luncheon of the campaign will be held today at 57 Chambers Street. Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, is announced as the speaker. Tomorrow night, as a grand finale to the campaign, a benefit entertainment will be given at the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street, with prominent theatrical stars taking part in the performance. Job E. Hedges will be the guest of honor and will deliver the address.

AUTHORS HONOR MASEFIELD

English Poet Is a Luncheon Guest at the City Club.

Poets, playwrights, and authors, members of the Authors' League, held a luncheon yesterday afternoon at the City Club and "talked shop." John Masefield, the English poet who came to this country about a week ago, was the guest of honor, and Winston Churchill, who was the Chairman, attempted to get Mr. Masefield to deliver an after-luncheon address, but didn't succeed. Mr. Masefield avoided the subject by telling an anecdote of Lord Tennyson.

"A lady captured Tennyson, after many efforts, as her guest at a dinner. She expected much poetic discourse. The most poetic thing Mr. Tennyson said, however, was, 'This mutton ought to be cut in hunks,' and he didn't say anything else during the meal. All I can say is that, as I have found it, American hospitality is certainly cut in very large hunks, as demonstrated here and everywhere else I have been."

Among those present at the luncheon were Rex Beach, Walter Prichard Eaton, Hamlin Garland, George Barr Baker, Ellis Parker Butler, Margaret Mayo, Dana Gatlin, George Middleton, George Barr McCutcheon, Edwin Milton Royle, Eric Schuler, Ida Tarbell, Le Roy Scott, William Milligan Sloane, Kate Jordan Vermilye, Bayard Veiller, Louis Joseph Vance, Roger B. Whitman, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Helen Woodruff, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Max Eastman, Thompson Buchanan, J. E. Pond, and George B. Brett.

MRS. WYCKOFF BRINGS SUIT

Asks for Divorce, Custody of Child, and $100,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Jan. 20.—Following a verdict by Judge James R. Mead of the Greenwich Borough Court, vacating a temporary injunction issued by him on Dec. 23, restraining Mrs. Vera Wyckoff from taking her son Edwin, 20 months old, out of Connecticut, Mrs. Wyckoff today instituted a proceeding for divorce from her husband, Spofford F. Wyckoff, claiming alimony, the custody of the child, and asking for damages to the amount of $100,000. The action is based on alleged acts of intolerable cruelty committed in Stamford, Brooklyn and Western cities.

Mrs. Wyckoff was Miss Vera Bailey, daughter of Frank Bailey, a contractor of Brooklyn. She and Spofford Wyckoff were married secretly by a Jersey City Justice of the Peace in April, 1910, when Wyckoff was a student at the Yale Law School.

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FOR CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Professor Beard Says No Court of Arbitration Can Force Peace.

Speaking of "The Function and Possibilities of an International Legislative Body" at the Friends Meeting House in Stuyvesant Square last night, Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia declared that the end of the present war would probably find the people of all nations anxious and ready to launch an international legislature. This legislature, according to the plans outlined by Professor Beard, should not be composed, as The Hague tribunal, of polished jurists and diplomats, but of delegates elected by the people of the nations which they represent.

No court of arbitration, Professor Beard contended, could accomplish a permanent and lasting peace, because it would be bound, like any court, to the task of deciding what the law is rather than making the law what it ought to be. In other words, an international court would deal with the adjustment of relations in the event of conflict rather than the formulation of relations which would prevent conflict. For this reason, Professor Beard maintained, the powers of an international court would be too inflexible, too limited to permit of the free sweep of action by which nations might be brought into harmonious relations with one another.

"Whenever courts attempt to settle serious conflicts of interests they get into trouble," declared Professor Beard. "Whenever they attempt to deal with new and unprecedented conditions they get into trouble. An international court confronted with constantly changing balances of power between nations would always be getting into a hopeless and helpless condition so far as the task of adjusting differences between those nations would be concerned. We will never have international peace if we rely on a court. International peace must come through the will of the people themselves as expressed by them in the establishment, through delegates of their own choice, of an international council devoted to the cause of peace."

CONTROL OF WATER POWER.

Largely in Hands of Group of Corporations, Secretary Houston Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Control of the country's water power used in public service operations has passed into the hands of a comparatively small group of corporations with an "almost endless maze of interconnections," according to a special report sent to Congress today by the Department of Agriculture.

Eighteen corporations are shown to be in control of more than half of the water power employed in operation of public utilities, while more than one-quarter of it is controlled by these six: Stone & Webster Management Associations, Montana Power Company, Utah Securities Corporation, E. W. Clark & Co. Management Corporation, Southern Power Company, and Hydraulic Company of Niagara Falls. Of these the Stone & Webster Company is the largest single holder of water power control.

Public service corporations now own 90 per cent. of all the primary power in the mountain and Pacific States, while three years ago they owned from 50 to 54 per cent.

The potential water power resources of the country the report places at a minimum of 27,943,000 horse power, and the maximum at 53,905,000. Private power interests reported in 1912 a total investment of more than $2,000,000,000, as represented by the item "cost of construction," averaging $391 per horse power of primary power installation. Municipal stations reported an aggregate cost of $77,000,000, averaging $188 per horse power, or considerably less than one-half of the reported cost of commercial stations.

Secretary Houston called particular attention to "the marked tendency toward association or community of interests, particularly between the principal holding companies," declaring this feature could not be viewed without concern. Mention also is made of the relations between water power companies and New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks through common Directorates and officers.

The report resulted from a resolution asking information, passed at the last session of Congress. The Secretary made no recommendations because none was requested, but it is expected the report will be used for guidance in preparing legislation affecting water power development and kindred subjects.

EISNER ANSWERS CHARGES.

Collector Replies to Association of ex-Collectors.

New charges against Internal Revenue Collectors Eisner and Keith, of the Third and First Districts, were made yesterday by the Association of ex-Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, through its counsel, John A. Eubank, of 45 Broadway.

"One concrete instance of the existence of the spoils system," Mr. Eubank said yesterday, "is the appointment by Collector Eisner in the Third District of Dennis Sullivan as Deputy Collector. Sullivan at the same time was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Eisner was a member of the Constitutional Convention and he was in Albany four days out of six. At the same time he was conducting an active law practice. He removed Archibald D. Robinson as Deputy Collector on Jan. 17 for no other reason than political inactivity. Last week for several days three employes under Collector Keith were absent from duty. They were in Washington conferring with the Senate Committee on Finance in an attempt to have themselves covered by Civil Service rules."

In a statement issued several days ago the association accused Secretary McAdoo of nepotism in dictating the appointment of Internal Revenue officials.

Collector Mark Eisner said last night that none of the charges made by the association was worthy of serious consideration. He said Sullivan resigned as soon as he was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen. He said when he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention he asked the President's permission to attend the convention, which was granted.

"I am not conducting an active law practice," said the Collector. "I am devoting all of my time to my position as Collector. Mr. Robinson was not removed for political activity, but for good reasons."

Mrs. Clinton Gilbert Is Hostess.

Mrs. Clinton Gilbert of 48 East Fiftieth Street was the hostess last evening at a theatre party, followed by supper and dancing at Sherry's, for her niece, Miss Pauline Bacon. The guests included débutantes, there being twenty for the theatre party, and a few additional young men came in after the play for supper and dancing. Besides Miss Bacon, the débutantes included the Misses Elizabeth S. Howard, Nathalie Wood, Gertrude Sondern, Julia Zabriskie, Rita Norrie, Marion C. Dinsmore, and Maryanna Lincoln.

96 Dowden Paintings Bring $2,575.

Pictures of the late George A. Dowden of Newark were sold at the Silo Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening. A characteristic Frederick S. Church, "South American Landscape," went to R. Hosea for $145; "A New England Village," by George H. Smillie, a Spring scene, to R. Dudensing for $115, and "The Grand Canal, Venice," Ziem, a small picture, went to the Rev. Dr. E. Lissman for $100. A picture with golden tones, Worthington Wittridge's "A View of the Hills," went to P. Jordan for $85. The ninety-six paintings brought $2,575. There will be many important pictures in this evening's sale.

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FAVOR CHARITY FEDERATION

Justice Greenbaum's Committee Formulates a Plan.

In the letters sent out by the committee named to formulate a plan for a Federation of Contributors to Philanthropic Institutions, to twenty-one institutions in this city, in connection with Jewish charities, a strong plea is made in favor of such a step.

"The plan outlined by us should exclude any danger, either to the autonomy or income of any institution, and it may in practice prove advantageous to all," the letter reads. "A considerable portion of the contributors to communal institutions seem to consider federation desirable, and the call for a federation is constantly recurring.

"There is no doubt in our minds that during the first years of federation a considerably larger amount of money will be collected than is now received from annual contributors to the various institutions, and it is quite likely that in the long run collections under federation will at least be equal to the amounts which can be obtained by the individual institutions. They may very reasonably be expected to continue to be larger than by any other method because of the possibility of more efficient canvassing through better organization.

"We would ask your institution to consider the matter at the earliest possible date and report to us not later than Feb. 15 whether you are willing to join a federation based on the above-mentioned plan."

Justice Samuel Greenbaum is chairman of the committee. The other members are Julius Ballin, Mortimer L. Schiff, George Blumenthal, Abram I. Elkus, Emil Baerwald, W. N. Cohen, Morton H. Meinhard, Jacob Wertheim, William Goldman, Samuel D. Levy, M. Warburg, Leo Arnstein, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Jesse Isidor Straus, Adolph Lewisohn, Leopold Plaut, Louis Stern, Lee Kohns and Joseph H. Cohen.

FOUND NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Established at Barnard with Funds from Pulitzer Estate.

New scholarships have recently been established at Barnard College with funds accruing under the will of Joseph Pulitzer. Before his death Mr. Pulitzer had founded at Barnard in memory of his daughter, Lucille Pulitzer, three nonresidence scholarships of New York City students carrying incomes ranging from $325 to $400 a year. According to the terms of his will, Barnard College was also to receive for a time the income of a million dollars, which was ultimately to be paid, under certain conditions, to the School of Journalism at Columbia University. With this income other scholarships were to be founded in memory of Lucille Pulitzer. Four residence scholarships of an annual value of $600 each, open to students who do not live in or near New York City, have been established in this way since 1912. The Trustees have now established for 1916-1917 an additional residence scholarship of $300, open to students living at a distance from New York, and a competitive freshman award of $200. They have also established thirty supplementary scholarships of $50 each, of which one or more may be awarded to any worthy and needy student. A number of these supplementary gifts will be available for students from more distant parts of New York State, who have won State scholarships.

Social Science Meeting Today.

The annual meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences will be held at the Hotel Astor this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The public is invited. Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania will preside. An address by Nicholas Murray Butler will be followed by the election of officers. The annual dinner will take place at 7 o'clock at the same hotel. The gold medal of the institute will be presented to Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, and Robert Bacon. The presentation medal of the institute will be presented to Henry M. Leipziger, LL.D.

Obituary Notes.

STEFAN LUKO, a native of Hungary, who was decorated with the order of the Golden Cross by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, in recognition of fifty years' service as a postmaster in his native country, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged 81 years.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, President of the Swedish-American National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y., and former President of the Common Council, died in Jamestown yesterday.

JOHN J. HEALY, for fifteen years in the Customs Service, died at his home, 223 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 44 years. He was a member of the Mutual Benefit Association of the Employes of the Classified Customs Service and of Montauk Council, K. of C., and Liberty Branch, U. V. L.

Mrs. PHOEBE BURROUGHS REDDING, widow of Thomas H. Redding, a United States Customs Appraiser, is dead at her home, 69 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. AUGUSTA DENNINGTON REILLY, aged 50 years, wife of Peter F. Reilly, in the furniture van and storage business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 538 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she left two sons and five daughters.

MICHAEL ZULL, a retired cabinet maker and formerly for half a century a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter in Elmhurst, L. I. He was 87 years old.

Mrs. IDA IRENE FARRINGTON, widow of Ezra Farrington, a railroad postal clerk, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Wednesday from the grip. She lived at 857 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush, and was an active member of the Ocean Avenue Congregational Church.

Mrs. IVA ELDRIDGE HARTMAN, descended from revolutionary stock and wife of Edward J. Hartman, a piano manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 1,198 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years. Mrs. Hartman was born in that borough and was an old member of St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church.

Mrs. MARY ANN WALSH, widow of James A. Walsh, for many years President of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday in her seventy-seventh year. She lived at 1 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, and left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY ADDIE CURRIER ROE, wife of James H. Roe, with the firm of J. H. Dunham Company, dry goods merchants in Manhattan, died at her home, 118 Fenimore Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday.

JOHN H. BALDWIN, a brush manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J.

JOHN SHAFER FLOTTS, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Washington, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

DENNIS C. HAGGERTY, 71 years old, sole member of Haggerty Brothers, 50 South Street, lumber inspectors and measurers, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 410 West End Avenue.

EDWIN J. SKINNER, aged 72, in the insurance business in Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Elmwood Place.

Colonel EDWARD KIRBY CHAMBERLIN, 72 years old, died last night at his home in Monclair, N. J. He was one of the first engineers to install scientific heating and ventilating systems in public schools.

WILLIAM R. WAKEFIELD, manager of a hotel at West Point and Secretary of the library endowed by Mrs. J. P. Morgan, died on Wednesday at his home in Highland Falls, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. HELEN J. BAULCH STOWE, wife of Benjamin L. Stowe, President of the Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company, died on Tuesday at her home in Jersey City.

Mrs. DEBORAH A. REED, widow of the Rev. Dr. Merritt C. Reed, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Wells, in Newark, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

ELBRIDGE S. STROUT, formerly a dry goods merchant and a salesman for New England mills, died on Tuesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. GEORGE W. TOWAR, who was 103 years old last November, died on Wednesday at her home in Detroit, Mich., where she had been a resident for sixty years. She celebrated her golden wedding anniversary thirty-four years ago.

WILLIAM GUILER, an engineer and the head of the William Guiler Company of this city, died on Tuesday at his home, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his forty-sixth year. He built the first railroad in Porto Rico, and erected the wireless towers at Santo Domingo for the Government.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. WILLIAMS, widow of William H. Williams, a former President of the Union News Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 308 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year.

JOHN HENRY ELLIOTT, New York theatrical critic for many years of The New Orleans Picayune, died on Tuesday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. PAULINE H. FISON, wife of the Rev. Sherwood Fison, rector of Christ's Episcopal Church in Urbana, Vt., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucu Leonard, in Elmhurst, L. I., in her sixty-fourth year.

MISS R. L. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Typist Winner of Speed Contests Was Rev. J. W. Hill's Secretary.

Miss Rena Lois Williams, private secretary ten years to the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill and the winner of many speed contests as a typist, died on Tuesday at her home, 378 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in her thirtieth year. She was born in New London, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn with her parents as a child. Miss Williams was a graduate of the Erasmus High School and received her business training at the Young Women's Christian Association.

During his Presidential campaign, William H. Taft became acquainted with her and said that if the law only allowed him to appoint her he would make Miss Williams a member of his Cabinet as his private secretary. Miss Williams was active in the work of the Greenwood Baptist Church and was one of the organizers of the Camp Fire Girls, as well as being a Sunday school teacher. Her father, brother, and sister survive her.

COUNT VANVENARGUES DIES

Descendant of an Old French Family Succumbs in Passaic at 75.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 20.—Count Guy d'Isoard Vanvenargues, descendant of an old French family of nobility, is dead at his home here at the age of 75.

Count Vanvenargues was born in the Province of Aix, France. He was graduated from the military academy of Saint Cyr, and later became a Captain in the French Cavalry. He took part in the German war.

In 1875 Count Vanvenargues came to New York and became manager of a plate glass manufactory in Howard Street. Later he engaged in the business himself, and amassed a large fortune.

The family dates back to the eleventh century, and the name appears in the Dauphine history of France. The Count's father was once France's Ambassador to Rome. Count Vanvenargues became a citizen of the United States in 1893.

Julius Levy Dies at 113 Years.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—Julius Levy, aged 113, died at his home here tonight. He never required glasses, and until last October had never been ill.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

TRENCH.—Jan. 18, New Brighton, S. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. P. Trench, a son.

Married

BRONSON—LINDLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, Eleanor Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley, to Bennet Bronson of Waterbury, Conn.

HAZARD—WILLIAMS.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Miss Alison Reeves Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams of Plainfield, N. J., to Mr. Harry Williams Hazard of Richmond, Va.

Brooklyn.

WRIGHT—HALL.—Jan. 19, Elizabeth E. Hall to Redfield K. Wright.

Jersey City.

HAYES—SULLIVAN.—Jan. 17, Kathryn C. Sullivan to Thomas K. Hayes.

Died

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, Jan. 20, 1916, at his home, 73 Essex Av., Orange, N. J., John H., husband of Annie E. Baldwin, in his 78th year. Services at First M. E. Church, Day St. and Park Av., Orange, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—At Sound Beach, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, William Kinnear, husband of Charlotte Arnold Brown, in his 49th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sound Beach, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:57 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, at convenience of the family.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, Susan Loomis, wife of the late Samuel Sarrar Brown. Funeral services at the residence of her grandson, Raymond F. Brown, 11 Prospect Place, New Dorp, S. I., on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—Mary S., suddenly, on Jan. 18, at her late residence, 34 Plaza St., Brooklyn, widow of Frederick J. Byrne. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Friday, Jan. 21, at St. Teresa's Church, Sterling Place and Classon Av., Brooklyn.

CATLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, Isaac S. Catlin, Major General, U. S. A., (retired,) in the 81st year of his age. Notice of funeral service at a later date.

CATLIN.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Jan. 19, 1916, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of their late associate, Brig.-Gen. Isaac Swartout Catlin, U. S. Army, retired, No. 1,534 on the roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

CHAMBERLIN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, Colonel Edward Kirby Chamberlin, husband of Nancy Dodge Chamberlin, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 21, at 4 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

COOGAN.—On Jan. 20, 1916, William J. Coogan, aged 69 years, beloved husband of Elizabeth Coogan, nee Rosenkranz. Relatives, friends and members of Harlem Council, No. 211, C. B. L., and James C. Rice Post, No. 29, are respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 366 West 127th St., on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 125th St., and Morningside Av. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

DORGEVAL.—Jan. 19, 1916, Sophie E., widow of Polydore Dorgeval, at her home, 430 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Requiem high mass at Church of the Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., near Reid Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 10 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Passed away Jan. 20, in his 81st year, at his residence, 75 Sunset Av., Verona, N. J., James Dougherty, formerly of New York City, husband of the late Rebecca Dougherty. Funeral private.

FARRINGTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, at 7 A. M., Ida I. Farrington, (nee Dusenbury,) wife of Ezra Farrington, deceased, and beloved mother of Earl M. Farrington. Funeral services at the Ocean Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment St. George's Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y., Friday afternoon. Newburg and Highland Falls papers please copy.

GEORGE.—Suddenly, January 20, 1916, at his late residence, 623 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, John George, beloved husband of Mathilda A. George, in the 59th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GERMOND.—January 20th, Herbert Germond, son of the late Wellington and Jane Germond. Services at his late residence, 421 Lexington Avenue Friday evening, 21st, eight o'clock, and Monday, 2 P. M. at Hauppauge, Long Island. Carriages in waiting at Smithtown upon arrival trains leaving Pennsylvania Terminal 9 and 11:05 o'clock.

GIAQUE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, Jules Giaque, after a short illness, the beloved husband of Eugenie Giaque. Funeral from the funeral parlors of John Hodnett, 1,150 Ogden Av., Bronx, thence to the French Evangelical Church, 126 West 16th St., 2 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916. Interment private. Automobile cortege.

GULICK.—Dr. John Gilbert Gulick, beloved husband of Florence Lethbridge Gulick and father of Mrs. J. Leslie Momand and Earl Gulick, passed away suddenly at his late residence, 587 Riverside Drive. Funeral Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Interment Cypress Hills. Schenectady papers please copy.

HAWKES.—Jan. 19, Robert A. Hawkes, 46 years of age, engineer-janitor of Public School 66. Funeral service at his late residence, 437 East 88th St., Friday, at 8 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

JACOBS.—George H. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Frank E. Campbell Building. Time later.

JERVOIS.—On Jan. 18, 1916, Edward O'Hea Jervois. Services at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., Saturday, 1:45 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

JESSUP.—In Philadelphia, Jan. 14, Edward Pelham, son of the late Rev. Edward Jessup of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81 years. Interment at Westfield, Mass.

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Died

JONES.—Jan. 20, at his residence, Riverview Manor, George W. Jones, in his 64th year. Funeral private.

JUNE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, Isabella Frew, widow of George June, in her 83d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 434 East 141st St., New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Newburg, N. Y. Newburg papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Jan. 19, at 817 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Mary Cecile Kennedy, in her 12th year. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—Mrs. Caroline Ketcham, mother of Charles L., Joseph P. and Mrs. Mary Plumb, on January 20th, at the residence of her daughter, No. 554 East 141st St., in her 71st year. Services at residence, Saturday evening, at 8:30 P. M. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—Mary Elizabeth, widow of William Knight, entered into rest on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, after a brief illness. The funeral services will be held at her late home, 231 West 51st St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KRUSEMAN-VAN ELTEN.—At Envermeu, Seine Inferieure, France, on Jan. 17, 1916, Margaretha R., widow of Hendrik Dirk Kruseman-Van Elten.

LOEWENTHAL.—Julie, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, beloved wife of Julius and dear mother of Dr. Philip Loewenthal and Mrs. Nellie Levene, and Mrs. Eva Levinsohn. Funeral from her late residence, 1,187 Lexington Av., Friday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Beloved Sisters Benev. Society, Baron de Hirsch Ladies Benev. Society, Justice Lodge, No. 26, F. S. of J., Freundschaftsbund, Herman Benev. Society, Colfax Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., Wm. Heller Benev. Society, and Brueder Verein, No. 1. Interment Mt. Nebo Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

LOUNSBERY.—At Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, Alfred Bishop Lounsbery, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Clinton Elliott, at 1,235 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.

McINTIRE.—Died on Jan. 18, 1916, Annie E., (Freas,) widow of Captain William H. McIntire. Services at her late residence, 3,147 Broadway, on Friday evening, Jan. 21, at 8:30 o'clock. Funeral Saturday Jan. 22, at 12:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

NATTER.—Jacob H., on Jan. 20, at the Masonic Home in Utica, N. Y., Brother of Franklin Lodge, No. 216, F. & A. M. Funeral notice hereafter.

OGILBY.—Helen Bissell, only daughter of the late Henry C. and Margaretta Prime Bissell of Yonkers, N. Y., at the residence of Francis C. Hatfield, Yonkers, N. Y., on Jan. 18, 1916, after a brief illness. Funeral services at 345 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday morning, Jan. 21, at 11:30 o'clock.

O'REILLY.—Jan. 19, Mary, widow of Robert P., mother of Rev. Joseph P. O'Reilly, S. J. Funeral from her late residence, 17 East 87th St. Solemn requiem mass 10 o'clock Saturday from Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Interment Calvary. Philadelphia papers copy.

PEARSALL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., Jan. 20, 1916, James Buchanan Pearsall, in his 89th year. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at 3 P. M.

PHYFE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Caroline A. Phyfe, widow of Duncan Phyfe and daughter of the late James and Elida Cleland. Funeral services at her late residence, 612 1st Av., Asbury Park, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 4 P. M.

REILLY.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, Augusta Dennington, beloved wife of Peter F. Reilly. Funeral from her late residence, 538 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's R. C. Church. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

SCHLESINGER.—Harry, Thursday, January 20th, 1916, aged 75. Funeral Sunday, January 23d, 2 P. M., from residence, 184 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

SILBERMANN.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, at her late residence, 140 West 86th St., at the age of 81, Bertha, widow of Jacob Silbermann. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILL.—Benjamin A., Jan. 20, aged 78. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,824 Crotona Av., Bronx, Saturday, Jan. 22, 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood.

SILVERMAN.—Rose, on Jan. 19, 1916, at the age of 63, widow of the late Nathan Silverman. Funeral Friday, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock from her late residence, 391 Marlborough Road, Flatbush. Interment Mt. Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

SKELDING.—At Florence, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, at 1:30 A. M., Anna Hobbs, wife of the late Henry T. Skelding, U. S. N.

SMITH.—Jan. 20, Mary Town Smith, daughter of Caroline Town and John Somers Smith, in her eighty-fourth year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Saturday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SOLINGER.—Leopold, (Lee,) husband of Birdie, (Hahn,) aged 67 years. Cremation. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

STOWE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1916, Helen J. Baulch, wife of Benjamin L. Stowe. Funeral services at her late residence, 51 Fulton Av., Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

WALSH.—Mary A. Walsh, wife of the late James A. Walsh, died suddenly at St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 18, 1916. Funeral private from late home, 1 Plaza St., Brooklyn, 9 A. M. Friday, Jan. 21. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—At her residence, 308 Essex Av., Orange, N. J., on Jan. 19, 1916, Elizabeth S., widow of William H. Williams. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BAUMGARTEN.—Wilhelmina, 217 East 66th St., Jan. 19, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BEFFA.—Charles, 357 West 45th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BENNETT.—Ann, 308 West 147th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CHAPMAN.—Thomas O'C., 1,893 Vyse Av., Jan. 18, aged 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLANCY.—Catherine, 182 West 61st St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLAREY.—Mary C., 1,552 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

COMLON.—Annie, 301 10th Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DERMODY.—John, 101 Monroe St., Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—Ethel, 239 West 20th St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRIMES.—John H., 88 King St., Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

GUILFORD.—Mary M., 426 St. Nicholas Place, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HERMANN.—Jacob, 673 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 19, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JACKSON.—George A., Jan. 18, aged 65. Funeral 223 8th Av.

JORDAN.—Patrick, White Plains and Rhinelander Avs., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KENNEY.—Mary, 30 Oliver St., Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

McCANN.—Michael, Jan. 19. Funeral 535 Hudson St., today, 9:30 A. M.

McKEEN.—Anna, 504 East 14th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MALONE.—Richard, 513 East 176th St., Jan. 18, aged 83. Funeral private.

MATTHEWS.—Katherine, 155 East 96th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MOORE.—Joseph, 314 East 94th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—William J., 348 East 159th St., Jan. 19.

PEPPMUELLER.—Anna C., 501 West 150th St., Jan. 18.

RICARD.—Sylva, 558 West 142d St., Jan. 19, aged 55. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROTH.—Julia, 480 10th Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHREIBER.—Matilda, 1,087 2d Av., Jan. 19, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SMITH.—John H., 232 East 123d St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

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Died

STEGMANN.—Fritz, 247 East 58th St., Jan. 19, aged 51. Funeral service today.

SULLIVAN.—John, 592 Water St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TRACY.—Patrick, 544 West 43d St., Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

TULLY.—James, 82 West 90th St., Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WALKER.—Elizabeth, Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 19, aged 93. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Eleano, 172 East 96th St., Jan. 18.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—William, 586 Central Av., Jan. 18, aged 73. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BARKER.—Lillian E. T., 1,259 East 10th St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BEHNKE.—Cord H., 196 Withers St., Jan. 18, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOWERS.—Margaret, 740 Hancock St., Jan. 18, aged 92.

BREMER.—Margaret, 1,331 Jefferson Av., Jan. 19, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BYRNES.—Ellen, 28 Huntington St., Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Joseph L., 8,805 5th Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONBOY.—George, Cumberland Street Hospital, Jan. 19, aged 44.

COOPER.—David, 174 Hancock St., Jan. 19, aged 62. Funeral service today.

DIECKMANN.—William C., 1,187 Rogers Av., Jan. 19, aged 59. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DIXON.—Thomas J., Canarsie and Brooklyn Avs., Jan. 19, aged 82.

DONOHUE.—Miranda V., 8,104 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Jan. 18, aged 25.

EGAN.—Mary, 52 Flushing Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FAY.—Matthew E., Naval Hospital, Jan. 18.

FLETCHER.—Mary, Jan. 18. Funeral 86 Greene Av.

FREE.—Catherine, 759 Manhattan Av., Jan. 19.

GARVIN.—Annie, 563 Amersfort Place, Jan. 18. Funeral service today, 2 P. M.

GLEASON.—Rose, 215 East 4th St., Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

HARTMAN.—Iva E., 1,198 Pacific St., Jan. 19. Funeral private.

HEALY.—John J., 223 Stuyvesant Av., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HEANEY.—Jane, 283 Jay St., Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 23, 2 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—Robert J., 507 Vandervoort Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENNEY.—Laurence, 100 North Oxford St., Jan. 20, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LEIPOLD.—Josephine, 139 St. Nicholas Av., Jan. 19, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—Mary, 20 4th St., Jan. 19, aged 67. Funeral service tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LYONS.—Edith H., 332 St. John's Place, Jan. 19.

McCORMACK.—Elizabeth, 424 13th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McCOURT.—Mary J., 197 Snyder Av., Jan. 19, aged 61. Funeral notice later.

McLAUGHLIN.—Hugh, 934 Fulton St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAYGLOTHLING.—Anne, 575 74th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MORGAN.—Edward W., 461 Park Place, Jan. 19.

NICHOLS.—Ella, 31 Hewes St., Jan. 18. Funeral service today.

OSTHAUSER.—Anna, 293 Ainslie St., Jan. 19, aged 72.

ROE.—Mary A., 118 Fennimore St., Jan. 19. Funeral service today.

RUDOLPH.—Frederick, Jewish Hospital, Jan. 19, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow.

SLEZINGER.—Ralph H., Sea View Hospital, Jan. 18, aged 43. Funeral today.

SMYTHE.—Samuel, 421 Irving Place, Jan. 18, aged 61.

WELCH.—Lizzie, 23 Newell St., Jan. 19, aged 59. Funeral Jan. 23.

WHAMOND.—Kathryn R., 638 52d St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WIEGERT.—Marie K., 119 Cooper St., Jan. 18, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BERTOTTI.—John, 232 Jackson St., Hoboken, Jan. 19, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BRIGHTBILL.—Lillian C., 79 Irving St., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—Thomas C., 106 Ridge St., Newark, Jan. 20.

CHAMBERS.—Roosevelt, Newark, Jan. 19.

CULNEN.—James, 293 Newark Av., Jersey City, Jan. 19.

DOERR.—Christian F., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 58. Funeral notice later.

DOWNEY.—Donald V., 48 Astor St., Newark, Jan. 19, aged 9 months.

FIORE.—Salvatore, 1,048 West Side Av., Jersey City, Jan. 18. Funeral today.

GAUGHRAN.—John A., 62 Steuben St., Jersey City, Jan. 19.

GREEN.—Fred, 64 Sherman Av., East Newark, Jan. 19. Funeral Jan. 23.

JUBERT.—Margaret, 13 West St., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 81.

KIRKPATRICK.—John R., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 78.

LEEN.—Johanna, 423 Grove St., Jersey City, Jan. 19, aged 11.

McBRIDE.—Jane, Newark, Jan. 18. Funeral service today.

MEISEL.—Hannah, 66 Ann St., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 58.

MERRITT.—John H., 381 Webster Av., Jersey City, Jan. 19. Funeral service today.

MITCHELL.—Emma, 155 Clerk St., Jersey City, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MORIARTY.—Frank, 123 Mercer St., Jersey City, Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

NORWARD.—Laura J., 506 Clinton Av., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 74.

PLANK.—Lucretia, 7 Gautier Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20.

REED.—Deborah A., 4 Milford Av., Newark, Jan. 18, aged 81.

SIEFKE.—Louisa, Jersey City, Jan. 18. Funeral private.

WOLFARTH.—Ottilie, 30 Wainwright St., Newark, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BRUSH.—Moses E., Flushing, Jan. 19, aged 88.

DETTLING.—Amelia, 679 Seneca Av., Long Island City, Jan. 17, aged 68.

FISON.—Pauline, Elmhurst, Jan. 19, aged 63.

GRUNER.—Frederick J., Glendale, Jan. 17, aged 55.

JOHNSON.—Mabel E., 586 Knickerbocker Av., Long Island City, Jan. 17, aged 30.

PASE.—Gottlieb, Elmhurst, Jan. 18, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Susan, Maspeth, Jan. 18, aged 59.

TAW.—John, Forest Av., Long Island City, Jan. 17, aged 41.

In Memoriam

BROTHERSON.—Annie, mass St. Jerome's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

McENTEGART.—James, on Dec. 22. Mass tomorrow at 9 A. M., Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

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RUSSIAN BALLET IN A CLASSICAL WORK

Diaghileff Dancers Please in "Les Sylphides," a Series of Divertissements.

STAGE SETTING OF PURPLE

Contrasting Picture with White Costumes Wins Admiration —The Solo Dancers.

The bill for the Diaghileff Russian Ballet's performance at the Century Theatre last night included one number that had not yet been given here, "Les Sylphides," a series of divertissements in the strict classical ballet style arranged to nocturnes, waltzes, preludes, and mazurkas of Chopin in orchestral versions. There were repetitions of "Scheherezade," "L'Apres-midi d'un faune," and the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor."

The stage setting for "Les Sylphides" was a park-like landscape with a pavilion at the rear, clothed impressionistically in a hazy tint of purple, against which the pure white ballet costumes of the women, grouped as the curtain went up, made a contrasting picture that evoked murmurs of admiration from the audience. The costumes, designed by Benois, were variants of the classic ballet skirt that suggested the crinoline era.

The principal solo dances were done by Miles. Maclezowa, Lopokova, and Tchernicheva and M. Bolm. "Les Sylphides" is valuable in the Diaghileff repertoire as providing an agreeable contrast between the numbers that have a more individual character and are more representative of the character of the organization. The audience seemed pleased with it last night.

STRANSKY PLAYS AN IDYLL.

The Philharmonic Gives "At Evening" for the First Time Here.

At the concert of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall last night Mr. Stransky played for the first time here "At Evening," an idyll for orchestra by Zdenko Fibich, a Bohemian composer who, although he has composed a great number of works, is practically unknown here. The concert was also notable for the first appearance in New York for several seasons of the pianist, Yolando Mero, the soloist of the evening, who played Liszt's Concerto No. 2 in A for piano and orchestra. The other numbers were Brahms's "Tragic" Overture and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5.

Mme. Mero is a player of much force and considerable technical equipment. She played Liszt's work with much brilliance and considerable variety of expression. What was most notable about her work, however, was its breadth and power.

The work of Fibich was not descriptive writing in the elaborate sense in which contemporary composers use the term, but it was well-made and interesting music which succeeded in establishing the mood aimed at, and was well worth a hearing, especially for those who do not subscribe to the idea that a new work must be either epoch-making or valueless.

GEORGE HARRIS, JR., APPEARS

Young Tenor Impressively Sings Russian Songs at First Recital.

George Harris, Jr., a young tenor who is fairly well known to New York audiences, gave his first recital of the season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. He sang a group of Schubert's songs; several numbers in French, which included airs from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride" and one from Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin"; six songs in Russian, sung in the original tongue, and five songs in English, which included a new one, "Dedication," by Percy Grainger.

The Russian songs were impressive, and it was not without an effect of added authority that an American singer should give them in Russian, regarded as an especially difficult tongue to master. How well he succeeded in it may be left to others more competent for judgment. From the purely musical aspect, however, there could be no doubt that the songs were very interesting and very well done by Mr. Harris and his accompanist, Camille Decreus. They enabled the singer to appear at his best, for their ruggedness makes inevitable more virility in style than the singer generally applies on his own initiative. The song in English which followed the Russian group illustrated this very neatly, for it was not sung with a great deal of spirit.

JENNY DUFAU IN SONGS.

Coloratura Soprano Gives an Enjoyable Recital in Harris Theatre.

Jenny Dufau, coloratura soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, who has been heard here before, gave a recital at the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon. Her program included chansons and bergerettes of other centuries, the air of Ophelia from Thomas's "Hamlet," and three groups of songs from the modern French composers.

In the florid music Mlle. Dufau displayed an amount of dexterity, of lightness which vindicated her title to being a coloratura soprano. This is interesting, but not nowadays of great importance. What was important was that she sang the modern French songs as they are not often heard sung, with a grace, an individuality, a vocal purity, and a very sensitive perception and expression of their atmosphere that made her recital one to be thoroughly enjoyed.

Charles Lurvey made a valuable contribution to the general effect with the piano accompaniments.

Elsie Ferguson in Caine Play Jan. 31

Elsie Ferguson will begin an engagement in Hall Caine's new play, "Margaret Schiller," in the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night, Jan. 31. The drama has already been produced out of town. Miss Ferguson's supporting company includes Norman Trevor, Gareth Hughes, Grace Carlyle, Marie Reichardt, Joseph Adelman, Eileen von Biene, Paul Doucet, Warburton Gamble, Frederick Esmelton, and Leslie Palmer. "Around the Map" will end its run in that theatre a week from tomorrow night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Scarborough's new play, "Oklahoma," was produced last night in the Stamford Theatre, Stamford, by David Belasco, in association with the Charles Frohman Company. The piece is in a prologue and three acts, with the scenes laid in an Indian reservation near an army post. The cast includes John Miltern, Lenore Ulrich, Lowell Sherman, Edward L. Snader, Curtis Cooksey, H. G. Carleton, George West, Isabel O'Madigan, and Ethel Benton.

The company that will appear in "The Ohio Lady," the comedy by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, will leave this afternoon for Columbus, Ohio, where the premiere will take place Monday night. The authors and George C. Tyler will go with the players.

Alice Brady has declined an offer to play the principal woman's role in George M. Cohan's new revue, because of a contract to act for a moving picture, the first scenes of which will be photographed immediately in North Carolina.

Alfred G. Robyn will accompany Julia Culp on the organ at the Hippodrome concert Sunday night. In some of her songs Mme. Culp will be accompanied by Sousa's Band.

Mary Pickford, Jack Barrymore, and Hugh Ford have been added to the cast of "Dame Fashion's Demands," the musical sketch that will be a feature of the benefit for the Actors' Fund next Friday afternoon at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Eleanor Gates's one-act fantasy, "Swat the Fly," is to be acted in Shanghai, China. It has been adapted for the native stage and will be played by young Chinese girls.

Ruth St. Denis will begin a tour of the Keith vaudeville houses a week from Monday, when she will appear at the Palace in a program of dances.

The first of a series of seven sets of scenic views of America, taken by Robert C. Bruce, will be shown Sunday at the Knickerbocker.

EX-PASTOR IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Rev. F. W. Gorman of Portland, Ore., to Sing Here to Pay Debts.

The Rev. Frank Walter Gorman, former pastor of the Atkinson Memorial Church of Portland, Ore., has accepted an offer to sing in Keith vaudeville houses at a salary of $250 a week. Rev. Gorman was Secretary of the City Ministerial Society of Portland when he began singing in one of the theatres of the city to make money to pay his debts. This caused a split in his congregation, and he resigned and came East to adopt the stage as a profession. He is visiting relatives at 136 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

"I left the Congregational Church and the pulpit of the Atkinson Memorial Church," said Rev. Gorman yesterday, "because I had financial obligations to meet and felt that it was more honorable to work for an honest dollar singing in vaudeville to pay my debts than to sing psalms and dodge them. The poorly paid pastor is to be found all over the land, and there are hundreds who, if they had the moral courage, would quit the ministry and enter some occupation which pays a man's wage for man's work. The most terrible poverty in the world is to be found in the homes of wretchedly paid ministers who have appearances to keep up and can only exist by cadging for donations and gifts on the side. I have many letters from clergymen indorsing my stand, and one reason for my taking this step is to focus the limelight on the condition that makes it necessary."

DRAMA LEAGUE FORMED.

New York Centre Is to Stimulate Interest in Good Plays.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday signed the incorporation papers of the New York Centre of the Drama League of America. The purpose of the organization is to stimulate interest in the drama, to encourage and support such plays as may be deemed worthy, to acquire theatres and the necessary scenery, and to publish any play, book, or poem, that may appeal to it.

Among the incorporators are Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. Percy Darbyshire, Ogden Mills Reid, J. Henry Harper, and Roland Holt.

The Drama League of America has been organized for several years, with the principal centre of activity in the West. Its purpose has been to stimulate interest in plays it considered good. It circulated among its members bulletins in which, immediately after the opening, the play was described by a committee which had attended. Dramas which were not considered worthy of support were not recommended to the members for their patronage. Its membership in the West is very large.

Edith Wynne Matthison with Tree.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree has engaged Edith Wynne Matthison for the rôle of Queen Katharine in his production of "Henry VIII.," in which he will be seen during his Shakespeare tercentenary festival in New York this season. Sir Herbert will appear as Cardinal Wolsey. The entire production from His Majesty's Theatre, London, where the drama was acted more than 200 times, is being brought to America. "Richard II.," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "The Merchant of Venice" will also be presented by the English actor-manager.

"CYCLONE" DONS A TIE.

But Davis Says He Hasn't Broken Faith with Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Quoting his own poetry in defense of his action in putting on a collar after going collarless for twenty years, Representative "Cyclone" Davis of Texas entertained the House today with a dissertation on dress. Mr. Davis arose to reply to a report in a New York newspaper which said that he had a contract with the farmers of Texas not to wear a collar.

Mr. Davis told the House today that he had no such contract, and he resented the insinuation that Texans were "collarless hayseeds."

"This is carrying the aesthetic taste of the Eastern plutocrat too far," said Mr. Davis. Afterward he burst into poetry, as follows:

> 'Tis not the raiment people don
> That makes a glorious state;
> 'Tis not the jewels in a crown
> That make a kingdom great.
>
> Right is right, for God is God;
> And truth will make us whole.
> The hope of man must ever be
> The goodness of his soul.

Mr. Davis explained that twenty years ago his brother died of a bronchial affection, and he had been advised to take care of his throat and lungs. For that purpose he had worn mufflers, he said.

"This week," he added, "I pulled off a silkinette muffler that cost me $1.50 and put on a 15-cent collar, and it became a national sensation. For the benefit of the very delicate and fastidious sensibilities of the New York gentry and diamond-decked dudes who read the papers I beg to say that I have little regard for the flummery, frills, flounces, and furbelows that the world calls fashion."

After donning a collar several days ago, Mr. Davis had on today a long black tie, well concealed by his whiskers. Mr. Davis said he had read an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES predicting that he would be wearing a tie before long, but he asserted that he had put on the tie before reading the article.

The Texas member told his colleagues early this week that he had decided to wear a collar because there had been so much comment about his collarless appearance.

MARTIN CASE JURY SPLIT.

Can't Agree on Amount of Damages Mrs. Clarke Should Receive.

The jury that heard the evidence in the suit of Mrs. Cora M. Clarke against John Leon Martin for $50,000 for breach of promise went before Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court yesterday and announced that they could not agree. They had discussed the matter for ten hours and at the end they stood seven for the plaintiff to five against her. Once the jurors stood eight to four, but they never came nearer than that to a decision.

The rock on which they split was the amount of damages that should be allowed. It was said that some of the jurors thought that as the defendant had spent a great deal of money for pleasure in which the plaintiff presumably shared, he had paid enough and that the damages should only be nominal. But other jurors were of the opinion that the damages should be substantial.

Mrs. Clarke intimated that the suit would be tried again, making the third time, because she said she had a new witness who would testify that the defendant had promised to marry her subsequent to 1908, and that he had repeatedly made such a promise.

COLUMBIA'S PHONE SILENT.

Two Hello Girls Walk Out, and University Is Isolated.

Miss Annette Hines and Miss Bessie Manning, for several years the telephone operators at Columbia University, became angered yesterday at something said to them concerning their work at the switchboard and walked out. The university suffered in silence for several hours because telephone connection with the rest of the city was cut off.

Miss May McElliott, General Supervisor of the telephone system at the university, and herself a former past master at the switchboard, saved the day by her knowledge of the workings of the community telephone, and after a time new operators were obtained.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED. 2:15.
Great Happiness Can Be Yours Tonight
YOU CAN MAKE TONIGHT ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST OF YOUR LIFE.—FILL IT WITH INDESCRIBABLE GAIETY AND CHARM.—MAKE IT A GLAD RED-LETTER NIGHT YOU WILL NEVER FORGET.
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You Can Have Full Measure Tonight of Pleasure!
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. MRS. FISKE in "THE SPLENDID, JOYOUS COMEDY."—Tribune. Erstwhile Susan
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
FULTON West 46th St. LAST 3 TIMES. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap
NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Now. ROSE STAHL in George V. Hobart's New Comedy, MOONLIGHT MARY By GEORGE V. HOBART.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Pop. Prices THE ROSEY POSEY GIRLS

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
PROCTOR'S 125TH ST. 1 WEEK BEG. NXT. MOND. JAN. 24. Twice Daily, 2:15—8:15. Seats Now. Eves., 25c. to $1. Mats., 25c. to 75c.
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23D ST. USUAL FEATURE FILM PLAY, 10c. Big Vaude. Concert Sunday. | 125TH ST. USUAL BIG VAUDE. MATS. 2:15, 4:15. NIGHTS 8:15. Res. Seats 10-30c.

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STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. OUTCAST Next Week, "The Eternal Magdalene," Julia Arthur.
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PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Wonderful War Film—Continuous 1 to 11. EUROPE'S REIGN OF TERROR
44TH ST. THEATRE (Special), Fri., Jan. 28, at 1:30 ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT SALE OF SEATS OPENS TODAY.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. | HAZEL DAWN in "MY LADY INCOG." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, DUSTIN FARNUM.
VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c, 25c & 50c. | WM. COURTENAY in "The Island of Surprise." | 1 to 11 P. M. & other pictures
OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily "Record Breakers" —with— JACK REID
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 813. Evs. 8:45. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1 "Clod," "Roadhouse," "The Tenor," "Red Cloak."
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Tonight at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Manon Lescaut. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Eve. at 7:30, Sp'l Perf'ce Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
This Sun. Eve. (50c to $1.50), Orchestra Concert. Eddy Brown, Violinist. Garrison, Sopr. De Luca, Baritone. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, 1st time, Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca, followed by Pagliacci, Cajatti; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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SAT. MAT.: Les Sylphides; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Scheherazade.
SAT. EVE.: L'Oiseau de Feu; Princesse Enchantee; Carnaval; Soleil de Nuit.
NEXT AND LAST WEEK:
NEXT MON.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; Petrouchka; Les Sylphides.
TUES.: Thamar; L'Oiseau de Feu; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor.
WED.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; Petrouchka; Scheherazade.
THURS.: Thamar; Carnaval; Soleil de Nuit; Les Sylphides.
FRI.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Petrouchka.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

FIFTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE, HOTEL BILTMORE THIS MORNING at 11
CARUSO ANDRE TOURRET MABEL GARRISON LUCILE ORRELL
Seats and boxes at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. This Afternoon at 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; LISZT, Concerto for Piano & Orchestra; FIBICH, "At Evening," Idyll for Orchestra, and TCHAIKOVSKY, SYMPHONY NO. 5.
Soloist YOLANDA MERO
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3
Soloist FRITZ KREISLER TCHAIKOVSKY VIOLIN CONCERTO
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Aft., Jan. 23, at 3.
SOLOIST ERNEST HUTCHESON
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; Prelude to "Lohengrin," WAGNER; Pupazzi (new, first time), F. SCHMITT; Concerto for Piano in G minor, SAINT-SAENS.
Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 29, at 2:30.
JOSEF Hofmann Only Recital in New York or Vicinity.
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 24, at 3, PIANO RECITAL—PERCY Grainger Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15, FLONZALEY QUARTET. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 24, at 8:15, VIOLIN RECITAL by MAXIMILIAN PILZER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano Used.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, PIANO RECITAL by HERMA MENTH Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan'y 25, at 3, SONG RECITAL LOUIS GRAVEURE COENRAAD V. BOS, Accompanist. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aftern'n at 3 PIANO RECITAL. Modern and Classical Program. LEO ORNSTEIN STEINWAY PIANO. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.
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NEGRO CHAUFFEUR ACCUSES MRS. MOHR

Testifies That Accused Widow Hired Him and Two Others to Assassinate Her Husband.

DESCRIBES THE MURDER

And Readily Admits His Part in the Crime—Sullen Under Attack of Cross-Examiners.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—George W. Healis, the negro chauffeur formerly employed by Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, stood in the witness stand of the Superior Court here today and made the amazing confession that is the base and bolster of the mass of evidence by which the Attorney General hopes to convince the jury that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr hired Victor Brown, Henry Spellman, and Healis to co-operate in the murder of her husband. Not since Jack Rose made Becker's conviction possible by turning State's evidence has a more remarkable story been detailed by a witness.

And in the manenr of telling his story Healis resembled Rose. Seemingly sure in every essential point, neither excited nor worried, but with a calmness almost incredible, both men talked of plots and plans for killing human beings and of the taking of human life as others might talk of swatting flies or drowning mice. Healis, however, did not weather through severe cross-examination as well as Rose. William H. Lewis, the negro counsel for Brown and Spellman, and John J. Fitzgerald, counsel for Mrs. Mohr, questioned him for nearly five hours, and when court adjourned there was no doubt but that Healis's standing as a witness had been impaired. He stuck to his original story and would make no admission retracting any part of it, but his sullenness and apparent unconcern about his answers gave many the impression that, his confession made, it was a matter of no importance to him whether he told anything else.

When pressed by questions, Healis took refuge in a surly "I don't remember," or gave some careless answers. For example, although Healis told his original story with exact detail for times and places, he said, in cross-examination, that he could not remember the day of the week nor the time of the day when he pleaded guilty for his part in the killing of Dr. Mohr—the day being only Jan. 7 last—and when Mr. Fitzgerald asked him if he were not the "kind of a fellow who would tell a lie because somebody told him to do so, but who would not tell a lie to get out of a murder," he answered in the affirmative, as though he neither knew nor cared what the answer might mean.

Healis began his testimony yesterday afternoon and had got to his movements on the Friday night before the murder—Aug. 27—when court adjourned for the day. He began this morning where he had left off.

Talked About Scene of Crime.

"Brown and I went to Mrs. Mohr's home on that Friday night," he said, "and talked the thing over with her. She asked us where we thought was the best place to kill Dr. Mohr, and said that she thought the best place was on the Newport side of the Bristol Ferry, because she knew the police down there; but Brown said he wanted to do it on this side because he knew the roads better. I told her I didn't want to be in the thing, but she said for me not to be afraid, that all I had to do was to stop the automobile and go to the nearest house after the shooting and say there had been a hold-up. She promised me $2,000 for doing this, and Brown $2,000 and Spellman $1,000.

"Brown and I planned the shooting for the next night, Saturday, and Mrs. Mohr said that after nine or ten days her husband's estate would be settled and then she could pay us. Brown and I then went out the Washington Road that night on Brown's motor cycle. We came to a dark spot in the road and Brown said, 'right along here will be a good place,' and I said, 'all right.' We walked over to Echo Lake and Brown said, "Here'll be a good place for me to throw my gun,' and we walked a little further and Brown said, 'I'll hide my motor cycle here.'

"The next night I left Providence driving Dr. Mohr's automobile with the doctor, Miss Ormsby and Miss Wilson in it. When I came to the place Brown and I had picked out where I was supposed to stop, I lost my nerve and put on speed—and nothing happened.

"I saw Brown the next day in Newport and he said, 'Why didn't you stop last night?' and I said, 'Because Miss Ormsby and Miss Wilson were in the machine.' I said afterwards that I wasn't going to stop at all, and Brown said, 'Don't be a fool. No one will ever know about it and you will make a lot of money. Stop the automobile next Tuesday night. I saw Mrs. Mohr last night and she was real angry.' Finally I said I'd stop on Tuesday night. Before we left Providence that night I saw Mrs. Mohr at her home and she said, 'Be sure to stop tonight. Don't be afraid. It will be your last chance because my divorce case is coming up next week.' And I said I'd stop. Mrs. Mohr said that she wouldn't want to ride in the Doctor's car after he was dead, but that she would get a new car and let me be her chauffeur and that we'd take a trip to Atlantic City. She said if I got into trouble she would spend her last dollar to help me."

"I went for Miss Burger that night and took her to the Doctor's office and he got in and we started for the Bristol Ferry about 8:15. I was driving and Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger were sitting in the tonneau. When we came to the place Brown and I had picked out, I stopped the car. I knew it was the place, because Brown had left a bush in the road, as he said he would, and I saw the bush with my headlights.

Describes the Murder.

"After I stopped the automobile I got out and lifted up the hood over the engine, turned out the head lights, and turned on the side lights. While I was pretending to be fixing the engine I heard two shots. I raised my head, and there was another shot. I stepped to the side of the car by the tonneau door and saw Dr. Mohr on the seat, leaning toward Miss Burger, with his face covered with blood, and I said, 'O my God!'

"Miss Burger looked at me, and then got up and tried to get out of the car, but she got tangled up in the robe and fell out of the car on her head. I picked her up, and was holding her when another bullet whizzed over my shoulder and struck her, and she fell again. I looked around and saw a tall fellow I recognized as Spellman running toward the bushes. Then I picked up Miss Burger and carried her to the roadside. Pretty soon I saw another automobile coming, and I called to it for help, saying there had been a hold-up.

"I was arrested, and after Brown was arrested I asked him how he and Spellman got back to Providence that night, and he said they had got mixed up in the roads and had found themselves in Riverside. Spellman took a train to Providence from there, he said, and he went around looking for a family named Chin, but couldn't find them. Later he went back to Providence on his motor cycle."

Mr. Lewis began the cross-examination, and almost at once obtained Healis's admission that he had not actually recognized Spellman running from the shooting, but had only seen a tall, dark man whom he took to be Spellman because he expected the negro to be there. Mr. Lewis also dwelt upon the cowardly part played in the murder by Healis, according to his confession.

"It was your job," he said, "simply to hold this man and this woman there so that they might be shot to death, wasn't it?"

"Yes," replied the witness unconcernedly.

Mr. Lewis called attention to conflicting statements made by Healis before his present confession, in an attempt to attack the credibility of the witness. It was evident from the lawyer's questions that he was seeking admissions to support the theory of the defense, that Healis himself committed the murder with robbery as his motive, and brought the names of Brown, Spellman, and Mrs. Mohr into his confession only to save himself. Healis admitted that he had owned a revolver, but insisted that he had carried it in the automobile only on one occasion some weeks prior to the shooting.

Got No Promise for Confession.

Mr. Lewis beleaguered the witness with questions to draw from him some evidence that he had made his latest statement because the Attorney General's office had promised to reward him with an indictment for manslaughter instead of one for murder, with a light sentence, but Healis insisted that he had been promised nothing.

"Do you expect to go to jail for the rest of your life?" Mr. Lewis asked, sarcastically, and Healis answered, "Yes."

"Did you say to Henry Pine, another prisoner, 'Well, Pine, I done this thing, but I had to bring somebody into it to protect myself'?"

"No," replied Healis.

"Did you tell one Billy Williams that the Attorney General didn't want to get you and the other boys, but wanted to get the woman?"

"No."

Mr. Fitzgerald took up the cross-examination after the noon recess, and from then until court adjourned baited and battered Healis with questions until the negro seemed almost dazed.

Healis admitted that he had told his story in the Attorney General's office six times, but he denied that he had gone over it as though he were "rehearsing a part."

"Are you testifying here to what you think is the truth or to what you think the Attorney General wants you to say?" shouted Mr. Fitzgerald.

Healis replied in a sullen tone that he was telling the truth.

"Did Raymond Moore, another prisoner, ask you what you expected to get out of turning State's evidence, and didn't you say to him that it depended on how the trial came out—that if they got the woman you'd get a sentence of only two years and would get one year off for good behavior?"

"No," Healis answered.

Mr. Fitzgerald was still hammering the witness with questions, and, according to some who heard the cross-examination, was weakening the effect of the negro's direct testimony with every question, when court adjourned for the day. The cross-examination will be continued at 9:45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

DISEASE BAFFLES DOCTORS.

Fear That Dr. Pervell Is Dying of "Sleeping Sickness."

Mrs. Frances C. Pervell, the mother of Dr. Albert C. Pervell, who, it is feared, is slowly dying at his home, 14 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from "sleeping sickness," a disease caused by the bite of the tsetse fly in the Congo, refused yesterday morning to abandon hope that medical science would find a remedy for her son's illness. She has been tireless in her efforts to find some one in the medical profession who can aid the sufferer.

The case of Dr. Pervell has puzzled Brooklyn physicians. The disease is common in the African jungles and it is one that physicians here are but rarely called upon to treat. According to some Brooklyn medical men, the disease is invariably fatal.

The condition of Dr. Pervell was unchanged last evening. For the last eight weeks both legs have been paralyzed. From the nature of the disease this condition of paralysis slowly spreads over the body, usually ending in death. Mrs. Perveil, the mother of the physician, said last evening that the patient rests well at night and frequently during the day lapses off into sleep. She said his appetite was good and that he suffered no pain.

EX-AGENT ACCUSES ACCIDENT LAWYER

Breen Testifies for State in Trial of Peck, Charged with Procuring False Evidence.

NEW HAVEN ROAD VICTIM

District Attorney Weeks Defends His Action in Allowing Railroad to Support His Witness.

John J. Breen, a former employe of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, testified for the State yesterday in the Bronx County Court, in the trial of Walter Peck, Managing Clerk in the law office of Thomas J. O'Neill, at 309 Broadway. Peck is accused of subornation of perjury in having induced Dennis Murphy, a lineman employed by the company, to testify falsely at the inquest into the death of James J. Fletcher, another lineman, who was killed in the yards of the company by an electric shock.

In an afternoon newspaper yesterday, District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, was attacked for allowing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to pay the living expenses of Breen while he was nominally detained as a witness for the State.

Breen, in his testimony yesterday, said that he had been employed by Mr. O'Neill at $25 a week and 10 per cent. commission on all cases brought by him to O'Neill. He had a quarrel over commissions with Mr. O'Neill, he said, and out of spite went to the railroad officers and told them of his arrangement with the lawyer. Breen, it was alleged, told an employe of the company that if he was paid $7,500 he would make an affidavit accusing any one in Mr. O'Neill's office of procuring false testimony in damage suits.

It was also alleged that such an affidavit was made and that on the strength of it several verdicts against the company for damages were set aside. One of them was for $75,000 that was given to Oscar Fried, a lineman, employed by the company, who lost both arms in an accident.

Questioned by Mr. O'Neill, Breen admitted that he had been present when persons who said they represented the company offered Fried $25,000 if he would sign an affidavit saying that he had been induced to give certain testimony by Mr. O'Neill. Breen said that Fried had refused to accept the $25,000 offer.

Breen, in reply to questions by Mr. O'Neill, said that he was living at present at the Maryland Hotel, 104 West Forty-ninth Street, and that one of the company's detectives lived with him. While he was in White Plains, in the interests of the company, he lived at the Carolyn Arms, an expensive hotel. Asked by District Attorney Martin why he had left Mr. O'Neill's employ, Breen said:

"Because I didn't get certain commissions that were due me. I went out of spite to the New Haven people and handed them guys up," pointing at Mr. O'Neill and the defendant.

The trial will be continued today. There were frequent spats yesterday between District Attorney Martin and Judge Gibbs. Mr. Martin interrupted Mr. O'Neill, who was making a strong fight for Peck, and he was checked by the Court. The interruptions continuing, Judge Gibbs called Mr. Martin and Mr. O'Neill into his private chambers. When their talk was over the trial proceeded more smoothly.

J. M. Gibbons of the law department of the New Haven, who has had charge of the alleged perjury cases, said last night:

"These prosecutions arose out of different cases and are being prosecuted and will be prosecuted in various counties of Connecticut and New York. Some of the witnesses had to be taken from lucrative work as far west as Montana. Others had to be brought from Buffalo; others from New Jersey. In preparing the data for the District Attorneys of the various counties in which prosecutions were brought the various prosecuting officers were consulted, and as a result of these consultations it was determined that the best method of preserving the evidence intact and preventing the various witnesses from being approached would be to segregate them as far as possible.

"Of course, the witnesses in such cases must be paid precisely as they are in all other cases. The proper preparation of these cases did not involve, as stated, the payment of $900. It involved total expenditures and salaries for detectives, attorneys, witnesses, and investigation generally something over the sum of $25,000, and in their determination to run down those responsible for the widespread practice of perjury in cases of this kind the authorities of the New Haven Railroad authorized me to spend whatever was necessary. In every instance I had the various payments made O K'd not only by the general attorney and general counsel of the New Haven Company but by District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County in many instances. Every voucher has been preserved. Every voucher is available. Every voucher is open for the inspection not only of the parties interested in the prosecution but may be subpoenaed and examined intricately upon any of the trials. There has been no secrecy about this whatever."

Boarder Shoots Man and Wife.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Petro Pasquale and his wife, Idena, of South Ninth Street, are in the Cooper Hospital here suffering from bullet wounds from which they are likely to die. They say they were shot by a boarder in their home. Mrs. Pasquale asserts that the boarder attacked her, and that when her husband came to her aid in answer to her screams the boarder shot them both. Their assailant escaped.

FIGHT ELLIS ISLAND AS 2D-CABIN PORT

Many Interests See Harm in Plan to Broaden Immigration Bureau Activities.

TO HOLD HEARING TUESDAY

Public Bodies Protest Plan to Benefit Boston and Philadelphia at Expense of New York.

The Department of Labor at Washington has sent notices to agents of all Atlantic steamship lines that a meeting will be held at Ellis Island at 10 A. M., next Tuesday, to discuss the question of sending all second-cabin passengers to the island upon their arrival instead of allowing them to land at the piers, which is the present custom.

Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, in co-operation with Commissioner General Caminetti, tried to have this done last November, but there was such a strong protest that the matter was dropped.

The Secretary of Labor has appointed J. B. Densmore, legal adviser to the Department, as Chairman, and Commissioner General Caminetti, Dr. E. K. Sprague, and Frederic C. Howe, as members of a committee on examination of second-cabin passengers at the Port of New York. They will be at Ellis Island on Tuesday to hear the arguments of the steamship agents, the Hotel Men's Association, the railroad interests, the Maritime Exchange, the Produce Exchange, and other organizations.

Immigration Commissioner Howe believes that if the second-class passengers were sent to Ellis Island the Government could give them more thorough medical inspection than on board ships. The steamship representatives on the other hand say the Public Health Officers, who board the liners at Quarantine and proceed on them to their piers, give the passengers more thorough examination than immigrants in the steerage get at Ellis Island.

It is also alleged by the agents that Commissioner Howe's real reason for wanting all second-class passengers to go through Ellis Island is to provide more work for the employes there and to get more fees for upkeep.

To discriminate against second-cabin passengers would be unjust, the agents hold, and if passengers in that class mus go to the island, then all classes, including the first, should go through the Immigration Bureau. That would keep many travelers from New York York and send them to Boston or Philadelphia or the Canadian ports, which have no such institutions are Ellis Island.

In a normal year like 1913, it was pointed out, the total of second-cabin passengers was 341,878 westbound and 141,146 eastbound, paying an average rate of $70 each. If such a regulation were enforced, representatives of the American, White Star, Cunard, French, Italian, and German lines say it would drive business away from New York, because the name of Ellis Island is looked upon with dread throughout Europe.

Zinc Co. Taxes Nearly Doubled.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The controversy over the tax assessments on the property of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin ended today in a victory for Sussex County under an agreement. The 1915 assessment on the company's property is $2,683,740. The company agrees to an increase of $2,025,000, or $5,283,740 for 1916.

COLUMBIA MAY GIVE D. D. S.

University Council Expected to Approve Plan.

The University Council of Columbia University in considering a project to establish a school of dentistry on a highly scientific and educational plane. It is believed that the plan will receive the cordial support of that body if it is shown that funds are available or will be made so. A group of prominent dentists in New York presented the details of the plan, and the Medical Faculty of the university gave it their approval.

It is proposed to ally the new school of dentistry closely to the Medical School, and to require for admission the same standard of fitness and previous academic training as is required of students of medicine. The program of studies in the school of dentistry will be largely the same as that in the School of Medicine for the first two years of the course. The remaining two years will be given wholly to dental practice.

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But Fatimas are the best-liked and best-selling of all the cigarettes costing over 5c.

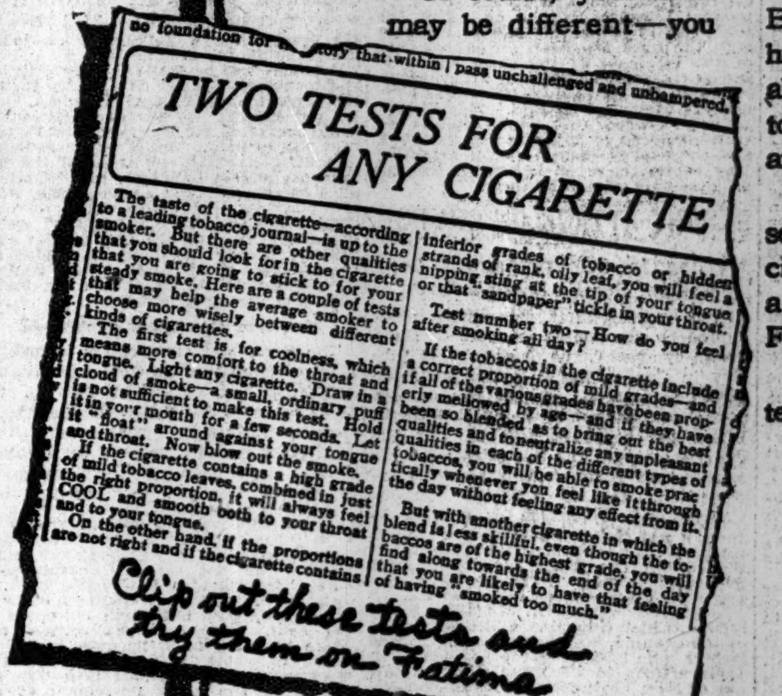
Of course, your taste may be different—you may not like Fatimas as well as all these thousands of other men do.

But you can't deny that they are *worth trying*—not only for the delicious taste that has made them so famous, but also to see just how SENSIBLE they really are—how COOL and comfortable to the throat and tongue and how free they are from after-effects.

Clip out these tests and see if you can find any cigarette that meets them as well as good old Fatimas do.

Make this important test today.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



no foundation for tory that within pass unchallenged and unhampered.

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke.

If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel COOL and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper" tickle in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobaccos in the cigarette include a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobaccos are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

FATIMA THE TURKISH BLEND Cigarette

20 Distinctively Individual FATIMAS 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES

Founded 1856

Preparedness to meet your inmost desires for design, quality, pattern and fit sum up our showing of Men's sack suits.

Reduced to $25

Former prices up to $35

We have just replenished the sizes and variety with several hundred of our better grade suits.

About March First we shall remove to our new building, 1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second St.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

Wanted
Antique Phonographs

We want Antique Phonographs of concealed horn type, 10 to 15 years old, domestic makes only. If you have what we want we will pay good prices.

Give full description, stating make, approximate age, and when and where bought. Address Box A 61 Times Annex.

Try one more good dinner

and prevent indigestion, dyspepsia, or distress after eating by sipping with it a glass or two of delicious, clear, non-laxative water

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Sold by all druggists and the best grocers.

Household Words

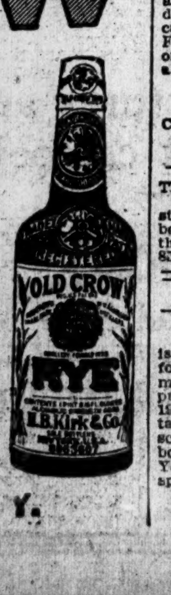
It would be unethical to publish the distinguished commercial names embraced in the ever-growing roster of this Company's clients, and, in fact, there is no need to publish them, for they are known to you now—they are common knowledge—they are literally household words in the life and activities of New York.

We believe that you also cannot afford to overlook the strength of our Directorate and resources.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH STREET



OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

America's Finest Rye

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Ideal music lessons for your children—hearing the world's best music on the Victrola.

Victrola VI, $25
Oak

Victor
"His Master's Voice"

This wonderful instrument educates as well as entertains.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for the Construction of Coney Island Terminal. Bids to be opened Feb. 15, '16. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, January 26, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, scow "I-19," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said scow at Brewer's Dry Dock, Mariner's Harbor, Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated, New York, January 18, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE FULLER BURR COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

On reading the annexed offer of William Henry White, offering to pay the creditors of this estate, subject to the conditions of such offer, the sum of 90% in cash of their respective provable claims, dated January 6, 1916, the annexed affidavit of George H. Gilman, attorney for the alleged bankrupt, dated January 10, 1916, and the exhibits thereto attached thereto, it is

ORDERED as follows:

All creditors of the alleged bankrupt are directed to show cause at a term of this court to be held in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Room 235, on January 24, 1916, at 10:30 in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said offer of said William Henry White should not be accepted, and why this court should not then make such orders as may enable the said offer to be carried out, why the assets of this estate should not then and there be turned over to said William Henry White and George L. White, Jr., as executors of the estate of George L. White, late of Waterbury, Connecticut, deceased; why William D. Leonard should not be discharged as Receiver of the Fuller-Burr Company and his bond cancelled, and why the bankruptcy proceedings herein should not be dismissed, and why any parties in interest should not then and there or thereafter have such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Sufficient service of this order to show cause shall be made as follows:

By mailing to each creditor of the alleged bankrupt known to it at the last known address of said creditor a copy of this order to show cause, accompanied by a statement as to the amount of such creditor's claim as admitted by the alleged bankrupt, such mailing to be completed on or before January 13, 1916.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be printed once in "The New York Times," once on or before January 13, 1916, and once on January 21, 1916.

All persons, if any, claiming to be creditors of the alleged bankrupt and not appearing on the schedules annexed to said offer of William Henry White who shall fail or omit to file their claims with William D. Leonard, receiver, at his office, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before January 22, 1916, shall be deemed barred from receiving any dividends on said offer of said William Henry White, if accepted. JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

Dated New York, January 11, 1916.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.—On January 11, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 75 cases of Tomato Catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and [illegible] turnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 11, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SKILLED HELP.

The New York Times Want columns are read by the most intelligent and skilled office help. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv't.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

Cherouny Printing & Publishing Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the General Assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Cherouny Printing & Publishing Co., will sell at public auction, at No. 17 Vandewater Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the printing presses, linotype machines, monotype machines, type, and the entire equipment of a printing establishment, together with office furniture, desks, safe, fixtures, and all property formerly belonging to said company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 20, 1916.
JOHN A. MORISON, General Assignee.
CHARLES HARRIS LUSCOMB, Attorney for Assignee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S TITLE WORTH $100,000,000

Agreement with City Would Give West Side Rights for Nearly 500 Years.

OTHER ROADS INTERESTED

Boycott of This Port in Favor of Baltimore Suggested Unless Rivals Are Treated Fairly.

One of the important gains which the New York Central will obtain if the proposed agreement concerning its west side tracks is concluded with the city will be the clearing up of the title to its right of way from Spuyten Duyvil southward.

Controller Prendergast said yesterday that the company would not obtain any but the equivalent rights of those which it already possessed, but whereas at the present time the Court of Appeals has declared these rights are open to question by the State under its police power, once the bargain is struck and the new right of way is occupied by the railroad company it will be safe from attack for nearly 500 years.

Its undertaking to reconstruct its lines at a cost of $50,000,000 is in accord with a decision of the Court of Appeals which laid that burden upon it.

W. P. Burr, who was for years in the Corporation Counsel's office, carried on for a long time the city's fight against the New York Central. He refused yesterday to discuss the position of the railroad company under the tentative agreement as compared with that which it enjoys at present.

The first charter for the right of way down the west side of the city was granted in 1846 to the old Hudson River Railroad Company for a period of fifty years. This company, however, was merged with the New York Central Company—which up to that time had run between Albany and Buffalo—in 1869, with the result that the Court of Appeals ruled that the franchise of the Hudson River Company was to be extended during the lifetime of the New York Central, that is, for 500 years. Consequently, under this franchise the New York Central has an easement for nearly 500 years for its line along the river front from Spuyten Duyvil to Seventy-second Street, and through certain streets to St. John's Park.

Railroad Is Subject to State.

As a result of the agitation against the use of the surface of Eleventh Avenue by the railroad, however, the city brought legal proceedings against the company, which resulted in a decision in 1910 by the Court of Appeals. This held that the city had no right to interfere with the company, but that, as it had succeeded in showing that the presence of the New York Central in Eleventh Avenue was a danger to the citizens and a detriment to the neighborhood, the State could, under its general police power, take steps to force the company to find a new site for its tracks at its own expense.

So the Legislature of 1911, by Chapter 777 of its laws, directed the company to file before Oct. 1 of that year plans to show how it would remove its tracks, and authorized the Board of Estimate to enter into negotiations with the railroad to effect this. It is under this law that the Board of Estimate is now acting. The New York Central is forced to provide at its own expense a safer right of way, and the city may effect any equitable arrangement with it.

Before this act was passed, in 1909 an attempt was made to get rid of the Eleventh Avenue lines. Senator Martin Saxe's act gave the New York Central twelve months to negotiate a settlement with the old Board of Rapid Transit, and if that failed directed the city to begin condemnation proceedings. When the twelve months had elapsed, however, it was held by the city that the preliminary steps which were required before the condemnation proceedings could be started had not been taken, and Justice Gerard, when the matter came before him in the Supreme Court, confirmed that view. So the Saxe act was a failure.

Value Rights at $100,000,000.

In the discussion concerning the possible condemnation proceedings a statement was attributed to the New York Central officials which was taken to show what their position would be if the attempt was made to buy them out under condemnation. They asserted that to take away their tracks for freight down the west side into the heart of the city would be the equivalent of beheading the line, and they said they would ask at least $100,000,000 for their rights.

Under the act of 1911 the first tentative agreement between the city and the New York Central was negotiated with a committee of which Mayor—then President of the Board of Aldermen—Mitchel was the head. It came up for public hearing and met with very great criticism. At the hearing Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr presented a brief in which he brought out two points favorable to the city.

In the first place, the crosstown streets the ends of which form part of the New York Central's yards between Sixtieth and Seventy-second Streets had never been granted in fee to the railroad. The streets had been formally closed, but the title to them remained in the city. This was important, Mr. Burr maintained, both in case the city should at any time desire to regain possession of them and as showing the strategic strength of the city's position, in that it had important rights in property which was essential to the railroad.

In the second place, he contended that the title to the land under water along the North River as far as Spuyten Duyvil remained with the city. The New York Central had been occupying it for sixty years and had laid claim to it by adverse possession, but Mr. Burr's brief asserted that "the company entered into the occupation of such lands under a license from the city and it has not acquired any title as against the city as by adverse possession."

Will Establish Road's Title.

This tentative settlement was dropped after a few public hearings had been held upon it, and the present tentative settlement has been arrived at under the same law of 1911. If it goes through, it will place the railroad in a position where its title cannot be attacked either by the State or the city, and the company will have met the requirement to replace its tracks at its own expense.

When Controller Prendergast was asked yesterday what rights the New York Central would acquire as the result of the bargain, he replied:

"Exactly the same as it has been enjoying up to now, an easement under the park and along the streets for the balance of its 500-year term."

When he was asked whether in the exchange of real estate between the city and the company, account had been taken of the fact that the city had never ceded the streets in the Sixtieth Street yard, he said it was impossible for him to remember such details, but it would all come out when the report of the real estate experts was received.

He added that if the bargain was struck, the New York Central would be entirely off the water-front, except for its piers in the Sixtieth Street yard and one pier in the 145th Street yard. For the entire length of Riverside Park and for most of the distance above it to Spuyten Duyvil the water's edge would be clear.

Other Roads Have Interests.

To what extent competing railway lines may be affected by the New York Central's proposed elevated marginal way along the North River front officials of the other lines were not prepared to say yesterday. It is recognized that in relinquishing its old right of way for the new one, with its accompanying facilities for superior methods of handling incoming and outgoing freight, the New York Central lines will be placed in a position of tremendous advantage over all competitors in this respect.

"This is such a big problem and contains so many possibilities that may have a bearing on the future business of all railways entering the port of New York that I do not care to venture an opinion until I have given the subject more study," said yesterday a railroad official who did not wish to be quoted by name. "I will say, however, that I believe the New York Central as a matter of business policy must use its advantages fairly in its relation to the other roads.

"Our concern is chiefly as to the effect upon import and export business. I understand that the Central is to have direct connections with piers, or at least connections with a large number of them. This presents the possibility of unlimited advantages over all other lines in handling import and export business, both in the matter of economy and the speedy handling of freight. It could also use these facilities for feeding business to its lines by diverting it from its competitors.

"If the other roads should be confronted with this situation, or be otherwise discriminated against, they would retaliate by placing as much business as possible with other ports, which would, of course, result in great commercial losses to this port. In the event of this contingency arising, the method of the retaliation would have for its basis the efforts to develop the commerce of one or more ports elsewhere

Suggests a Boycott of Port.

"The situation would be like this: 'You are discriminating against us; well, we will send freight to Baltimore or Boston.' It is certain that united action by the railways would make either one or both of those ports important as a competitor or commercial rival. Yes; it would be a railway boycott of New York so far as port facilities and the export and import trade would be concerned. The Cities of Baltimore and Boston, and perhaps other cities as well, would be willing to co-operate in such a plan, financially and commercially.

"It is unnecessary to say that we do not wish this situation to develop. All the roads would prefer a fair working agreement with the New York Central, and probably that road intends to share its facilities with the others in an equitable form. But it is certain that the other roads must pay a certain percentage to the New York Central for the use of its valuable terminal rights.

"It may be that the Interstate Commerce Commission will determine what is a reasonable rate for these facilities, or the New York Central may itself propose such reasonable rates as to leave no room for argument on the subject. At any rate, it seems to me that it would have been far better for all concerned, as well as for the commercial interests of the city, had the municipality included in its compact with the road provision for taking care of the interests of the other roads so far as conditions here may affect them.

"In so far as through freight is concerned little need be said. This freight is now floated to various points for transportation by rail or coastwise boat, and the change caused by the marginal way cannot have an important bearing on that part of the business."

RESENT ATTACK ON CHURCH

Meeting to Protest Against Gary System Breaks Up in a Row.

In a meeting that was often interrupted by the shouts or jeers of those not in sympathy, the Guardians of Liberty in Cooper Union last night made public protest against the introduction of the Gary system in the public schools. When the speakers finished and the orchestra played the last selection there was a rush forward of those who resented an attack upon the Catholic Church and it looked for a time as though fist fights would result. When things were near white heat the janitor turned out the lights, and both sides groped their way up the stairs to continue the argument on the sidewalk.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, Chief Guardian and the speaker of the evening, was hailed as the Indian fighter who is to lead the Guardians in their efforts to keep the Gary system out of New York City. He was enthusiastically received.

In the main the speakers dwelt upon the alleged efforts of Catholic teachers to force their pupils to attend the Catholic Church. Speakers declared that a Catholic could not be a single-minded servant of his country. It was this talk that brought out the strongest protest.

Once a policeman had to be called to quell an indignant woman who announced that she was a Catholic and would not permit an attack on her religion. Several other women arose and demanded a hearing. They were shouted down. Those who interrupted said they were school teachers.

The Rev. Paul Buffa had an array of facts to prove, he said, that the Gary system was not really necessary for Catholic proselyting in the public schools.

"The public schools," he said, "are being made the entering wedge of proselyting zeal. I accuse some of the teachers in the public schools of using the schools for the purpose for which they were not intended—that of attempting to make this a Catholic nation."

General Miles told his audience that the country was at the parting of the ways. One road, he pointed out, leads back to the Middle Ages and the other to higher civilization.

"Our civilization cannot remain dormant," said the General. "It can't," shouted his audience. "We must ever move onward to a more glorious achievement," he continued.

There was applause and cheers again when he reminded his audience that all Americans are the children of emigrants. Americans are the children of immigrants. He traced the movement that led to the establishment of our educational system and reminded his hearers that our fathers had clearly drawn the line between Church and State.

CHEER MOOSE PRODIGAL.

Republican County Committee Welcomes Jacob R. Schiff.

Evidence that the procession of former Progressive leaders back to the Republican fold has set in was furnished last night at a meeting of the Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall, when Jacob R. Schiff, former Chairman of the Progressive County Committee was appointed a member of the Republican County Committee to fill a vacancy in the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

From the time the Progressive Party was formed in 1912 until a few months ago, Mr. Schiff was an ardent Bull Moose. He was welcomed back to the Republican Party last night with cheers and many Republicans predicted that hundreds more in the city would follow him.

Other appointments to fill vacancies made last night were Hubert Gruber to succeed his father, Abraham Gruber, who died on Dec. 10 last; Emil E. Fuchs, and William G. Bragg, all of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and Peter Pleines of the Eleventh Assembly District.

Representative William S. Bennet addressed the committee.

"The duty of the party," he said, "is to keep the party in power strictly to its declarations, and I am obliged to say that not a single pledge of the platform of 1912 has been kept. Five or six Democrats have spoken against President Wilson's program of preparedness, and no Republican would dare make the remarks they have. We are looking forward to the day when the always constructive Republican Party returns to power.

"We must oppose aggression by the Allies, the same as the Central Alliance's aggressions. Otherwise we shall be in the same position as Greece. Let us be really neutral and stand aggressively against all the warring powers alike."

URGES TARIFF AS ISSUE.

American Protective League Passes Campaign Resolutions.

The American Protective Tariff League, at its annual meeting, yesterday, passed a resolution calling for the restoration of an adequately protective tariff, and urging the tariff question as an issue of the Presidential campaign. The resolution was submitted by B. A. Van Winkle of Hartford City, Ind.

Among the local bankers and business men who attended the meeting were: Francis L. Hine, A. D. Juilliard, Colonel William Barbour, Edward H. Cliff, James Talcott, and James W. De Graff. The report for the year showed receipts amounting to $45,648 and disbursements of $44,232. Francis L. Leland was elected President for the ensuing year.

BETHLEHEM'S FIRST DIVIDEND $4,500,000

The $30 Voted to Each Share of Common Represents a Single Month's Profits.

STOCK IS OFF SIX POINTS

Recovery Follows Decline — The Street Expects Regular 30 Per Cent. Basis.

Charles M. Schwab and his fellow-Directors added an effective touch to the romance of Bethlehem Steel yesterday by declaring a dividend of $30 a share on the common stock. This is the first dividend paid on the common stock. The disbursement was ordered from last year's earnings, and persons in position to know the extent of the Bethlehem Corporation's income said the dividend was conservative. There is approximately $15,000,000 of the stock outstanding, and the dividend will amount to $4,500,000. It is understood in the steel trade that this sum represents only about a single month's net profits of the corporation from its war business and sales of steel to domestic consumers at the current rate of output.

The dividend was not altogether unexpected to Wall Street. For several days rumors had told of a big cash distribution at the next Directors' meeting, but the story was tempered by the intimation that after a sizable melon cutting the shares would be put on a 10 per cent. annual basis. Upon appearance of the dividend announcement Bethlehem Steel dropped from 478 to 465 between sales, and on the next transaction sold at 460. Thereafter a recovery occurred, and the final price of 479 represented a decline of no more than 6 points for the day.

Payment will be made in quarterly installments of 7½ per cent. each during the current year, on April 1, July 1, Oct. 1, and Jan. 1. On the same dates the usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent will be paid. The Street understood from the quarterly divisions of the $30 that the shares had been put definitely on a 30 per cent. pen annum basis, with the possibility of extras from time to time. Evidently the thought of extra disbursements, and the fact that at current quotations the dividend yielded an income close to per cent., caused traders to buy Bethlehem shares on the break after the Directors' meeting.

Munition Contracts Profitable.

The Bethlehem Corporation is making a lot of money on its shell and ordance contracts, but competent men in the trade estimate that purely domestic business is turning in profits at a rate equivalent to $75 a year on the common stock. Mr. Schwab spent something like $12,000,000 for new construction last year, nearly all from earnings, and he is contemplating the expenditure of at least $20,000,000 in the next three years.

The good news of yesterday's developments was not all for shareholders. The Directors also announced that on Jan. 16 the wages of common labor in all departments had been increased 10 per cent. Less than six months ago there was a general increase of 10 per cent. for both skilled and unskilled workmen. About 10,000 men are affected by the latest movement of the wage scale upward.

The big dividend declaration brought out in striking fashion many phenomena of Bethlehem Steel's market movement and the results. A month before the war began the shares sold at $30 each. The buyer at this price will get back his full principal in the initial dividend. In September, 1914, Mr. Schwab hurried to London, consulted with Lord Kitchener and other Government officials for two weeks, and then returned with huge contracts. Events have seemed to prove that the orders for shells and great guns which he secured had no limit except the capacity of the plants. For several months 500,000 shells, complete in casing, powder, and bullets, have been shipped every thirty days, and scores of cannon have come down to New York from Bethlehem to crowd the decks of outgoing steamers.

Mr. Schwab is the largest individual holder of the stock, owning, it is understood, nearly 50,000 shares of common and about the same amount of the preferred. There are aproximately 150,000 shares of each class of stock outstanding. The belief is held in some banking quarters that the Schwab holdings of common shares were largely increased last Summer when the headlong advance of Bethlehem Steel from 60 to 200 occurred in a few days, but the stock record books do not show it. In fact, Mr. Schwab is not down for an exceptionally large amount of either sort of shares, registration being in the names of representatives.

Big Holders of Bethlehem Stock.

The table shows the names of some prominent owners of Bethlehem of record of Sept. 27 last year with the current market value of the blocks of stock and the income derived from them:

	Shares, Sept. 27, 1915.	Market Value.	Annual Income.
Sidney Aronson	1,200	$574,800	$36,000
James L. Breese	3,200	1,532,800	96,000
George B. Daetz	21,000	10,059,000	630,000
Charles Heller	1,200	574,800	36,000
Lyman B. Kendall	2,800	1,341,200	84,000
W. R. Lambert	1,200	574,800	36,000
E. F. Meinken	20,000	9,580,000	600,000
Henry S. Snyder	1,386	663,894	41,580
Alvin Untermyer	2,700	1,293,300	81,000
Irwin Untermyer	6,100	2,921,900	183,000
J. S. Bache & Co.	3,915	1,875,285	117,450
Chish'lm&C'pman	1,664	797,056	49,920
Laidlaw & Co.	2,345	1,123,255	70,350
R. Fynchon & Co.	8,680	4,160,594	260,400
Sutro Bros. & Co.	2,404	1,151,576	72,120

The holdings of Messrs. Daetz and Meinken are understood to be the property of others and several officers and employes of the Bethlehem Corporation hold large amounts which do not appear in the tabulation. The blocks of stock in the names of Alvin and Irwin Untermyer are a part of the 15,000 shares which their father, Samuel Untermyer, bought many years ago.

Mr. Untermyer has said that his stock cost him under $20 a share, and the investment will bring in a return of $450,000 this year from the $30 dividend alone. Mr. Untermyer was asked recently why he invested so heavily in a stock which seemed at the time to have indifferent prospects, to say the least, as the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had just started to rise from the ashes of failure.

"Because I believed in Charles M. Schwab," was the reply.

The story is told of Mr. Untermyer that after the certificates for the 15,000 shares had been sent to him he called his sons together and said: "Boys, I bought this for you. It may be that I shall never see any return from the stock, but some day it will pay large dividends."

DISBURSE BIG WAR PROFITS.

National Acme Manufacturing Co. May Declare 100 Per Cent. Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Steps were taken at the annual shareholders' meeting of the National Acme Manufacturing Company here today to distribute a stock dividend, admitted by company officials to be "substantial" and forecast by stockholders at 50 to 100 per cent. The purchase of the Windsor Machine Company of Windsor, Vt., at $3,575,000, or $1,100 per share, was ratified.

This will be financed by increasing the Acme's capitalization from $2,500,000 common to $7,500,000 common and $1,500,000 preferred. The preferred has been sold to the Cleveland Trust Company and resold at $102. The Windsor has been a strong competitor of the Acme.

The National Screw and Tack Company, closely allied with the Acme, today declared a stock dividend of 16 2-3 per cent., or $250,000, increasing the outstanding capitalization to $1,750,000. W. D. Alexander is President of both the Acme and the Screw and Tack.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on a Variety of Articles.

The Phoenix Cheese Company and others were sustained yesterday in a reappraisement proceeding by Judge Sullivan in the claim that duty here on Swiss cheese is properly based on the prices fixed by the Swiss Government for domestic consumption. The Swiss authorities have laid down prices at which the product shall be sold to the people of Switzerland, while the supplies that are permitted to leave the country for export may be sold at such prices as the cheese syndicate can obtain. The latter rates are much higher than the domestic prices, and on this account the Appraiser at New York estimated duties on the export values. Judge Sullivan held this practice contrary to the provisions of the Customs Administrative act, and ruled that the cheese in controversy should pay duty on the domestic value at the time of export, thus sustaining the contention of Brooks & Brooks, attorneys for the importers.

Another reappraisement decision was by Judge Fischer, and related to the dutiable value of aluminum disks or sheets shipped into the United States by the British Aluminum Company of Toronto. The merchandise was entered as having a Canadian market value at the time of shipment of 32 cents per pound. The General Appraiser, however, indorsed the action of the American customs officials in advancing the disks to 34 cents a pound, the value on which duty was taken.

Entries of furniture by Joseph Wild & Co. at San Francisco, Seattle and Portland resulted in an appeal being made by the importers to the board. The Collector returned the furniture as being composed in chief value of seagrass and took duty at 25 per cent. The merchants proved to the satisfaction of the board that wood predominated in the makeup of the furniture, and accordingly ordered the Collector to reliquidate on the basis of 15 per cent. duty.

H. A. Caesar & Co. were upheld in the claim that silk veilings were not "trimmings" within the meaning of the law, in their imported condition, and the board ordered the admittance of the goods at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent.

P. C. Kuyper & Co. lost in a contention relating to the classification of merchandise invoiced and entered as vegetable albumen. The Collector exacted duty at 15 per cent as an unenumerated manufactured article, whereas the importers asked entry under the free list provision for "albumen," or under the free list paragraph specifying "wheat, or wheat flour." The testimony tended to show that the product was made from wheat and was in fact albumen. Judge Hay said the firm failed to make out a clear case against the Collector's classification, that officer's return being affirmed.

In overruling H. A. Robinson & Co., the board held that a special brand of dog biscuits was not entitled to free entry as "biscuits not specially provided for." The Collector was affirmed in taking 15 per cent duty as unenumerated manufactured articles.

Women's dress goods of light weight imported by Marshall Field & Co. were held properly dutiable at 30 per cent as "flannels." The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 35 per cent. under the wool cloth provision. Similar action was taken in protests by Brown & Reese.

PAYING THE PIPER FOR WAR.

Dr. Van Hise Tells Credit Men What Huge Debts Must Lead To.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—European war debts call for three alternatives—excessive taxation, repudiation, or a combination of these two—according to Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, who discussed "The National Debts of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, and Their Economic Significance," before the National Association of Credit Men here today

President Van Hise presented estimates of the national debts of Great Britain, France, and Germany at the end of 1915, giving the total as $10,419,000,000 for the United Kingdom, $7,275,000,000 for Germany, and $10,314,000,000 for France. He pointed out that these figures did not include the local debts of these nations, and that if the war continued another year or a year and a half the above figures would be proportionately increased—certainly by half, and possibly by more than half.

C. H. Bosworth, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, expressed the view that well-managed commercial State banks would eventually join the Federal Reserve system. "Those State banks will join not because of any immediate advantage in dollars and cents," he said, "but as a duty to their depositors and customers."

John J. Arnold, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, declared that existing conditions did not warrant the establishment of foreign branches of the Federal Reserve Banks. "In the foreign countries where ample local banking facilities exist there is no need for branches of American banking institutions, much less for branches of a Federal reserve organization," said he. "The law now provides for the establishment of agencies in foreign countries, which is all that is likely to become necessary."

REDFIELD SOUNDS ALARM.

Says Our Trade Position Depends on Industrial Training for Boys.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—William G. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the National Society for the promotion of Industrial Education tonight, said the United States, to avoid losing its place in the commercial and industrial world, should provide proper industrial training for its boys and young men.

Secretary Redfield, who is President of the society, said that the public was so concerned in national and local affairs "that a great problem like the wasting of our youths has been almost untouched."

"In the whole field of industry no task is more urgent than a comprehensive study of occupations for purposes of training," he said. "We have given the proceeds of books to our children, but we taught too little to the hand and too little that life was a very practical thing, into which many of our children must go at tender years unfitted for the combat."

David Snedden, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, advocated compulsory vocational education. He said the European war was forcing on the world "new systems of defensive organization," and predicted great development in industrial education under State control.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Mizpah Ext.	.20
Alpha Con.	.02	Montana	.29
Andes	.10	North Star	.15
Best & Belcher	.04	Rescue Eula	.07
Caledonia	.38	Tonopah Ext.	4.30
Challenge Con.	.07	West End	.77
Confidence	.20	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Atlanta	.21
Con. Imperial	.01	Booth	.41
Gould & Curry	.02	C. O. D.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.01	Comb. Fraction	.07
Julia	.01	D'd'd B. Butte	.03
Justice	.03	D'd'd Daisy	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	Florence	.51
Mexican	.16	G'd'd Con.	1.05
Occidental Con.	.75	G'd'd Kewanas	.20
Ophir	.29	G'd'd Merger	.18
Overman	.05	Jumbo Ext.	1.35
Savage	.04	Lone Star	.03
Seg. Belcher	.04	Silver Pick	.05
Sierra Nevada	.38	Spearhead	.11
Union Con.	.63	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jacket Con.	.06	Man. Big Four	.04
TONOPAH.		Nevada Hills	.19
Belmont	4.25	Nevada Packard	.44
Jim Butler	.92	Rochester Mines	.67
MacNamara	.03	Round Mountain	.42
Midway	.15		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	11½	12	Isabella	21½	21½
Elkton	35¾	36¼	Jackpot	7	9
El Paso	102	103	McKinney	43	45½
Findlay	2¼	4¼	Portland	181	188
Gold. Cyc.	202½	203	Vindicator	245	250
Gold Dol.	3	4	Rav. B. M.	3	6
Gold Sov.	5½	6			

MORRIS PLAN AIDS 7,300.

Arthur Hagen and Carl Tucker Are Elected Directors.

The Morris Plan Company of New York, formed to make small loans to persons of good character, has elected two new Directors in Arthur Hagen of Millett, Roe & Hagen, bankers, and Carl Tucker, Vice President of the Maxwell Motor Company. They succeed Thomas H. Gillespie and Theodore P. Shonts. The Morris Plan has been in operation in this city for one year and has met with such success that it has opened larger offices in the Equitable Building. Loans aggregating $851,040 have been made to more than 7,300 borrowers, the average amount loaned being $116.

In the twenty-eight cities in which Morris Plan banks are operating loans total more than $12,500,000, having been made to 100,000 borrowers. Fifteen additional companies are now being organized in other cities. The company reports that funds have been advanced in many instances to take borrowers out of the hands of loan sharks; to redeem pawns and chattels; to assist in time of illness; to begin housekeeping; to help in household expenses; to pay taxes, and to provide for the expansion of small businesses. The company plans to establish branch offices in various parts of the city soon.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Expansion of American Security Scheme May Deplete Business.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Money and discount rates were easy today. American cable transfers were steady at 4.77.

The stock market was quiet. Hopes are entertained that the remaining minimum prices will soon be removed in order to stimulate business. Gilt-edged securities had a better tone owing to the fact that exchequer bonds are being pushed for sale more energetically, which may temporarily postpone a fresh loan. Argentine rails sagged, but rubber stocks were in good demand.

Interest otherwise was centred in the American section where it is feared that any expansion of the Treasury purchase scheme will further deplete business. The Government buying prices for the eighteen shares added yesterday are mostly ex dividend, which brings them about parity. The market closed dull and easy.

2,197 More P. R. R. Stockholders.

A statement of the holdings of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, as of Dec. 31, 1915, shows that there were 93,768 stockholders, an increase of 2,197, compared with Dec. 31, 1914. The foreign holders numbered 11,511, only 383 fewer than a year ago. There are 45,537 women stockholders. The State of Pennsylvania leads with 33,307 stockholders. New York has 16,057, New England [illegible]9, and scattered holders number 16,644.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, stamped as assessment paid under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, dated June 4, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned Plan has been consummated, and that Temporary First Mortgage Bonds of the reorganized company (in bearer form, subject to registration) and Temporary Voting Trust Certificates representing Preferred and Common stock of the reorganized company, will be delivered on and after January 26, 1916, by the Depositary, upon the presentation and surrender of Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary, duly endorsed.

As assessments were paid as of September 1, 1915, and as the new bonds are dated November 1, 1915, interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum from September 1, 1915, to November 1, 1915, will be paid upon the face amount of bonds delivered.

Litigation against Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company and its stockholders upon the respective deposited bonds will be prosecuted by the Reorganization Committee for account of the respective holders of Certificates of Deposit, and certificates to that effect will be delivered with the new securities.

To facilitate the delivery of the new securities, holders of Certificates of Deposit may surrender the same at the office of Depositary at any time after the date of this notice, accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the persons in whose names it is desired that the new securities shall be issued.

Dated New York, January 11, 1916.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER, Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 4½ PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before twelve o'clock noon on February 1, 1916, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust at prices to be named in such offers, but not in excess of 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of $11,067.94, being the amount now held in the sinking fund in said mortgage or deed of trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be so redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated January 18, 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

The Tri-City Railway & Light Company, 5% COLLATERAL TRUST FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 p. m. on February 10th, 1916, for the sale to it of $150,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome Merchant Iron Mill for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 25th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.
LEE DEUTSCH, Secretary.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 11:00 A. M.
J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

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Ray Consolidated

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
130 East 15th Street
January 8, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24, 1916. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25, 1916.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., January 21, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 6, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the fourth day of February, 1916, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the seventh day of March, 1916.
B. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated, New York, Jan. 7, 1916.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, INC.,
January 12, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the INDIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, INC., has been duly called and will be held at 2:30 P. M. on the 26th day of January, 1916, at the office of Mr. Debevoise, the President, No. 62 Cedar Street, New York City, at which meeting, among other things, there will be presented to the Stockholders to be voted upon, an amendment to the By-Laws increasing the annual dues of all classes of membership for the year beginning April 1, 1916, one hundred (100) per cent.
C. B. COLE, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 15, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 16, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

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In periods of business and financial recuperation, like the present, there are always chances to invest to advantage because interest has centered upon certain classes of securities, while others equally safe and desirable have been neglected.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Steel Rumor—Disappointment Over Bethlehem Payment.

Dividends and dividend rumors controlled the downward course of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. One might have supposed that the announcement of a 30 per cent. dividend by an industrial company which had never before paid anything on its common stock would have been an occasion for market rejoicing, but quite the opposite was true. This is not altogether because of the familiar process of selling on good news, but even more because hopes had been placed so high that the 30 per cent. dividend failed to satisfy many traders.

The adverse effect was seen not only in Bethlehem Steel, which declined relatively little for a stock selling so high, but also in many other parts of the list where relatively larger net losses were recorded on selling which was largely, if not principally, of bear origin. Even more effect, however, was exerted by the rumor which was spread broadcast through the financial district that the hoped for resumption of dividends on United States Steel common would not take place at next Tuesday's meeting of the Directors of the Steel Corporation. There is no basis for such a suggestion in the known facts regarding the company's earnings, although the action to be taken by the Directors naturally must remain an uncertainty until formal announcement of their decision is made. The facts which stand out prominently at the moment are that the earnings of recent months have made it amply possible for the Steel Corporation to resume dividends at this time, and further, that yesterday's rumor that no dividend would be paid was not altogether free from the suspicion that it was being circulated for market effect. It seemed pretty well established that the talk that no dividend would be paid was preceded by heavy selling of Steel by market operators and their trading following.

The conditions prevalent in the market of late served to give all the greater effect to yesterday's rumor regarding United States Steel and to the disappointment which was felt over the amount of the Bethlehem Steel dividend. Bethlehem rallied sharply from its low price of the day, the emphasis laid upon the belief that the company is earning several times the dividend which was declared yesterday helping to steady the market for that stock. Corresponding discussion in reference to the earning of the Steel Corporation, which are naturally assumed to be several-fold the amount needed to re-establish the stock on a 5 per cent. basis, was of less effect. One reason for this was that unsettlement of market sentiment regarding United States Steel exerted influence on the market generally almost as much as upon Steel itself, owing to the prominence of that issue. Thus the market in this instance had to contend with the indirect as well as with the direct effect of the day's adverse rumor.

Inasmuch as it is fair to assume that dividends will be resumed as soon as the Directors are satisfied that conditions warrant a resumption of payment to the common stockholders, and inasmuch further as the company's earnings are believed to be vastly in excess of the amount needed for a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., it is perhaps reasonable to show a good deal of reserve in accepting the rumor that no dividend will be paid at this time. Certainly in yesterday's market discussion no adequate reason why the resumption of dividends should be postponed was alleged.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days..........2@2¼
Ninety days..........2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days........2½@2¾ | 5 months.......3
90 days........2½@2¾ | 6 months.......3
4 months.......3 | 9 months.......3&3¼
12 months.......3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months........2¾@3 | 6 months.......3 @3¼
60 to 90 days..........2¾@3

Other Names.
4 months........3@3½ | 6 months........3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.75 13/16	$4.76	— .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76¾	— .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76	4.76¾
5.1826	Paris	5.85⅞	5.85
95.28	Berlin	74.75	..
20.26	Austria	4.87½	..
19.20	Greece	12.70	12.75
26.70	Scandinavia	19.45	19.60
19.29	Spain	27.45	27.50
5.1826	Switzerland	19.05	19.10
40.19	Holland	5.17	5.16
5.1826	Italy	43.87½	44.00
51.45	Russia	6.65	6.64½
	China—	...	29.50
..	Hongkong	46.70	46.80
..	Shanghai	62.50	62.62
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	...
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	...
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.12½	42.25
32.44	Rio	22.12½	22.50
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $424,740,385; balance, $23,339,056; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,154,284.

The local banks have gained $1,754,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London 26 11/16d, up 1/16d; New York, 56⅝c, up ⅛c.; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1916.

	Stock, (Shares.)
Total sales	616,879
Same day last year	386,101
Year to date	10,852,981
Same period last year	3,097,531
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.48 — .88
Same day last year	64.22 + .37

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	86.78 Jan. 11
Same period last year	64.53 Jan. 21	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
145	155	829	Adams Express	149⅛	151	149⅞	150	...
23⅞	24	9,800	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅞	24⅞	23½	23⅛	—1⅛
9⅝	9¾	1,800	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
26⅛	26⅝	1,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	27⅞	27⅞	26¼	26¾	— ¾
78	79	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	79½	78	78	—1
68¼	70	1,050	Am. Agri. Chem.	70⅛	70⅛	68	68	—2½
98	98¾	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	...
66¾	67	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¼
61¾	62	12,300	American Can	62½	63	61¾	61¾	—1
112½	113	600	American Can pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
67½	67¾	3,400	Am. Car & F'dry	68¼	68¾	67⅝	67¾	— ⅞
169	170	3,300	Am. Coal. Prod.	174	174	169	169½	—2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117¾	117⅞	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	—1¾
77½	77¾	5,000	Utah Copper	78⅛	78¼	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
48	48½	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	48¾	49	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
47	48½	200	Va. Ry. & Power	48½	48½	48½	48½	—1
15⅝	15¾	1,300	Wabash	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—2½
47	47½	1,100	Wabash pf. A	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
30¼	30½	3,300	Wabash pf. B	30⅞	31	30⅛	30¼	— ⅜
89⅝	89⅞	1,200	Western Union Tel.	90⅝	91	89⅜	89⅝	— ¾
67⅛	67¼	22,100	Westingh. E. & M.	68¼	68⅜	67	67⅛	—1⅜
3	3½	200	Wheeling & L. E.	2⅞	3	2⅝	3	— ⅝
3¼	3½	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3½	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
215	216	200	Willys-Overland	220	220	219½	219½	+ ⅛
119½	121	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	120	120	120	120	—5½

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£295,000
Circulation decreased	428,000
Bullion decreased	133,781
Other securities increased	2,364,000
Other deposits decreased	3,294,000
Public deposits increased	5,921,000
Notes reserve increased	345,000
Government securities decreased	1,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.28 per cent; last week it was 22.46 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Oklahoma Crude Oil Up to $1.25.

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 20.—The price of Oklahoma and Kansas crude oil advanced 5 cents a barrel this morning. The new price is $1.25.

Every issue of The New York Times tells of competent and efficient men and women seeking positions. See next to last page today.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

May Corner State Bonds.

Some of the bond men who are figuring on putting in bids for the $25,000,000 of New York State 4 per cent bonds to be sold on the 27th are disturbed by the prices being bid for the bonds around the Street, saying that if the offers represent the level at which the issue is expected to sell there is little use of forming syndicates to bid. There have been many bids of 102½ for the bonds, which may be the bidders' opinion as to the probable price that will be obtained or which may be traps for the unwary short seller. As one man pointed out yesterday, any broker who thought the bids too high and who sold any considerable quantity to establish a better price might find himself in a very dangerous position should the whole $25,000,000 be awarded to one group. It would be possible for the successful bidders, in that case, to exact a settlement from short sellers on their own terms.

⁂

Mobilizing American Securities.

The response made by British owners of American stocks and bonds to the call for their deposit with the British Treasury Department for purchase by the British Government has been very much larger than even the warmest friends of the mobilization scheme looked for, according to bankers at this centre who have been in communication with London on the matter. It was said yesterday that at the outset pains were taken to convey the impression that the amount of foreign securities held by the British was much less than had been reported, but that the response had been such as to indicate that the earlier estimates were about right. Some of the curiosity over the methods which the British Treasury Department is following was satisfied yesterday by bankers who have had better information than that allowed to pass by the censor. It was explained that the authorities had never contemplated the purchase of all American securities when the offer was made, but that only those approved by London bankers would be taken. Moreover, it was not desired to get all of the issues at once, the authorities preferring to make the process gradual. For this reason the list of approved bonds was first made public, and now the names of approved stocks are being given out. Trust companies and other large investing institutions were supplied with blanks on which they were requested to list their holdings of American securities, but it was pointed out that only those approved would be bought for account of the Government. The minimum prices fixed represent the prices which the authorities consider it safe to guarantee holders. If the issues advance materially in the time elapsing between the offer and the consummation of sales the difference is credited to the sellers.

⁂

Copper Creeps Toward 25 Cents.

While copper is still nominally quoted under 25 cents a pound, a few sales for domestic consumption are understood to have been made at this figure this week. Producers are reluctant to discuss the price movement in a way that might hint that the market was in danger of getting out of hand. It is known, however, that many buyers would be entirely willing to pay more than 25 cents for delivery before Feb. 15. Sales of round amounts of metal for foreign delivery in February have been made, according to reports in the trade, at a price equivalent to 25 cents, and French inquiries are a daily feature of business. Home manufacturers continue to buy copper on a heavy scale, taking up contracts for delivery from March 1 through the first half of the year.

⁂

Railway Mail Pay.

The Committee on Railway Mail Pay, of which Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, is Chairman, resorts to the records of the Post Office Department for support for the contention that the railroads ought to receive more for carrying the mails. In a circular issued yesterday these statistics are presented: The total revenue of the Post Office Department in 1900 was $102,354,579; in 1915 it was $287,248,165, an increase in fifteen years of 181 per cent. The total expenses in this period increased from $107,740,267 to $298,546,026, representing a rise in expenses of 177 per cent. The increase in expenditures on rural delivery service amounted to 11,744 per cent., and other departments increased their expenses from 100 to more than 200 per cent. The expense in shipping foreign mail advanced only 52 per cent., but this small increase may have been due to a decrease of shipments caused by the war. Barring the figure for foreign mails, the increase in expenditure for railway mail pay was the lowest on the list, standing at 80 per cent. for the fifteeen years. It is pointed out as pertinent that payments to the railroads for carrying the mails increased only 60 per cent., while the average increase in the cost of conducting all other branches of the Post Office Department in this period was 239 per cent.

⁂

Rock Island Memorial.

Minority stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are preparing a so-called memorial or petition which will be presented to Congress soon in support of a resolution to reopen the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of Rock Island affairs. It is understood that the petition will be signed by Samuel Untermyer, N. L. Amster, Congressman Green of Iowa, and a number of stockholders. Congress will be requested to authorize an investigation of all incidents in the Rock Island's history from 1901 to the present. Mr. Amster and his supporters, it was said yesterday, would allege that there is a conspiracy among big interests to depress the market values of Rock Island stock. They want the Interstate Commerce Commission to delve into this alleged conspiracy, and they also want the commission to find out whether certain financial interests are trying to get control of the railway through underhanded methods. A point which is to be particularly emphasized in the petition, it is understood, relates to the plan of the Protective Committee for the first and refunding bonds to foreclose on the refunding mortgage.

⁂

Steel Dividend Rumors.

Rumors were current throughout the Street all day long that no dividend would be ordered by the Steel Corporation Directors for the common stock next week. In some stock trading quarters so much confidence in the rumor was voiced that suspicion was aroused that bearish individuals might be using it to further their ends. The way Steel went down impressed the commission houses with the possible truth of this deduction. As far as real information went there was nothing upon which the rank and file of speculators could base their operations.

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 19, (delayed.)—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 96½ centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 20	
Same day last year	$4,712,500
Year to date	3,993,000
Same period last year	80,219,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	37,485,000
Same day last year	87.04 — .01
	83.57 + .22

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.05 Jan. 19	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.57 Jan. 22	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Panama 3s, coup
10,000..........102⅝
Anglo-French 5s, temp bonds
117,000..........95⅝
11,000..........95¼
5,000 3..........95⅝
10,000..........95½
82,000..........95⅝
5,000..........95½
500..........95¼

Nebr Ext 4s
1,000..........97⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s, U S Mtg ctfs
17,000..........81⅝
stamped
1,000..........79⅛
Gtd Tr Co ctfs
7,000..........80⅛
Chi Gt West 4s

43,000..........100¼
15,000..........100⅛
15,000..........100¼
65,000..........100
5,000..........99⅞
18,000..........99⅞
Kan & M 1st 4s
1,000..........84
Kan City So 5s
1,000..........93¾

Latrobe Plant, 1st 5s
3,000..........100
Reading gen 4s
2,000..........95⅝
2,000..........95½
3,000..........95⅝
7,000..........95½
Reading-Jersey Cen col 4s

[illegible]

Chi & Alton 3s
2,000..........57¾
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000..........44
C, B & Qy gen 4s
8,000..........98
20,000..........92⅞
joint 4s
8,000..........98⅝
31,000..........98¼
14,000..........98⅝
10,000..........98½
Ill div 3½s
5,000..........86¼
1,000..........86¾
Ill Div 4s
2,000..........94⅞
1,000..........95¼

Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
1,000..........181½
conv 6s, 1921
10,000..........180
Inter-Met 4½s
3,000..........75¾
5,000..........75⅝
8,000..........75½
1,000..........75⅝
34,000..........75½
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
5,000..........99⅜
1,000..........99½
10,000 c..........99½
1,000..........99⅜
2,000s30f..........99¼
15,000..........99½
Int Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of deposit
15,000..........100⅛

Oreg-Wash R R & Nv 1st & ref 4s
2,000..........88
1,000..........87¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
4,000..........100¼
2,000..........100⅜
Penn 4s, 1948
10,000..........99⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
14,000..........106
gen 4½s, tem cfs
6,000..........101⅝
46,000..........101⅝
Pocahontas Con Col sink fund 5s
7,000..........89¼
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
2,000..........90½
1,000..........90¼
12,000..........90⅜
32,000..........90¼
Ry Steel Spring

115,000..........3¼
[illegible]..........3¼
1st asst paid
5,000..........13¼
Colum Tr Ctfs
10,000..........3¼
for Cen Tr cfs
10,000..........8¼
Wab-P Ter 2d 4s
58,000..........½
1,000..........¼
Trust Co ctfs
1,000..........¼
West Elec 5s
3,000..........102¼
1,000..........102⅛
11,000..........102
1,000..........102¼
West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000..........94⅞
5,000..........95⅜
West Shore 4s
2,000..........92½
registered
1,000..........89⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109⅝	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am B Sug pf.	92	94
Am B S & Fdy	102	104½
Do pf.	184	192
Am C & F pf.	118	119
Am Coal.	20	28
Am Cot Oil pf.	98½	100
Am M pf.	32	34
A S pf, B.	86¾	87¼
Am Snuff.	130	150
Do pf.	104	110
Am S Ref pf.	117	119
Am Wool.	..	48½
Do pf.	93½	100
Assets R.	6¼	8
A M 1st pf	52	95
Bald L pf.	108¼	109
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf.	..	70
B Un G.	131	132
Brown Sh.	51	52
Bruns Ter.	11	12
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	118	..
Bush Ter.	94	110
But'k Co.	30	32
Burns Bros pf.	100	120
Canada So.	58½	58¾
Case (J I) pf.	85	88½
C R R of N J.	290	320
C & S A Tel	135	140
Chi & Alt.	8	12½
Do pf.	12	25
C & N W pf.	172	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	125
Do pf.	136	141
C, C, C & St L.	43¼	46
Do pf.	74	76
Cl & P.	79¾	..
Do spec.	46¼	..
Cl-P pf.	111	111¾
C & S 1st pf.	50	55
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Com T R.	46¾	48
Con G, B.	114	115
Cont C pf.	106	109
Crex Carp.	40	49
C-Am Sug pf.	103	106
D, L & W.	223	226
D & R G.	12	14
Do pf.	21	23
D P & L.	39	50
Det & M.	80	..
Do pf.	90	..
Det U Ry.	70¼	71
D, S S & A	5	6
Do pf.	9	15¼
East Kod.	500	..
Elec S B.	62½	64
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	28	35
Gen Ch.	295	305
Do pf.	113¼	115½
Gen M pf.	113	114
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	111	113
Granby C.	84	86
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	180	195
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake, ex div.	125	130
Inger-R	192	..
Do pf.	102	112
I H, N J, pf.	115	116½
Int H Cor.	73	74
Do pf.	107	110
Int N pf.	109½	111½
Int P pf.	48½	49
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf.	10	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	65
Kayser (J) & Co.	75	85
Do 1st pf, ex div.	111	..
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	30	..
K Co El L & P.	128½	130
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	110	112¼
L E & W.	13½	15
Do pf.	37	38
Lig & M.	252	260
Long Isl'd.	21	24
L-W Bis.	16¼	20
Do 1st pf	90	95
L-W B 2d pf.	..	60
Lorill'd Co	..	180
L & N, ex div	125	128
M'kay Cos.	78½	79
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt.	55	60
Do pf.	103	110
Mex P pf.	95	100
Mich Cent.	125	126
M, St P & S S M pf.	137	139½
Do l l.	74	80
Mon P pf.	110½	113
Mor & Es.	81½	89
M & B pf.	65	75
N, C & St L	130	140
Nat Bis.	120	120½
Do pf.	127	128
N C & S pf.	110	112
Nat En pf.	92	95
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	24	27
N Y, C & St L.	43	45
Do 1st pf	83	90
Do 2d pf.	61	67
N Y Dock.	8	15
Do pf.	17½	40
N Y, L & West	..	120
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	24	27
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	82¼	90
Pac Coast.	45	70
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf.	60	80
P T & Tel pf.	94	97
Peo & E.	11	14
Pett-M 1st pf.	92	94
Phelps-D.	260	..
P, C, C & St L.	..	85
Do pf.	88	95
F, Ft W & C	158	..
Pitts S pf. ex div.	96	97
Pr St'l Car pf.	108½	105
P S, N J.	115	117¾
Ry St'l Spr pf.	99	100
Rdg 2d pf.	43	44
Rep I & S pf.	108	108½
Rumely(M) Co ctfs.	11	13
Do pf cts	23	24¼
St L & S F 1st pf.	8¾	10
St L S W.	..	19½
Do pf.	..	50
Sears-R pf.	126	..
S-S S & I pf.	98	90
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	91	95
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf.	100½	102
T St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs.	5	6
Do pf.	10	15
Do ctfs.	10	13
T C R T.	96	96½
Do pf.	128¼	..
Und Type.	84	90
Do pf.	110	113
U C S pf.	11¾	11⅞
Un Cig M pf.	105	110
Un Dry G.	20¼	..
Do pf.	67	71
U S C I P pf	30	51½
U S Exp.	45	48
U S R & I.	35	39
Va-Car Ch pf.	106	112
Va I, C & Coke	56	60
W F Exp.	130	132
West Md.	27	30
Do pf.	40	46
W E & M 1st pf.	76	78
Weyni-B	220	..
Do pf.	114	115
W & L E 1st pf.	10	12
Wis Cent.	37½	38
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123½	124½

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ROTHSCHILDS PAY LOAN BEFORE DUE

Paris Bankers to Close $43,000,000 Transaction with Interest Saving.

COLLATERAL BONDS SOLD

Lenders Get Half Interest from Date of Payment to Time of Loan's Maturity.

It was announced yesterday that the unpaid balance of the $43,000,000 loan made by New York bankers to de Rothschild Freres, of Paris, about six months ago would be paid off in a short time. The loan was for one year at 5 per cent, and does not mature until July. A part was paid off recently when the Pennsylvania Railroad franc bonds which constituted a part of the collateral were purchased here and resold in the form of dollar bonds. The sale of the remaining collateral, consisting of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul franc bonds, made it practicable to terminate the loan.

J. P. Morgan & Co., as head of the syndicate which placed the loan for the Rothschild house, sold both the Pennsylvania and the St. Paul franc bonds to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers for the roads which issued the bonds. The purchase of the Pennsylvania bonds was announced some time ago and the details of the St. Paul transaction were announced yesterday. The banks which made the original loan are to surrender their participation receipts on Jan. 24. They will receive interest at 5 per cent. for the time of the loan and in addition, it is understood, a premium at the rate of 2½ per cent. a year for the unexpired period of the notes.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased all of the St. Paul Franc bonds which were deposited as collateral under the Rothschild loan. These bonds amounted to about $28,000,000, it is said. In addition the bankers for the St. Paul purchased $2,000,000 of the bonds in the French market, making a total of about $30,000,000 out of the outstanding issue of $48,176,000.

In substitution for the $30,000,000 franc bonds the St. Paul Railway will issue dollar bonds to an equivalent amount. Subscriptions for the new dollar bonds were invited by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a few days ago and it was announced yesterday that the bonds had been far oversubscribed. Most of the bonds, it is understood, will go to big institutions. The franc bonds will remain as collateral for the new dollar bonds. The new bonds will have the same standing exactly as the franc bonds, of course, and will mature in 1925. The bankers bought up the franc bonds on behalf of the railroad, the difference in the rates of exchange being favorable to the railroad.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	80.56	79.96	80.03	—.47
25 industrials	98.16	95.98	96.93	—1.30
50 stocks	89.36	87.97	88.48	—.88

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 19	90.28	89.01	89.36	—.41
Jan. 18	90.53	89.18	89.77	—.53
Jan. 17	90.80	89.71	90.30	+.17
Jan. 15	90.57	89.41	90.13	+.41
Jan. 14	89.95	88.34	89.72	+1.57
Jan. 13	88.85	87.92	88.15	+.10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

January—	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1916*	91.87	8	86.78	11	88.48
1915	64.68	22	60.07	7	62.27
1914	73.30	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	77.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	73.30	31	57.41	30	60.20

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,893,407	$105,964,367
Ordinary internal revenue receipts	19,196,862	209,348,087
Income tax	924,765	15,960,978
Miscellaneous	3,574,054	25,027,892
Total receipts	$32,589,089	$356,301,325
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	$11,608,834	$59,609,877
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	$8,890,769	$56,350,576
Expenditures	$44,197,923	$415,911,202

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Southern Railway offices will be moved tomorrow from the Terminal building at 50 Church Street to the 27th floor of the new Equitable building.

The Guaranty Club, composed of the 600 officers and clerks of the Guaranty Trust Co., elected A. B. F. Randolph President yesterday. He is assistant chief clerk of the company. He succeeds Henry R. Wohlers, who resigned from the Guaranty to go with C. J. Wrightsman.

J. S. Bache & Co. and Farson, Son & Co. are offering $1,270,000 City of Rochester bonds. Of the issue $820,000 pay 4¼ per cent. and $450,000 4 per cent.

The Columbia Trust Co. has added Alfred E. Marling to the board.

The committee headed by John W. Platten, which is looking after the interests of holders of first mortgage extension 5 per cent. bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway urged yesterday the prompt deposit of bonds with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Michael J. Donovan of the Stock Exchange firm of Byrne & McConnell was elected a Director of the Casualty Company of America yesterday.

The 12,000 acres of land in Texas to which the Houston Oil Company's title was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court a few days ago is valued at $400,000.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announced yesterday that securities of the Advance-Rumely Company are ready for delivery.

George B. Hooley, formerly with the Stock Exchange firm of E. S. Hooley & Co., has been appointed manager of the outside securities department of S. Waitzfelder & Co.

William F. Ross, Jr., Frank Cook, Sigmund Wachsman, and David J. Hyman have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The general market on the Consolidated Exchange reflected an inclination toward heaviness all through the early trading and in the afternoon broke quite sharply in many sections of the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Alaska Gold	25	25	23½	24
120	Allis-Chalmers	27½	27½	26⅜	26⅜
50	Am. Beet Sug.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2,510	Am. Can	62⅝	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞
200	Am. Car & Fy.	68¾	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
40	Am. Hide & L.	11	11	11	11
50	Am. H. & L.pf.	55½	55½	55	55
50	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	22½	22½
330	Am. Locomo.	64¼	64¼	63½	63½
1,920	Am. Smelting	104⅞	105	102½	102¾
20	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127½	127½	127½	127½
5,410	Anaconda Cop.	88½	88⅝	87⅝	87¾
570	Bald. Locomo.	109	109½	107	107½
80	Balt. & Ohio	94⅛	94⅛	94	94
20	Brook. R. T.	86¾	87	86¾	87
770	Cent. Petrol.	32	32	30⅝	30⅝
10	Can. Pacific	176	176	176	176
270	Cent. Leather	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
130	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63½
280	C., M. & St. P.	100	100¼	99½	99½
140	C., R. I. & P.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
30	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅜	52¾	52¾
190	Col. F. & Iron	46¼	46⅜	45⅜	46¼
210	Corn Products	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝
2,080	Crucible Steel	65½	65⅝	64⅛	64⅝
120	Dist. Securities	47	47	46	46¼
80	Dome Mines	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
2,590	Eries	40⅛	40⅛	39	39
50	Erie 1st pf.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
110	Goodrich Co.	72	72	70	70
270	Gt. Nor. Ore.	47½	47⅝	47¼	47¼
10	Guggen. Expl.	23	23	23	23
320	Inspira. Copper	45¼	45⅜	44½	44½
190	Interboro. Con.	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
10	Interboro. C.pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
30	Int. Harvester	110	111⅜	110	111⅜
510	Int. Mer. Mar.	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½
1,320	Int. M. M. pf.	80⅛	81⅜	78¼	78⅝
10	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
20	Mexwell Mot.	65⅛	65⅛	64¼	64¼
8,990	Mexican Petrol.	114⅛	114⅛	109	109⅝
80	Miami Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½
220	National Lead	73	73	70⅛	71⅛
620	N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	109⅝	109⅝
190	N.Y., N.H. & H.	73⅞	73⅞	72⅝	73
20	Nor. Pacific	115½	115½	115½	115½
130	Ontario Mining	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
40	Pacific Mail	12	12	12	12
30	Pennsylvania	58	58	58	58
40	Pr. Steel Car	58	58	57¾	58
70	Quicksilver	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
55	Q'ksilver pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
60	Ray Copper	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛
590	Reading	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅛
140	Rep. Iron & S.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50¼
80	Seab'd A. L.pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
100	Southern Pac.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼
10	Southern Ry	22½	22½	22½	22½
640	Studebaker	152½	153	151	151½
270	Tenn. Copper	59	59	58¼	58½
70	Texas Co	214	214	208	208
590	Union Pacific	136⅜	136⅞	136	136
70	United Fruit	139⅝	139⅝	138⅞	138⅞
30	United Rys.Inv.	18	18	18	18
20	Un. Rys.Inv.pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
220	U. S.In. Alcohol	149½	151¼	149	150¼
140	U. S. Rubber	55	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
25,830	U. S. Steel	84⅜	85	83⅝	83¼
80	Utah Copper	78	78	77⅝	77⅝
120	Va.-Car. Chem.	49	49	47⅝	47⅝
100	Wabash pf., B.	31	31	31	31
70	W. Union Tel.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2,170	Westingh.Elec.	68⅜	68⅜	67	67¼
30	Woolworth Co.	120	120	120	120
63,485					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Interb.-Met.4½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Great Bend	.07	.07	.07	.07
700	Isabella	.21	.21½	.21	.21½
600	Jumbo	1.32½	1.35	1.32½	1.35
500	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
400	Ophir, asst.pd.	.28	.28	.27	.27
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.25
500	Tono. No. 76	.04	.04	.04	.04
1,000	United Gold	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Vindicator	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
5,500					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Ahmeek	96¼	96¼	95	95½
2,725	Alaska	25	25⅛	23⅝	25⅛
180	Allouez	65	65	65	65
3,625	Am. Zinc	67¾	68¾	67¼	67¾
121	Anaconda	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
55	Ariz. Cml	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1,055	Butte & Sup.	75	75	74	74⅛
364	Cal. & Ariz.	69	69½	68½	69
42	Cal. & Hecla	550	555	550	555
5	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
72	Chino	53	53½	53	53½
620	Cop. Range	62½	62½	62¼	62¼
150	Daly West	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
1,060	East Butte	15	15⅛	15	15
60	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Granby	84¾	85	84½	84½
292	Greene Can	47½	47½	46	46
50	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
200	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
150	Inspiration	45⅛	45⅛	44½	44½
5	Isl. Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
215	Isle Royale	28¼	28¼	27⅛	28
120	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
245	Lake	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾
10	La Salle	5	5	5	5
10	Mason Valley	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Mass. Con	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
50	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
28	Miami	38	38	37¾	37¾
225	Michigan	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
75	Mohawk	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
50	New Arcadian	9½	9½	9½	9½
4,103	New Idria	21⅜	21¾	18½	19
170	Nipissing	7½	7½	7⅛	7¼
880	North Butte	29	29	28½	29
5	North Lake	2	2	2	2
220	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
250	Old Colony	3¼	3	3	3
285	Old Dominion	64	64	64	64
156	Osceola	83½	84	82	83
100	Pond Creek	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
20	Quincy	88	88	87	87
275	Bay Con	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
250	Santa Fe	3⅛	3½	3	3
370	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9	9
500	Shattuck	33½	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞
15	South Lake	7	7	7	7
600	So. Utah	25c	28c	25c	28c
70	St. Mary's Ld.	62½	62½	62½	62½
225	Sup. & Bos.	2	2	2	2
50	Superior	25½	25½	24⅞	25
61	Tamarack	53½	54	53½	53½
585	Trinity	11½	11⅛	11	11
3,600	Tuolumne	17c	17c	16c	16c
1,753	U. S. Smelters	58¼	58⅛	57¼	57⅞
294	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50⅛	50	50
775	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
875	Utah Cons	13½	14	13½	14
150	Utah Cop	78¼	78¾	78	78
145	Winona	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
75	Wolverine	60½	60½	60½	60½
50	Wyandotte	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
102	Boston & Alb.	192½	192½	192	192
47	Boston Elev.	88	88	88	88
50	Boston & L.	130	130½	130	130½
63	Boston & Me.	36	37	36	36
50	Bos. & M. pf.	51	51	51	51
3	Boston & Prov.	230	230	230	230
100	Boston & S. E.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Chi. Jt. S.Y.pf.	105	105	105	105
8	Concord & M.	96	96	96	96
15	Conn. & P. pf.	95	95	95	95
3	Fitchburg pf.	78	78½	78	78½
2	Maine Central	102	102	102	102
35	Man. & Lawr.	124	124	124	124
10	Mass. Elec pf.	35	35	35	35
267	N.Y., N.H.&H.	74	74¼	73	73
1	Old Colony	153	153	153	153
100	Vermont & M.	120	120	120	120
50	West End	66½	66½	66½	66½
5	West End pf.	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Agr. Ch.	70	70	70	70
46	Am. A. C. pf.	97¾	98	97¼	97¾
100	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
46	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
65	Am. Pn. S pf.	14	14	14	14
104	Am. Sugar	114¼	114¼	114	114
39	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117	117
650	Am. T. & T.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
250	A. G. & W. I.	30½	30⅞	29⅞	29¾
49	A.G. & W.I.pf.	44½	45	44½	45
1,195	E. Bost. Land	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	13
26	Edison	244½	244½	244	244
195	Mass. Gas	85¼	85¼	85	85
5	Mergenthaler	172	172	172	172
15	Pullman	167	167	167	167
89	Swift & Co.	127	127	126	126½
10	Torrington	38	38	38	38
219	United Fruit	138	139	138	138
572	Un. Fruit rts.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
1,112	United Sh M.	54⅞	55	54¼	54½
125	Un. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
656	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85	83	83⅝
15	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117¼
1,765	Ventura Oil	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
40	Western Un.	91	91	90	90

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
100	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	A.G. & W.I.5s	76	76	76	76
1,000	Cen. Verm 4s	83	83	83	83
3,000	Mass Gas 4½s	98	98	98	98
15,000	Miss R. P. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	77	77	77	77
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
8,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¼
1,000	Wes.T. & T.5s	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1½	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜
Bay S. G.	.23	.25	La Rose	.65	.75
Bing M.	7¾	8	Majestic	1⅞	1½
Begole	.80	.95	McK-Dar.	.40	.50
Bchemia	2	2¼	Mex Met.	.45	.50
Bo. t Mon.	.45	.47	M of Am.	3	3½
Bost Ely	.45	.48	New Balt	3⅛	3½
B & N Y	2½	3¼	N Cornelia	12½	13
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Nev Doug.	.72	.72¾
Calaveras	3¼	3⅝	Ohio Cop.	.20	.24
Chief Con.	1⅝	1¾	Oneco	2	2¼
Cons Cop.	1½	1⅝	Onordaga	1	1¼
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Riker-H	5	5½
Cortez	.25	.30	S W M.	.80	1
Cr Res.	.65	.75	Stew't M.	.55	.68
Davis-D	1⅝	2	U V Ext.	6⅛	6¼
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅞	1⅞	Utah Met.	9	9¼
1st N Cop.	7⅞	7⅝	Tonop-Bel.	4⅝	4¾
G'field C.	1⅝	1⅞	Tonop Min.	6¾	7
Houghton	2⅝	3⅛	Yukon G'd	2⅝	3

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
66	At. Coast L.	118	118	118	118
100	Canton	141	141	141	141
1	Con. Power pf.	115	115	115	115
6,235	Cosden	17¼	18¼	17¼	18⅛
940	Davison Ch.	70½	70½	70	70
205	Elkhorn Fuel	18	18½	18	18½
400	Houston Oil	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
30	Houston Oil pf.	67½	68	67	67
30	Md. Casualty	89	89	89	89
20	Merch. & M.B.	28½	28½	28½	28½
27	Merc. Trust	223	223	222	222
8	Mt. V. C.M.pf.	53	54	53	54
293	Northern Cent.	89	89	89	89
10	Penna W. & P.	73	73	73	73
795	Sapulpa Ref.	9¾	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
187	Un. Ry. & El.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26½
155	Wayland Oil	5¼	5½	5	5

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$200	City of B. 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
5,000	Con. Coal 6s	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4,000	Elk'n Fuel 5s	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½
3,000	Elk. Corpn. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Mt. Vern. Cot-mill notes	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	N'rfolk & Ports Trac. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Nfk. St. Ry. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
3,000	United Ry. & Elec. notes	100	100	100	100
5,000	U.Ry.& El.1st 4s	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝
1,000	U.Ry.& E.inc.4s	61½	61½	61½	61½
4,200	U. Ry. & Elec. inc. fd. 5s	85	85	85	85
2,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	Va. R. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91
5,000	Wash. Balt. & A. 5s	86½	87	86½	87

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Radiator	392	392	392	392
10	Am. Shipbuild.	35½	35½	35½	35½
35	Booth Fisheries	27	27	26	26
530	Chi. Pneu. T.	73	73	70	72
205	Edison	143½	143½	143	143
190	Diam. Match	107½	107½	106	106
10	Deere pf.	196	196	196	196
280	Lindsay Light	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
77	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	114	113¼	113¼
35	Nat. Carbon	175	175	175	175
10	People's Gas	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Public Service	108	108	108	108
5	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
44	Quaker Oats	360	360	360	360
245	Sears-Roebuck	183	183	182½	182⅞
1,619	Stewart-Warn.	89	90	89	89
66	Swift & Co.	126½	126½	126	126
61	Union Carbide	176	176	175	175
100	U. S. Steel	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Rys. A 5s	91	91	91	91
3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Morris 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4,000	Public Serv. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Swift 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. Milling	7¾	8	7¾	8
5	Am. Rys. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
100	Brill	39	39¾	39	39¾
3,450	Cambria Steel	73½	73½	72	72¼
18	El. Stor. Bat.	64	64	64	64
100	Ins.Co.of N.A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
10	Keystone Tel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,150	Lake Superior	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
213	Lehigh Nav.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
250	Lehigh Valley	77¼	79	77¼	79
1,516	L. V. Transit	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½
425	L. V. Tr. pf.	38	38¾	38	38¾
91	Nor. Central	89	89	89	89
765	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58¼
22	Penn. Salt Mfg	99	100	98½	99
35	Penn. Steel pf.	81	81	81	81
800	Phila. Electric	28	28¼	28	28¼
3,465	Phil. R. T., t.c.	19	19	18⅞	18¾
165	Phila. Traction	79	79½	79	79½
121	Reading	81⅝	81⅝	81	81
137	Union Traction	44	44	43⅜	44
493	Un. Gas Imp.	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅛
126	Un. Cos., N. J.	226½	226½	226½	226½
5	W'w'k I. & S.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13	West J. & S.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,100	Am.G.& E.5s	92	92	92	92
2,000	City 4s,'41,reg.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,400	E. & P. Tr. 4s	81½	83	81½	82
3,000	Harw'd El. 6s	102	102	101¾	102
5,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½
14,000	Key.Tel.1st 5s	97	98½	97	98½
2,000	Leh.N.con.4½s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
12,000	Leh. V. 4½s	102	102	101⅞	102
1,000	Lehigh Valley gen.4½s,reg.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	L. V. an'ty 6s	135	135	135	135
1,000	L.V.Tr.1st 4s	91	91	91	91
29,000	P.R.R.gen.4½s	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1,000	Pa.& Md.St.6s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s	83	83	83	83
5,000	Phil.Co.con.5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Phil.Co.1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
9,000	Read'g gen. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Un.Tr.,Pitts.5s	72	72	72	72
4,600	Welsbach 5s	97	97	96	96
7,000	York Rys.1st 5s	94	95	94	95

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,672	Am. W. Gl. M.	48⅝	49⅛	47	47½
80	Am. W. Glass Mach. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
50	Caney Riv. Gas	41½	41½	41½	41½
30	Consol. Ice	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,720	Columbia Gas	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
124	Mfrs. L. & H.	51	51	51	51
110	Nat. Fireproof	11	11	10¾	10¾
110	Ohio Fuel	38⅛	38⅛	38½	38½
20	Pitts. Plate Gl.	115	115	115	115
2,394	Pure Oil	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
143	U. S. Glass	33½	33⅞	33½	33½
38	Un'n Nat. Gas	143½	143½	143½	143½
40	West'h'se A.B.	138	138½	138	138¼
10	West'gh'se Elec	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	67	67	67	67

PROPERTY FOUND.

By means of the Lost column of The New York Times lost property is frequently restored in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	102	102³⁄₁₆	102	102³⁄₁₆
6s —Sept., 1917	103¹³⁄₁₆	104	103¾	104
4½s—June, 1965	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106¾
4½s—March, 1963	106⅝	106⅞	106½	106⅝
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
4½s—May, 1957	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
4½s—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4¼s—March, 1964	101⅝	101¾	101½	101¹¹⁄₁₆
4¼s—March, 1962	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
4¼s—Sept., 1960	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
4¼s—March, 1930-60	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
4s —May, 1959	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —May, 1957	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —Nov., 1956	97¼	98	97¼	98
4s —Nov., 1955	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
4s —Nov., 1936	97⅝	..	97⅝	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	87	..	87	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	87⅝	88	87⅝	88
3½s—May, 1954	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	383	388
American Light & Traction pf.	111	114
Adirondack Electric Power	20	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	†51
American Power & Light	68	69
American Power & Light pf.	87½	88½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	..	118
Cities Service pf.	77	79
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	85½	86½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96¼
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	78
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.	81	86
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	112	117
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	87	91
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	99¾	100½
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	17	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	57	63
Northern States Power	44½	45½
Northern States Power pf.	91	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	64	64½
Pacific Gas & Electric old pf.	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric new pf.	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	93	94
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
Southwestern P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	31	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	45	46½
United Light & Rys.	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73½	75
Utah Securities	19	20½
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	58	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

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We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 120

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115 Broadway, New York

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$25,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $17,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1966; $5,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1915, due September 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of either or both of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $3,000,000.00 for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1946.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, January 4, 1916.

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FIFTH—The normal Federal income tax of 1% will be paid by the mortgagor. These bonds are tax exempt in New York State.

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REORGANIZATION OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority in that respect contained in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, the Reorganization Committee named therein and acting thereunder has adopted an amendment to and modification of said Plan and Agreement, which said amendment and modification bears date January 4, 1916, and has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and is open during business hours to the inspection of holders of certificates of deposit issued under or subject to the Plan.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may, within the period of two weeks after the tenth day of January, 1916 (the date of the first publication of this notice), upon payment of their pro rata share of the compensation and expenses of the Reorganization Committee, and otherwise upon compliance with the terms and conditions in that respect contained in the said Plan and Agreement, withdraw the securities represented by their respective certificates of deposit, and shall be entitled to receive upon such withdrawal the amounts if any theretofore paid under the Plan in respect of the bonds represented by their surrendered certificates of deposit to the extent noted on their certificates, but without interest thereon. Holders of certificates of deposit who do not, within said period and in such manner, exercise such right of withdrawal, shall irrevocably and conclusively be deemed to have assented to said Amendment and Modification, and shall be bound and concluded thereby.

The said amendment and modification among other things permits the Reorganization Committee to procure an underwriting of the cash requirements of the Reorganization Plan up to $5,000,000 and to defray as part of the expenses of the reorganization the commissions paid in respect thereof. For further information holders of certificates of deposit are referred to the circular letter of the Reorganization Committee bearing even date herewith, copies of which may be obtained by holders of certificates of deposit upon application to Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds and of Second Mortgage Bonds and of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915:

Notice having been given of the amendment and modification of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the time for the deposit of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds has been extended until the close of business on **JANUARY 25, 1916.** All deposits must be made with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The time for the payment of the first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan by holders of Certificates of Deposit issued thereunder or subject thereto, representing either First Mortgage Bonds or Second Mortgage Bonds, has likewise been extended until the close of business on **JANUARY 25, 1916.**

The time for the payment by holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds of the second instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan has been extended until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 1, 1916,** and of the third instalment until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

All payments must be made in current New York funds to Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the time of payment of all instalments for appropriate notation thereon.

Notice will be given in due course of the amounts of the second and third instalments payable under the Plan by holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Second Mortgage Bonds and the respective times within which such payments must be made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing either First Mortgage Bonds or Second Mortgage Bonds and bearing notation showing payment under the Plan of the first instalment of $100 for each $1,000 bond represented by each such Certificate of Deposit may prior to **FEBRUARY 15, 1916,** present to the Depositary, Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, their Certificates of Deposit to have noted thereon their request that the stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company acquired in the reorganization be transferred to trustees in accordance with the Plan as amended.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.

Common Stock Dividend No. 2.

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared, payable February 1st, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 20th, 1916.

Stock transfer books will be closed January 21st, 1916, and reopen February 2d, 1916.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 196.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid Feb. 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business Jan. 31st, 1916.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, has been declared, payable February 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 25, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

Dividend No. 69.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1916, to shareholders of record January 12, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
General Chemical
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Niagara Alkali
Rollin Chemical
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Entz Motor Patents Corporation

Participation in the ownership of the Entz patents, covering magnetic transmission (gearless) for automobiles may be had by the purchase of this stock. The General Electric Company builds the units and has a large interest in the Company through stock ownership.

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Del., Lack. & Western Coal stock
Utah Sec. Corp. 6% Notes
Indian Refining Co. stock
Cuban-American Sugar Pref. stock
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Adirondack Elec. Com.
Western Power Com.
Standard Gas & Elec.
United Gas & Elec.
Standard Gas & Elec. 6s
GEO. REITH & CO
30 BROAD ST. N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recede Further on Moderate Trading—Bonds More Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 329,684 shares of stock and $581,800 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 104,934; oils, 50,950, and mining, 173,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71⅛	71⅛	71	71
1,400	Am.-Br.Mf.Co..	29	31	25½	31
753	‡Am. Drug S..	13¼	13¼	13	13¼
400	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	30	30¼	30	30
50	‡Can. C. & F..	70	70	70	70
20	‡Can. C. & F.pf	90	91	90	91
8,700	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¼	2¼	2	2
70	‡Carbon Steel..	68	68	65	65
800	‡Car. L. & P..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
990	‡Carwen S.,w.i.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½
6,600	‡Chandler M...	85¼	89½	85	89
1,715	‡Chev. M. Car.	128	131	128	129
45	‡Crocker W...	102	103	102	103
4,050	‡Cuba Cane S.	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45¾
1,500	Curtiss Aeropl. com. v. t. cfs.	56½	56½	55½	55½
570	Driggs-Seab'y..	141	141	133	135
220	Emerson Phono	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13¼
350	‡Electric Gun..	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
100	Fed.D.&C.w.i..	46½	46½	46½	46½
600	Hartman, w. i.	74½	74½	74½	74½
540	Haskell&B.Car.	50	50	*49½	*49½
500	‡Hendee Mfg...	30½	30½	28	29½
53	Hopkins-A. A..	58	62	58	62
800	‡Int. A. F. Sec.	21	21	20	20
2,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
100	‡Int. M. M. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
1,600	‡Int. Nick. new	53	53	52	52
2,600	Jewel Tea, w.i.	63	65⅝	63	65
900	J. T. pf., w. i.	*100	101	*100	100¾
350	Kath. B. pf...	23	23	21½	21½
400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1,810	‡Lake T. Boat.	11	13¼	11	12
100	‡Lee Tire......	45	45	45	45
7,000	Man. Transit..	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
500	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4¼	4	4
8,000	‡Max. Munition	9	9	7⅞	8¼
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	70	70¼	68⅝	69
3,500	‡Nevins Elec..	11/16	11/16	⅝	⅝
250	P. T. & M. C.	28½	28½	28	28
319	‡P. E.& M. Co.	138	138	138	138
1,210	Red. El., Inc.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	C. of R. & H..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	68½	68¾	68¼	68½
885	Stand. Motors.	9	9½	8½	9½
3,000	Stand. Shipb..	12⅝	12⅝	12	12
4,000	S. B., v. t. c.	38	38⅜	37¼	37½
10,000	‡Tex. Co. R...	18	18¼	17⅛	17½
300	‡Tob. P., com.	31¼	31½	31	31
8,964	T. F., v. t. c.	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	6
2,100	Un. Pro. Shar.	1⅝	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
810	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf......	3⅞	*4	*3⅝	3⅞
500	White M. Co...	50	50	49¼	49¼
1,500	W. F. C.,v.t.c.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Angle-Am. Oil.	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
10	Gal.-Sig. Oil...	160	160	160	− 2
27	Illinois P. L...	179	178	178	..
4	Nat. Transit..	33	33	33	..
350	Ohio Oil	200	198	198	..
20	Prairie O. & G.	428	425	425	− 3
93	S. O. of Cal...	378	370	370	+ 4
24	S. O. of Ind...	526	524	524	..
250	S. O. of N. J..	516	505	505	−10
47	S. O. of N. Y.	217	216	216	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

38,400	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)....	18⅝	16⅞	18	+ 1½
400	Empire Petrol...	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡Houston Oil...	21¼	20	20¾	+ ¼
8,500	‡Inter. Petrol...	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
25	Midwest Ref...	55	55	55	..
2,700	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
100	Sapulpa Oil pf.	10	10	10	..
100	Savoy Oil.....	11	11	11	+ 1½
800	‡Ventura Con. Oil	11	10⅞	11	..
1,400	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2⅛	2¼	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	†‡A.-C. M. Co.	20	21	20	21
4,100	†‡Am. Com ...	13	13	11½	12
4,500	†‡Atlanta	21	22	21	22
100	B. L. Dev. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	†‡Booth	39½	41	39½	41
2,700	B. Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	8½	9	8½	8⅞
1,500	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
300	‡Cal. Copper..	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
2,500	†Caledonia	95	97	95	97
1,000	‡Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	C. de P. Cop..	86	86½	86	86
2,500	Con. Ar. Sm..	1 13/16	1⅞	1¾	1 13/16
690	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,000	†D. B. Butte..	4	4	4	4
15,600	†‡Emma Cop..	25	28	25	28
3,000	†‡F. R. M. Co.	16	16	16	16
1,700	†Florence	53	53	51	52
3,400	First N. Cop..	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
16,000	Goldfield Cons.	1 1/16	1⅛	1	1
1,000	†‡Goldfield Mr.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,960	Howe Sound...	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
1,000	Hecla Mining..	3⅝	3⅝	3 11/16	3 11/16
1,000	†‡Internat. M..	16	16	16	16
900	Iron Blossom..	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
1,500	†‡Jim Butler..	92	92	92	92
2,500	Jumbo Exten..	1 11/16	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
15,000	Kennecott Cop.	53¾	54	52½	52⅝
2,700	†Kewanas	19½	20½	19½	20½
500	Kerr Lake.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Magma Copper	15⅛	15¼	15	15
2,000	†Majestic M...	1½	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
1,400	†‡Marsh Min..	88	88	88	88
6,800	†McK.-Dar. ..	40	42	40	41
200	Mines of Am..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	†‡Montana C..	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
9,000	†‡Mother Lode.	24	25	24	24
800	‡Nat. Z. & L..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,200	†Nevada Hills.	18	19	18	19
100	N. Utah Bing.	5	5	5	5
2,400	Nipissing M...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
2,500	‡N. Butte Dev.	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
1,000	†‡Oatman Gold. (a prospect)..	60	60	60	60
1,900	†‡Oatman Cres. (a prospect)..	40	40	40	40
500	†‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)..	18	18	13	18
2,000	†‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
8,000	†Peterson Lake	34	34	34	34
1,350	‡Ray Hercules.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,000	†‡Rex Consol..	31	31	31	31
4,200	†Rochester M..	68	68	66	66
500	†San Toy	18½	18½	18½	18½
2,500	†‡S'dstormKen.	7½	7½	7½	7½
3,000	Seven Troughs Coalition	47	48	47	47
2,500	†‡Silver Pick..	5½	6	5¼	6
600	Std. Sil.-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1 13/16
1,000	Stewart	13/16	13/16	13/16	13/16
6,800	†‡Success Min..	66	68	66	67
9,500	†Superstition ..	37	40	37	39
900	Tono. Jim But.	95	95	93	93
200	‡Tono. Belmont	4 7/16	4 7/16	4 7/16	4 7/16
850	Tonopah Ext..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Tono. Mining..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
800	Tularosa	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
8,000	†‡U. S. Cont..	8	8	8	8
1,250	†W. End Con..	76	80	76	80
100	United Verde..	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼

BONDS.

$110,000	‡B. & Ohio. new 5s......	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¼
60,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s..	119¼	120	118⅞	119½
60,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
5,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	88	88	88	88
345,000	‡Erie conv.4s, w. i........	90¼	90¼	89½	89⅞
1,800	‡Erie rights.	½	½	*7/16	½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Wednesday the last sale in Driggs-Seabury was 140 and the high sale of Submarine Boat 39.

⁂

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lima Loc'm'tive Corp	23	25	23	25

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	75	85	80	90
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	92	82	92
American Brass	268	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	253	260	254	262
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	125	118	123
Bliss (E. W.).......	340	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.......	78	83	78	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives..	360	390	360	390
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.........	855	875	860	885
Du Pont Pow., new.	375	385	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	385	395	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arm...	20	22	20	22
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	79	83	79	83
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	183	186	184	188
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovil Mfg. Co......	460	475	470	485
Winch. Rptg. A....	2,400	2,550	2,400	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	41.50	..	41.00	..
Lead	5.90	..	5.90	..
Spelter	18.75	..	18.75	..
Antimony	42.00	43.00	42.00	43.00
Quicksilver	$225.00	..	$225.00	..
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 24¼@24½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot..............	87	15	0	85	15	0
Copper, futures..........	87	10	0	85	7	0
Tin, spot................	177	5	0	175	0	0
Tin, futures..............	177	10	0	175	10	0
Spelter	88	0	0	88	0	0
Lead	31	15	0	30	15	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..	5	Oct., 1920	95⅝	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	101⅜	101⅞	4.00
Argen. Govt..	6	May, 1920	101¼	101 9/16	5.58
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100⅞	3.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101½	3.95
French Govt..	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.40
Italian Govt...	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	99¾	6.35
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100½	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	98½	99¼	5.20

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power...	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Amer. Loco...	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.40
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100 3/16	100⅜	2.40
A. T. & T....	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.12
Ana. Cop.....	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.80
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.....	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O..	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.35
*Balto & O..	4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.35
B. R. T......	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. No. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99	5.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 2,'24	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.55
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
C. Gas., Balt.	5	May, 1917	99½	100½	4.67
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	4.40
Cons. Power..	6	May 1, '17	99¾	100½	5⅝
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar. 1,'18	95	98	6.30
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	102	4.10
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.25
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102 1/16	3.95
Lack. Steel..	6	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.80
Louisv.G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	100½	101½	5.50
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pac. Ry.	6	June, 1916	93½	95	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr..	6	Dec., 1918	99¾	100⅛	4.93
N. E. Nav...	6	Apr., 1917	100	100½	5.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅝	2.75
No. St. Pow..	6	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.20
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
Seab'd A. L...	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
So. Ry.......	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.35
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100¾	4.00
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100	100½	4.65
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†United Frt..	6	May, 1917	101⅞	102	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	101¼	4.25
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100¾	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	6.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100⅛	5.40
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅛	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported gross earnings for the second week of January show the following changes, as compared with last year:

Sixteen roads.....	$6,911,563	+$1,346,290
Four roads........	1,051,257	− 139,488
Total (20 roads)..	7,962,820	+ 1,206,802

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	887,468	839,411	48,056
Operating exp.	543,281	553,654	*10,373
Net	344,186	285,756	58,430
Taxes	46,541	48,169	*1,628
Operating inc..	297,645	237,587	60,058
From July 1:			
Gross	5,328,850	5,288,576	40,273
Operating exp.	3,119,702	3,392,568	*272,865
Net	2,209,147	1,896,008	313,139
Taxes	271,782	285,278	*13,545
Operating inc..	1,937,414	1,610,729	326,685

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.15
Balt. & Ohio......	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Buff., R. & P.....	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.45
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi. & East Ill...	1916-'25	5½	5.75	5.25
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.40
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	4.35	4.20
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.38
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.20
Louis. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.10
Mo. Pacific.......	1916-'22	5	6.12	5.20
N. Y. C. Lines...	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Norf. & West.....	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S..	1916-'24	5	5.40	4.80
St. L. & S. F.....	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Ry......	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.40

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining...	640	650	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	103	106	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg....	725	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil.....	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line...	45	47	45	47
Cumberland Pipe L..	46	48	50	52
Eureka Pipe Line..	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil....	160	140	160	162
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	139	136	139
Illinois Pipe Line....	178	180	173	180
Indiana Pipe Line....	107	110	107	110
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd...	13¼	13⅜	12½	13
National Transit	32	33	32	33
N. Y. Transit.......	210	212	210	212
Northern Pipe Line..	104	106	104	107
Ohio Oil	198	200	198	200
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	65	70	68	70
Prairie Oil & Gas....	422	427	423	426
Prairie Pipe Line....	228	230		
Solar Refining	305	310	305	315
Southern Pipe Line..	220	222	220	224
South. Penn. Oil....	362	365	362	365
Southwest. Penn ...	122	125	120	125
Standard Oil of Cal..	370	372	368	368
Standard Oil of Ind..	525	527	525	530
Standard Oil of Kan..	450	455	550	555
Standard Oil of Ky..	340	345	340	350
Standard Oil of Neb..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	504	507	512	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	215	217	212	215
Standard Oil of Ohio.	553	557	552	555
Swan & Finch.......	180	184	180	185
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	222	225	222	225
Washington Oil......	50	53	48	52

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar......	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
MacAndrews & F.....	140	145	140	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Conley Foil	350	380	350	380
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	220	215	220
R. J. Reynolds......	470	485	470	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122
Johnson Tin F. & M...	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young.........	155	170	155	170

E. W. Bliss
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Carwen Steel
Now being traded in on the New York Curb around $8½ per share. (Par $10.)
Descriptive Circular N. T. on request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPIHA COMPANY

To the Holders of Philadelphia Company Common Stock Dividend Scrip:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a reserved right in the certificates representing Common Stock Dividend Scrip of the Philadelphia Company, payable on May 2, 1916, and February 1, 1918, respectively, ALL of the outstanding scrip of the said two issues will be redeemed on

FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

Interest upon the said scrip will cease on February 2, 1916. The face value of the scrip and interest thereon then due and unpaid will be paid to the holders thereof, upon surrender of the certificates, properly endorsed and accompanied by the proper Income Tax Certificates, at the office of The New York Trust Company, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY,
By C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200	Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50	Amer. Hawaiian Steamship Stock
100	Amer. Lith. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25	Federal Light & Trac. Com. Stk.
50	Germania Insurance Stock
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50	North River Insurance Stock
100	Remington Typewr. 1st Pfd. Stk.
50	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
25	Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
25	Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
8	Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
200	White Rock Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100	Aeol. Weber P. & P.Com.&Pfd.Stk.
25	American Chicle Com. Stock
25	Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100	Crex Carpet Stock
100	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Continental Insurance Stock
100	Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
50	Franklin Insurance Stock
100	Great Northern Paper Stock
100	Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd. Stk.
200	New York Shipbuilding Stock
28	New Jersey Zinc Stock
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock
25	Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
200	White Rock Com. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Buy, Sell & Quote
Carbon Steel Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Com.
Haskell-Barker Car Co.
Poole Engineering & Machine Co.
Western Pacific 5s
Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4861 Broad.

American Brass
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Gulf States Steel
Stocks and Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Bankers Trust
Columbia Trust
National Surety
Importers & Traders Nat'l Bank
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Baker & Carruthers
15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 6710 Hanover

We offer
Am. Thread Co.
1st 4s
January, 1919
To Yield 4.55%
Coggeshall & Hicks,
128 Broadway, New York.

Cities Service
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Aetna Explosives Co.
National Surety Co.
Home Insurance Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Cities Service Co.
Toledo Trac. Lt & Pow.
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. Ry. Cons. 4½s, 1957
Minn., St. Paul, S. Ste. Marie Cons. 4s, 1938
New York Connecting R. R. 1st 4½s, 1953
Oregon-Washington Ry. & Nav. 1st Rfdg 4s, 1961
CHASE & FALK
60 Wall Street Phone Hanover 882

EST. 1880
We particularly invite inquiries on
Inactive Securities
upon which you are not able to obtain a close market.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice of Dividends to Stockholders of

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, held Jan. 20, 1916, a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) was declared upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable Feb. 1, 1916, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record upon the transfer books of this Company on Jan. 22, 1916, said dividend being in full of cumulative Preferred Dividend on said stock up to and including Jan. 31, 1916.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) was declared upon the Common Stock outstanding of this Corporation, payable on Feb. 1, 1916, to holders of said Common Stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on Jan. 22, 1916.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including Jan. 23, 1916, to and including Jan. 31, 1916.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
C. B. SMITH, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION. Notice of Dividend on Preferred and Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared a dividend of seven per cent. upon its preferred stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of 1¾% each, and a dividend of thirty per cent. upon its common stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of 7½% each, the first of said instalments, in the case of each class of stock, to be payable on April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 15, 1916; the second on July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1916; the third on October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916; and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated, January 20, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE *Franklin Trust Company*

December 31, 1915

RESOURCES

Cash	$ 4,947,839.73
Demand Loans	2,272,097.22
Time Loans	4,043,613.20
Bills Purchased	2,002,373.90
State and Municipal Securities	3,482,677.30
Bonds and Stocks	5,888,229.35
Real Estate	528,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,128,760.00
Customers' Acceptances	85,874.40
Accrued Interest	190,469.30
	$24,569,934.40

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	266,869.95
Deposits	22,094,872.10
Acceptances	102,835.83
Reserved for Taxes	8,830.00
Accrued Interest Payable	96,526.52
	$24,569,934.40

Deposits, Dec. 9, 1913	$ 9,290,277.89
Deposits, Dec. 24, 1914	14,352,607.30
Deposits, Dec. 31, 1915	22,094,872.10

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street
569 Fulton Street

Crocker-Wheeler
Cities Service
General Development
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Minn. & St. L. Ref. 5s
U. S. Worsted
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Lima Locomotive Co. 1st 6s, 1932
Internat'l Gt. Nor. 5% Eq., 1918
Portland Ry. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1930
Brunswick & West. 1st 4s, 1938
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y

124th Annual Statement

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

ASSETS	January 1, 1916.
Real Estate	$305,682.20
First Mortgages on Real Estate	177,724.25
Philadelphia, New York and other City and State Loans	2,047,469.00
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Erie, Lehigh Valley and other Companies' Bonds and Stocks	14,483,207.80
Cash in Bank and Bankers' Hands	1,429,693.06
Marine Premiums in course of collection	617,830.44
Fire Premiums in course of collection	1,490,846.79
Accrued Interest	194,018.93
Re-insurance Claims on Losses Paid	91,977.74
	$20,838,450.21

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-insurance	8,171,046.58
Reserve for Losses	2,216,140.00
Reserve for Taxes	175,000.00
All other Liabilities	196,220.23
Contingent Fund	580,043.40
Conflagration Fund	500,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities	5,000,000.00
	$20,838,450.21

Surplus to Policyholders, $10,080,043.40
Losses Paid Since Organization, $176,208,840.15

EUGENE L. ELLISON,
President.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
Vice-President.

T. HOUARD WRIGHT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN O. PLATT,
2nd Vice-President.

GALLOWAY C. MORRIS,
Assistant Secretary.

SHELDON CATLIN,
3rd Vice-President.

JOHN KREMER,
Assistant Secretary.

DARBY, HOOPER & McDANIEL,
Managers Fire Department,
59 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PLATT AND FARNUM,
Managers Marine Department,
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

JONES & WHITLOCK,
Special Agents,
1 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Ford Motor Company of Canada

is establishing new records of progress in production, which is making a new value for its stock. The Company reports sales in the Dominion last November were 750% in excess of sales in November, 1914, and foreign sales for August, September, October and November showed increase of 860% over the corresponding months a year ago.
We consider that Canadian Ford stock offers one of the greatest opportunities for profitable investment of which we know, and will be glad to give you complete information upon request.

E. E. MacCrone & Co.
Members Detroit Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
Second Floor, Dime Bank Building
Detroit Tel. Cadillac 3426 Michigan

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

of August 26, 1915

NOTICE

To Holders of

Certificates of Deposit representing M. Rumely Company Two-Year 6% Notes, M. Rumely Company Commission Notes and Claims against M. Rumely Company and Rumely Products Company issued by United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, or by Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Agent of Depositary.

Securities of the **Advance-Rumely Company**, as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization above mentioned, are now ready for delivery against the surrender of the above mentioned certificates of deposit, properly endorsed in blank, **at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City**, with signature identified to its satisfaction by bank guaranty or a New York Stock Exchange house, or by notarial acknowledgment. Certificates, upon surrender, should be accompanied with instructions as per form to be obtained from the undersigned. Securities deliverable out of New York City will be forwarded by express, charges collect, unless instructions specify forwarding by registered mail and necessary postage is remitted.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary of Notes and Claims,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.

New York City, January 18, 1916.

To Holders of

The New York Trust Company Certificates of Deposit representing M. Rumely Company common stock and M. Rumely Company preferred stock.

Securities of the **Advance-Rumely Company**, as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization above mentioned, are now ready for delivery against the surrender of the above mentioned certificates of deposit, properly endorsed in blank, **at the office of the undersigned, 26 Broad Street, New York City.** Certificates, upon surrender, should be accompanied with instructions as per form to be obtained from the undersigned. Securities deliverable out of New York City will be forwarded by express, charges collect, unless instructions specify forwarding by registered mail and necessary postage is remitted.

The interest adjustment provided for in the Plan for the interval between payment date of assessment and December 1, 1915, will be made by check in connection with the foregoing.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary of Stock,
26 Broad Street, New York City.

New York City, January 19, 1916.

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY

General Mortgage Gold Bonds

Substantially $14,700,000 of General Mortgage Gold Bonds out of a total outstanding of $17,529,000 have been deposited under the Agreement of February 1, 1915, as amended.

The sale of the deposited General Mortgage Gold Bonds having been consummated, holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement are hereby notified that on and after **January 12, 1916, upon surrender to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Depositary, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C., London, England,** of their certificates of deposit in bearer form, they will be entitled to receive the purchase price of the General Mortgage Gold Bonds represented by their certificates of deposit so surrendered. The amount so payable in respect of each $1,000 General Mortgage Gold Bond is the sum of **$700.86**, which amount includes interest on the purchase price at the rate of four per cent. per annum from January 1, 1916, to January 12, 1916. The compensation and expenses of the Committee have been paid pursuant to the agreement for the sale of the deposited General Mortgage Gold Bonds so no charge is made therefor against holders of certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited General Mortgage Gold Bonds who desire to sell the same to the Reorganization Managers may during the month of January, 1916, surrender their bonds with the coupon of January 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons attached (other than the Bankers Trust coupon so called) to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C., London, England, and shall be entitled to receive at the time of such surrender $700.86 for each such General Mortgage Gold Bond of the principal amount of $1,000.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
HARRY BRONNER,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
J. H. McCLEMENT,
GORDON ABBOTT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York City.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

SIMPSON REALTY COMPANY

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, for Refunding Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the Protective Agreement dated July 2, 1915:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Article Seventh of the above-mentioned Agreement the Committee has amended the said Agreement so as to confer upon said Committee the right and power to sell the bonds and coupons deposited or to be deposited under said Agreement for cash or notes or other obligations, provided that the amount payable in cash shall not be less than ten per cent. (10%) of the principal amount of the bonds, and so as to provide that bondholders dissenting from the amendment or modification of the Protective Agreement in the manner therein provided, shall be deemed to have withdrawn from said Agreement and shall be entitled to withdraw their bonds. Said amendment is filed with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Depositary under said Agreement, and may be inspected by any Depositor or Certificate-Holder during business hours at the office of said Depositary, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit who shall fail, within fifteen (15) days, commencing on the day of the first publication of this notice, to wit, January 14, 1916, to file with the Depositary, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, his dissent in writing from the proposed modification or amendment, shall be conclusively presumed to have assented thereto in accordance with the provisions of said Protective Agreement.

Upon such amendment becoming effective bondholders who shall have dissented therefrom in the manner aforesaid shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the Protective Agreement and shall be entitled to withdraw their bonds on and after such date as may be specified by the Committee, upon surrender to the Depositary of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, and upon payment of their pro rata share of the compensation and expenses of the Committee, if any, as shall be determined by the Committee.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds and who desire to participate in a sale upon terms arranged by the Committee must deposit their bonds with the Depositary on *or before* FEBRUARY 14, 1916. Said bonds must be accompanied by a cash payment of $1.50 per bond, as provided in the Protective Agreement, which payment will be refunded if the sale is consummated.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1916.

I. H. LEHMAN,
Counsel.
EDGAR M. SOUZA, Secretary,
111 Broadway, New York.

JOHN T. NEFF, Chairman.
WILLIAM L. BOWMAN,
JOSEPH N. BABCOCK,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dividend No. 13.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 1, 1916, to stockholders of record January 25, 1916, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 25, 1916, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2, 1916.

January 19, 1916.
EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER cent. has been declared February 1st to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 20th, 1916.

Stock transfer books will be closed January 21st, 1916, and reopen February 2d, 1916.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.
January 12th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 10th, 1916.

The stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

COUNTRY'S BUYERS SEE BIG TRADE BOOM

Wholesalers Report Business in the United States Is the Best Since 1907.

NOT ALL DUE TO THE WAR

Cotton and Silk Mills Running at Top Capacity — Dyestuff Situation Is Serious.

There are more out-of-town buyers in this city at present than there have ever been before, according to hotel men, wholesalers and manufacturers of this city. In many lines they are buying more heavily than ever before. They are still coming into this city in increasing numbers.

Business men in this city who see daily scores of buyers from out of town are almost unanimous in saying that business in all sections of the country is now having its greatest revival since the period ending in 1907. Because of unsettled conditions before the war and during the first year of it, merchants throughout the country as a general rule bought in the smallest possible quantities and today the retail trade throughout the country in many lines, notably dry goods, are "sold out." As a result, orders are being placed for quick deliveries, if possible. Manufacturers are having difficulty in getting an adequate labor supply and in some branches are facing a shortage of materials, so that prices are going up rapidly.

The first three weeks of 1916 have been the most prosperous period the hotels in this city have had in many years. During the automobile show and since there have been more visitors in the hotels in this city by thousands than ever before. When the crowds which came to the automobile show had departed their places were taken by a rush of business men and buyers and by a large number of the leisure class, especially from New England and the South, many of whom would, except for the war, probably be touring Europe.

Good Business Increasing.

Buyers representing department and other retail stores in various parts of the country say that the heavy buying done now and the preparation for increasing good business were immediately caused by the large Christmas business in practically all parts of the country. Another reason has been that dealers have had many indications recently that manufacturers were likely to be hard pressed for labor and material to supply their orders and have been impressed by the necessity of placing their orders early, so that buyers have arrived here all the way from a few days to months before their usual time.

Two fundamental causes are given for the boom in business. One is that the country is firmly on its feet again for the first time since the panic of 1907. Many of those who hold that the returning good times are simply due to the complete recovery of the country after a long period of depression believe that the country would be just as prosperous and the conditions just as promising for the future if the war had not occurred. Others in various sections which have been particularly benefited commercially through the effects of the war say that the prosperity of today and the indicated greater prosperity in the future are due in large part to the spending of money from wages or profits that have been swelled directly or indirectly by the enormous purchase of American goods by European countries because of the war. It is held that one year of flourishing export trade made it a matter of course that in time domestic business would begin to flourish.

Those who hold the first theory that prosperous times would exist in the United States by this time, if the war had not occurred, believe that the war first injured domestic business and then gradually brought about a period of brisk business which would have been here earlier if there had been no war. It is difficult to separate opinion on the cause of better business from political opinions.

Some of the best hotels report that visitors of the leisure class are here in large numbers from New England and the South, and that the money being spent by visitors who are not here on business is to a large extent the profits of the munitions industry in New England and of cotton in the South. Unusual profits have been distributed in the Middle West by reason of the high price of grain, agricultural products and other raw material. Increases of more than 100 per cent. in the price of crude oil have contributed to booming conditions in Oklahoma, Texas, parts of the Middle West and other sections. But even in California and other parts of the Pacific Coast, which have had little benefit from the war, business before Christmas and since has been better than at any time since 1907, according to most buyers from that section.

Cotton and Silk Mills Busy.

Cotton mills, which have received practically no war orders, are running to the top of their capacity. The same is true of silk mills, which are not beneficiaries of the war. Nearly all clothing and dry goods manufacturers are enjoying exceptional prosperity. A number of manufacturers and wholesalers of cotton goods, print goods, and other lines who were seen yesterday were unanimous in saying that they were having an unprecedented demand for their products.

"The orders that we receive indicate that prosperity is now felt pretty evenly all through the country," said Bertram H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, one of the largest cotton manufacturers. "Our mills are running to full capacity, and have been for some time. New England and the South are highly prosperous at the present time, and, from what we hear from buyers, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast are quite as optimistic. There is no doubt that there has been recently a general revival of prosperity throughout the country.

"The one difficulty that we face is the dyestuffs situation. Because of the uncertainty as to how long the war will last and the danger that the supply of dyes will be completely exhausted, we have to refuse orders that we are not sure of being able to fulfill. The end of the present supply of aniline dyes imported from Germany is practically in sight for manufacturers. It is hard to predict what the condition will be after that. The manufacture of dyes in this country is at present too small to affect the situation to any great extent. It is likely that white goods and black and white will come into more general use."

A representative of Bliss, Fabian & Co., at 32 Thomas Street, said: "The demand for cotton manufactures today is the greatest ever known and reflects general prosperity. Prices are advancing rapidly, but this had not had any tendency to discourage the demand. Buyers ask for what they can get and wish to have it as soon as possible. After that they ask the price. This company has not been forced to resort to any substitutes for aniline dyes, but the dye situation is apparently bound to become very acute. One effect which the shortage of dyes has had is that manufacturers are adopting patterns which call for smaller quantities of the dyes or are conserving their supplies by making lighter applications of dyes to materials."

Samuel Burgauer of the Gans-Burgauer Company of 66 Worth Street said that the great demand for cotton goods was a sure indicator of prosperity.

"Many buyers from all sections with whom I have talked tell the same story of the boom in the retail business, which was most marked in the Christmas shopping of last year," he said. "There is more employment in all sections. Families which for a while had to make their old clothes do are now buying new ones, and others who contented themselves with cheaper varieties now want costlier ones.

Buyers Rush to This Market.

"The average income of the country is greater, and it has suddenly expressed itself in a demand on retailers. Now the retailers, because conditions had been poor for years and were better, but doubtful recently, had been buying as little as possible, and in nearly all cases had small stocks. Consequently their buyers are coming to this city with a rush.

"Prices have gone up in all lines and have increased heavily in some, but the goods must be had and the price does not count. In years past dealers have asked the manufacturers for goods delivered on such and such a date, with a provision that the order should be canceled if they could not be delivered by that date. You do not hear of orders being given with a cancellation proviso today. The buyer is content to ask for delivery as quickly as possible.

"Nearly all cotton and print mills are working to full capacity and will be unable to fill all of the orders. Because of doubt when the war will be over, manufacturers have not been building new looms and are not able now to manufacture as much as they would like to. The dyestuffs situation is growing acute. Some mills seem to have considerable supplies on hand, while others are about out of fast dyes and some substitutes are in use.

"There has been, on account of the war, a reduction in imports of costly fancy weaves. These are being supplied as fast as possible by American mills, which turn out a somewhat cheaper grade of work, although some very beautiful work is being done by American mills. There are limits on the output of fancy weaves, due to the shortage of labor and of looms. Hundreds of skilled artisans wanted for this work are being employed in munitions factories. Prices are going up very rapidly, but the demand is nevertheless increasing."

Different stories are told about the dye situation. There is a much larger ouput of aniline dyes in this country from factories built since the war, according to some, but the makers and speculators who have obtained control of the output are said to be selling it in small quantities to keep up the prices.

Big Electrical Business.

Edwin W. Moore, President of the Electric Cable Company, said yesterday: "The gross income in the past year of the electrical industry and service must have totaled more than $2,500,000,000. This includes central stations, electric railways, telegraph and telephone service, electrical manufacturing, and the like. This will give you some idea of the vast sum which is tied up in electrical interests in this country. The income from the lighting industry alone last year was $360,000,000. Electric railways, which are knitting the country more closely together than ever, had receipts of $700,000,000. The telegraph and telephone service brought in $350,000,000. The output for equipment does not meet the demand.

"Our interest as makers of insulated wire lies in the fact that every watt of electric current sooner or later passes through an electrical conductor. The electric locomotive in the mine, the motor in the factory, the electric heating iron, or your electric light—all reach to the source of power generation through insulated wire.

"Naturally, we have kept in touch with conditions throughout the country, and we have found that the demand for electricity, and, of course, for wire, has proved a most accurate measure of the country's recent commercial expansion. There can be no important developments of building operations without a large demand for insulated wire. Increased activity in mining operations is similarly evidenced. Manufacturing is turning to motor-drive as more efficient than shaft-drive—a further demand for insulated wire."

HODGE PROMISES HASTE.

Tells Bronx Property Owners Elevated Will Be in Use Soon.

Henry W. Hodge, the new Public Service Commissioner, told nearly 1,000 property owners of the Bronx at the Fordham Club last night that the commission had signed contracts through which the new Bronx elevated system would be connected with the Manhattan elevated lines within fifteen months.

The meeting was called by the Property Owners' Association to urge the commission to hasten work. It was pointed out that about seven miles of elevated structure is practically completed in the Bronx which will be of no service for a long while. In spite of Mr. Hodge's assurances, Edward B. Boynton, President of the Bronx Board of Trade, predicted that the new system would not be in use before 1919.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging Governor Whitman to appoint a Bronx man on the Service Commission.

PLAN BIG JEWISH AID WORK.

All Forces Moving to Collect Thousands on Day President Set Apart.

The Jews of America are responding to the call of various relief committees to make Jan. 27, the day set apart by Presidential proclamation, a day long to be remembered in the history of philanthropic effort. In many Christian churches in this city Jewish Relief Day will be the subject of pulpit talks on Sunday.

On Saturday there will be special services, at which appeals will be made in about 10,000 synagogues, and according to the Central Committee Jewish Relief Day will be the subject of a proclamation by the Governors of many States. Mayor Mitchel, as well as the Mayors of other cities, have promised to make the day the subject of official mention. The committee believes that on the 27th there will be at least 15,000 volunteer workers collecting funds.

The Fruit and Produce Committee of 101 Park Place, organized to assist the work, will hold a fruit auction at 204 Franklin Street at 11 A. M. on the 27th.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, had received up to last evening $1,232,751.30, of which $1,041,232.08 was in cash and $191,519.22 in pledges. The committee acknowledges these contributions of $25 or more received in the last two days:

No. Hudson Com.	$200	Belort Com.	$30
Dr. F. C. Shattuck.	100	W. & N. Garment Co.	25
Dr. H. J. Cohen.	25	Ernst Freund	500
S. Rauh & Co.	100	Holyoke Com.	390
M. Solomon	25	Dr. S. S. Wise	75
Hannah I. Katz	50	Adath Israel	100
Galician Soc.	200	Rose Villa guests	50
H. & S. Cohn	50	Temple Israel	41
A. O. & E. Rosenthal	50	New Amsterdam ladies	25
F. & A. M., 918	25	F. & A. M., 257	100
J. Reder	25	People's Rel. Com.	25,000
Leonora Jacobs	25		
A. J. Dworsky	100		
H. L. Goodhart	100	A. Israel	25
Central Com.	25,000	Rogers Co.	25
Balto. Com.	5,000	N. I. Asiel	100
Regina Bondy	25	K. of P., 314	50
L. Satenstein	25	J. S. Potts	25

These were received from the clothing trade, through the Business Men's League:

Bober Bros.	$25	Danzig & Eisenberg	$25
Ansorge Bros. & Co.	100	Friedman Bros. & Co.	150
E. E. Frank	50	Gluckman & Kellson	25
Edwin Mayer	250	S. Bieberstein	25
H. B. Samuels & Co.	100	Zeeman & Grossman	50
Epstein-C. Douglis Co.	250	S. Rosenthal	25
Currick, Leiken & Bandler	100	Weiner Bros.	50
Rose Bros.	250	Lack, Moses & Liberman	25
N. L. Friedman	50		

These gifts have been made by persons in the jewelry trade through the Business Men's League:

J. L. Herzog & Co.	$50	Louis Kahn	$500
I. Ollendorff Co.	100	Am. Gem & Pearl Co.	100
H. Nordlinger's Sons	100	Fera & Kadison	100
Hirsch & Flashner	25	S. Englander	25
T. A. Kohn & Son.	25	J. Bulova	25
Abraham Schoor	50	Konijn & Frank	50
Lugerman & Morrison	50	Samstag & Hilder Bros.	100
J. Mamluck & Co.	50	M. Freedman & Co.	25
Wendell & Co.	50	D. L. Gluck	25

The Skirt Committee, through the Business Men's League, reports these donations:

J. Silverstein	$100	Frakin & Lebopky.	$25
W. H. Davidow	25		

Checks or pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, World Building, or to the People's Relief Committee, 196 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Peter Welcher has been elected President; Dave Saqui, Vice President; Harry Welcher, Treasurer, and Morris Welcher, Secretary of Welcher Brothers, Inc., cigar manufacturers of 530 East Eightieth Street.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY FOR CIVIL ARRESTS

Organization Against Proposed Abolishment of Debt Imprisonment.

FEARS FRAUDS ON POOR

Would Make Incarceration of Alimony Defaulters Less Comfortable Than It Is Now.

The Legal Aid Society, it developed yesterday, opposes the crusade now being conducted against so-called "Debt Imprisonment," which would wipe from the statutes all imprisonment in civil cases. Leonard McGee, the society's counsel, has prepared a brief in which the views of the organization are given in detail.

"As the poor man's lawyer, with 40,000 clients pouring through its offices in a year," to quote from the statement, "all of them poor, the Legal Aid Society has, without exception, occupied a place of vantage as good, perhaps, as that occupied by Abraham S. Gilbert from which to observe the effect of body attachment."

Mr. Gilbert, as former counsel for the Sheriff, has been active in promoting a bill which is now before the Legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt. The Legal Aid Society takes the ground that it should be possible to arrest men who have failed to pay wage earners and have moved from one part of the city to another to avoid their obligations.

"Offenders of this kind," says Mr. McGee, "are numerous in New York City. Their easiest and sometimes their most profitable victims are the poor. In the great majority of cases judgments for body execution for wages are paid, while those without such process are not paid. The body execution results in cash payment by the defendant and only in the rarest instances is an actual confinement necessary.

"Commitment for failure to pay alimony is another form of imprisonment which has fallen under criticism. Mr. Gilbert condemns it along with other imprisonment for debt, but even he will have to admit that the obligation to support his wife and children which a man owes not only to the family but to the State is no ordinary debt.

"The Alimony Club in popular conception—and this is not far wrong—is not made up of poor unfortunates, who have been cast into prison because of their inability to comply with some unreasonable order of the Supreme Court, but of shirkers, who spend on pinochle and special catering the money that is needed by their families. If a change is to be made here one might suggest that the Alimony Club be dispossessed from its comfortable quarters and transferred to one of the institutions under the Department of Correction. This would undoubtedly be in line with the dictates of economy and would undoubtedly discourage prospective club members.

"It will be said, of course, that any argument for the retention of civil imprisonment harks back to the Dark Ages, that it builds on oppression and cruelty. Legal obligations may rise from lack of business discretion, misadventure or thoughtlessness. It is only right that the defendant should make good out of his property any loss he has occasioned, but here the law, quite properly, allows no imprisonment. Must we say that in such circumstances the rascal or the slanderer who has no property responsibility to restrain his evil propensities shall be encouraged by immunity from arrest?

"The Legal Aid Society speaks for a host of poor clients, most of them seeking redress for wrong. It would look with grave concern upon the loss to them of a remedy which has been productive of excellent results.

"The Law Committee has taken the so-called Gilbert measure under advisement and has decided, at the annual meeting of the society on Jan. 27, to urge a vigorous attack on the bill unless means can be found to imprison those who wilfully defraud wage earners."

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

W. L. Saunders Wants Government Put in Closer Touch with Industries.

W. L. Saunders, Vice Chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board, told the New York Trade Press Association last night at its first meeting of the year in the New York Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, true preparedness meant the creation of an industrial machine which, in time of need, might be speeded up to supply to the Government in sufficient quantities every munition of war. The organization of industry to this end was more important, Mr. Saunders declared, than the mere training of soldiers and preparation of weapons.

"Industrial preparedness," said he, "means more than the capacity for making shells. It means a knowledge and classification of the coal, iron, and other mineral resources of the country and the protection of these resources at the source. It means a knowledge of the capacity of mines and mills and the extent to which they could respond. It means a knowledge of the capacity of every industry remotely associated with the manufacture of war munitions.

"It is one of the weaknesses of democracy that its people and its industries are not, in times of peace, so coordinated as to be thrown readily into gear for military service. What is the remedy? Is it to enter into the construction of battleships, munitions of war, and military training on a large scale? I think not. It is rather, as the Naval Consulting Board has proposed, to begin at the bottom by establishing in every State of the Union an organization acting through the five largest scientific societies, in finding out where the mines and the works are located, what capacity they had, and, through this information, bringing the Government so closely in touch with them that they may be prepared to respond when called upon."

MINERS END WRANGLE.

"Mother" Jones Acts as Peacemaker at Union's Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The forces in the United Mine Workers of America who sought to have an investigation made of the financial affairs of that organization were routed today when the convention defeated the resolution providing for a committee of three to look into the affairs of the association. The vote of confidence in the administration of President White came after eight hours of oratory, in which charges and counter charges were hurled back and forth.

After the fight was over the convention settled down to the consideration of a miscellaneous lot of resolutions, and late in the day President White made a report on the wage scale situation. He announced that a joint conference of anthracite operators and miners will be held in New York on Feb. 10. He also notified the convention that a wage conference for the central bituminous field be held at Mobile, Ala., Feb. 1, as was informally announced last Monday.

The fight over the investigation of the organization's financial affairs was ended by "Mother" Jones, who called upon the delegates to cease their wrangling. She demanded that the two delegates who had been leading the fight for an investigation come to the platform and shake hands with President White. They obeyed and shook hands with White, but did not volunteer to withdraw the resolution. It was, therefore, put to a vote and defeated.

President White told the delegates that the joint conference of anthracite miners and operators in New York will endeavor to draw up a contract that will affect more than 175,000 workers. It was pointed out that the fixing of the early date for this conference indicates a desire on both sides to reach an agreement before March 31, when the four-year contract expires.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BATHING SUITS, ladies', misses', and children's, snappy styles, up to $60 per dozen; will place orders with or without material if prices are right. Call Friday, between 2 and 4 P. M., 3d floor, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Looking Spring lines all day. 1,482 Broadway. Room 804.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking for Spring style on misses' and ladies' dresses; popular prices. Call from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., Meltzer Bros., 36-38 West 25th St.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank.—4343.

PETTICOATS, silk and cotton; will buy any quantity for cash; state particulars. L 79 Times.

SILKS.—We are open for $50,000 worth of crepe de chine and plain and striped tubs for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender; light shades only. K 97 Times.

SUITS.—We will give orders to small manufacturers and supply cloth to sub-manufacturers for quantity business on better grade suits from $8.50 to $16.50 and coats from $5.00 to $15.00. Inquire fifth floor, using 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS for ladies; jobber looking at smart, snappy styles at popular prices. Call all week, tenth floor, 28-32 W. 27th St.

TAFFETAS, navy, brown, and black, wanted in large quantities for cash. Bloch & Ratner, 174 Wooster St.

WAISTS, silk or cotton; jobber looking at. Room 303, 22 East 21st.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel. Spring 358.

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES.—M. Furchgott & Sons, Charleston, S. C., open for 100 dozen; submit samples of close-outs; percales and ginghams only; to cost $4 dozen net cash.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—For January sale, to close out. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th St.

REMNANTS.—For sale lot No. 5777 Misprint Remnants; lot No. 5778 Misprint Rags; about 100 bales of each, deliverable during 1916, for immediate sale; samples with Truman Holl, 43 Leonard Street; phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. 9861—Spring.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, peau de cygne lining, fancy garment, $6.75-3-10. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

WAISTS.—Ten dozen taffeta, black, navy; close $13.50. Imperial, 131 West 28th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN experienced in handling up-to-date line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps; no objection to one other line; commission basis. G. H. & E. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wed'day...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Good Prices at Wool Sale.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There was an active demand for the 8,600 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Crossbreds and good combing merinos frequently advanced 10 per cent., and poor merinos gained 5 per cent. The home trade secured the bulk of the offerings. Several lots of scoureds were taken for Russia.

⁂

Cloaking Quietly Opened.

Quite a few openings of cloakings were made yesterday quietly. The leading factor in the market is understood to be among those who are now showing goods. The prices are said to be between 40 and 45 per cent. higher than those which prevailed a year ago. One number, which was shown the previous season at $1.02½, has been advanced to $1.50. Kerseys are being featured extensively by sellers, and the cloak trade is manifesting interest in this kind of goods.

⁂

Germans Not Storing Wool.

On good authority it was stated yesterday that German interests here do not seem to be purchasing wool and storing it away for export to Germany when the war is over. The opinion is held in many quarters that this was the case, and that the extremely high prices asked for various grades of the product were due, in some measure, to such action on the part of German operators. A case was cited where one German house purchased 2,000,000 pounds of wool, half of which amount was disposed of in a short time after the original purchase, and profits taken.

⁂

Mechanical Rubber Goods Go Up.

Among the trades that are hard hit by the war is the manufacturing of mechanical rubber goods. Not only has the increased price of crude rubber added to manufacturing costs, but the shortage of chemicals, minerals, and other things used in the production of these goods has also caused at least one well-known local house to announce that it is compelled to withdraw all quotations on Jan. 22. New prices will be quoted on application. It is said to be inevitable that higher prices will have to be obtained for goods in which past quality is maintained, as is the case with the firm in question.

⁂

Little Life to Underwear Trade.

With the primary market practically cleaned up on goods for Spring and Fall delivery, and the retailers not yet making any great bid for Spring merchandise from the jobbers, the local underwear trade is not showing a great deal of life these days. One of the features is said to be that the jobbing buyers in the city during the last several days placed less duplicate business than for years, but this was due a great deal less to the fact that they did not want goods than to the fact that they could not get them. The call for fleeced goods for export continues more or less spasmodically, but here, too, trade is being hampered by the closely sold-up conditions of the mills. All through the primary market price is playing second fiddle to supply.

⁂

Made Prices on Napped Goods.

Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city yesterday named prices on two of their Fall lines of napped goods, a price of 8½ cents having been set on York "A" flannels, and 9 cents on Eden cloth. Other lines will be priced later by this firm. Prices named by another local firm on white napped goods are identical with those made in 1914 and 1913, but an increase of ¾ of a cent a yard will be shown on all colored goods of this character. Compared with 1915, the new prices on plain goods are a cent a yard higher, while colors show an increase of 1¼ cents. Some other houses will make prices today, but the trade in general is said to be somewhat backward in the matter this year because of the shortage of colors.

⁂

Fear Leather Glove Shortage.

The unusually heavy duplicate business that was done on leather gloves during November and December has left stocks of both leather and gloves greatly depleted. As no goods are coming from Germany or Austria, and only moderate quantities from France, England, and Italy, it is said to be certain that there will be a serious shortage in the current year's supply. Some kinds of glove leather are now unobtainable at any price, while stock that can be bought shows advances ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. over normal figures. This means an advance of from $1 to $3 a dozen pairs as a result of the raw material situation, while the increased cost of cutting and other manufacturing charges tend to swell prices still further.

⁂

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is quiet, but holders are firm and the first sign of a buying movement is expected to cause an advance. After a temporary setback of $5 a picul at the beginning of the week, as a result of the release of 7,000 bales of syndicate stock, prices held their own, and sales amounted to 2,000 bales. Canton is firmer, advances of 2 to 3 per cent. having been recorded during the week. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm. Stocks of the best steam filiatures have been exhausted, and the supply of medium grades is small and firmly held. Rereels are higher. Receipts are light and apt to remain so. Advices from Milan report that market firm to higher under a continued good demand from European manufacturers. Locally the demand for spot silks of all kinds is active, and the general consumption is large.

⁂

Weather Test Is Reliable.

Retail clothing buyers will have many new problems to work out under the conditions that exist at present in the piece goods market. Claims will be made by manufacturers that will not stand up under tests. The chief trouble is expected to develop on the question of colors and their fastness. A mill representative said yesterday that the only reliable test which the retailer can make of dyes is to expose the sample to weather conditions for a stated period, just as the mills do. "Acid tests will not do much good," he said. "The retailer who wishes to convince himself regarding the dyes put into the samples of cloth submitted to him, should expose the sample to weather conditions for two or three weeks. One half of the sample should be covered and the other half exposed. At the end of two or three weeks' time an examination will soon show whether the cloth will give satisfaction as far as the dye is concerned."

⁂

Gray Goods Trading Steady.

Gray goods trading continued steady in the local market yesterday, but there was little of it that produced features. Buying continued on the same broad, general lines as earlier in the week, the demand ranging anywhere from heavy wide sheetings to fine sheer goods like lawns and voiles. Some of the buyers of sheetings now show a disposition to trade into the second quarter of the year, where prices are right, but little is being said of the business done for that delivery. Sateens and the other clothiers' specialties had a pretty good day, and there was a fair movement of printcloths for delivery between now and April 1. It included additional business on 39-inch 68-72s at 5⅝ cents and on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅞ cents. Prices were firm generally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c

TO BUILD PLANT IN CANADA.

Dominion Reaches Agreement with International Nickel Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—The recent visit to Ottawa of Ambrose Monell, the creator of the International Nickel Company of New Jersey, and the industry which it represents, has resulted in the announcement that arrangements have been made whereby the final processes of refining nickel in Canada will be completed in this country by the corporation of which Mr. Monell is the moving spirit.

It is reported tonight that an understanding has been reached between the Dominion Government and the International Nickel Company, and that a nickel refinery will be established on the Atlantic seaboard.

This departure is understood to be dictated entirely by economic conditions, the destination of the output of the Ontario nickel mines never having been the cause of any anxiety to the Government of either Canada or Great Britain.

KNIFEMAKERS COMPLAIN.

Materials Cost More and Workers Are in Munitions Plants.

The situation in the pocket knife industry, arising directly out of the war, was discussed yesterday at an executive meeting of the American Pocket Knife Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Biltmore. The industry has been disorganized because of the diminishing supply of material for pocket knives and the lack of skilled labor in manufacture.

Ordinarily $5,000,000 is the retail value of pocket knives sold by members of the organization. Their catalogues were sent to dealers months ago, but since then the supply of steel, brass, and German silver available for the manufacture of knives has diminished. Much of the labor is not available now because many expert workers have gone into the plants making munitions of war for the Allies.

Only recently one firm in this country, which used to supply the pocket knife manufacturers with much of their raw material, sold 100,000,000 dozen table knives to the British Army, thus deflecting much of the raw material in demand by the pocket knife manufacturers.

Following a two-hour session the members declined to give out any details of their conference on the theory that nothing had transpired of interest to the public. It was learned, however, that the situation confronting the knife manufacturers was thoroughly canvassed. The tariff law was roundly condemned and the present Administration was held responsible for much of the trouble in the trade.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ALFRED E. AARONS, theatrical manager of 214 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $27,328 and no assets. This is his third time in bankruptcy. Among his present creditors are Josephine Hall, $1,000, (disputed;) Henry B. Harris, $2,500, (note,) and Mark Rafalsky, $5,000.

MANN BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Max Mann, composing the firm of Mann Brothers, wholesale dealers in furniture at 250 South Street, by the Challenge Refrigerator Company of Grand Haven, Mich., a creditor for $7,500. The liabilities are $30,000 and assets $73,000.

FRANCIS J. McNICOL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Francis J. McNicol, dealer in house furnishing goods at 2,254 Third Avenue, by the Basket Importing Company, $285; Israel Benjamin, $185, and William Kassansky, $53.

FRICTION TRANSFER PATTERN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Friction Transfer Pattern Company of 113 University Place by Alfred Rosenstein, $1,700; S. Pozorick, $522, and George Berkowitz, $498. Liabilities are said to be $7,000.

LLOYD A. COLLINS of White Plains has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,497 and assets of $25.

HARRY E. WEINER, who kept the Hotel Weiner at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,457 and assets of $7,532.

GEORGE R. ARNOLD of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,127 and no available assets.

SOLOMON LANDAU, barkeeper of 438 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,087 and no assets.

HENRY ROTH, agent of 240 East Eighty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,121 and no assets.

MAX KRAKOWER, salesman of 56 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $642 and no assets.

ARTHUR RICH, dealer in clothing at 48 Canal Street, with a store at Allentown, Penn., has filed schedules showing liabilities $26,026 and assets $8,669.

J. CLAVEL COMPANY, wholesale liquor dealer at 68 Beekman Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,584 and assets $1,962.

DAVID LEICHTMAN, dealer in children's goods at 2,444 Sixth Avenue, with a branch in Poughkeepsie, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,944 and assets $13,127.

WENDELL CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, INC., of 18 West Twenty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,784 and assets $800.

WILLIS & JAECKLE.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver for Willis & Jaeckle, butchers, at 3,862-3,864 10th Av., bond, $1,200. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,500.

BENJ. FLEISCHER.—Judge Mayer has appointed George H. Rosenstein receiver for Benj. Fleischer, general store, at Stevensville, N. Y., bond $7,500.

S. B. MILLER, INC., wholesale dealer in lumber and trim, at 208 West 17th St., has made an assignment to Arthur J. Rieser.

HELFAND BROS.—Harry and Joseph Helfand, wholesale confectioners, at 3,651 3d Av., have made an assignment to Harry B. Goodman.

AARON H. BONDY, doing business as the Bondy Embroidery Co., of 1,133 Broadway, has made an assignment to Albert N. Graser.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—William C. Wurmstich, a baking powder manufacturer; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,925; no assets.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Burton T. Stockton of Allston has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $19,937.23 and assets $15,216.15.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Altschul, Leo, executor—East River Savings Institution	$1,025.20
Avidian, Abraham—Hannis Distilling Co.	234.01
Bonacci Contracting Co., Dominick Bonacci and James Tossiny—Imperial Waterproof Co., Ltd	1,097.08
Beerman, Max—M. Samuels et al	120.65
Brunn, Jennie, executrix, and George B. Wilson, executor—E. W. Moore	3,001.44
Brown, Alice F.—T. F. Street	306.52
Bassett, Louis G.—Interlaken School	385.77
Baldwin Shipping Co.—Antony Gibbs & Co.	862.60
Boody, Winfield S.—Western Union Telegraph Co.	703.60
Block, Joseph—H. Herrmann Lumber Co.	167.41
Bottsford-Dickinson Co.—J. S. Phillips	3,194.46
Bloom, Henry B.—Stern Bros	105.47
Cody, Elizabeth L.—C. H. Conklin	1,187.95
Century, Marble Works, Inc—J. Florlenza	116.41
Cochrane, Ralph F.—M. T. McGowan	5,136.28
Cosgrove, Patrick J.—McDermott-Hanigan, Inc.	1,566.82
City of N. Y.—Gardner Pattison and Howard S. Brown	500.00
Cohen, Ethel—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc.	2,848.77
Cornwell, Walter J.—S. G. Klenk	421.80
De Freitas, Alfred—Lee Tire Rubber Co.	241.32
Durant, Lawrence—Royton Realty Co. Inc.	210.87
Duvinage, Pierce—J. Lally, Jr., et al.	135.51
Earle, Sylvester Z.—C. Teschinoke	118.01
Exrhulakos, James—J. Booras	143.57
Ernst, Max—Sylvester & Levy, Inc	307.27
E. R. Brackett Co.—V. F. Newman	269.16
Edelstein, Morris & Hyman—F. Hollin	145.71
Firth, Robert—P. T. Cunningham	594.48
Frank, Bernard—T. Frank, costs	116.59
Folk Textile Co.—M. Feigel & Bro., Inc.	111.97
French, Walter A.—A. L. Bealle	124.67
Fliashnick, Bernard—B. Gluckstein	453.58
Goodwin, Clifford C.—M. Levy	530.00
Same—H. Feldman	165.90
Same—C. M. Travis	225.00
Same—W. & N. Hughes	226.04
Same—E. Hughes	375.13
Same—W. Hughes	350.13
Same—N. Hughes	375.13
Same—J. Hughes	315.73
Same—J. Hughes	312.66
Gertner, Max—Quaker Oats Co	145.16
Gottlieb, Harris—L. Douglas Shoe Co.	350.25
Gottlieb, Harry—P. Epstein	127.95
Gillies, James W.—Kings Transp. & Supply Co., Inc.	830.16
Gale, Grace E.—Irving National Bank of New York	2,160.39
Goodman, Bernard—W. T. Koch et al.	103.63
Gerstein, Jacob—B. Silverman	142.88
Howes Transportation and Contracting Co.—W. McBride	5,956.88
Horwitz, Arthur J.—Variety, Inc	150.20
Herschkowitz, Betty, adm.—M. Harris	2,240.82
Irving National Bank of New York—Mutual Bank of Roseville	5,831.09
James T. Smith, Inc.—J. E. Treakle	166.91
Javer, Max—H. Bregstein	403.72
Keyes, James—Smith & McNeils, costs	108.06
Katzenberg, Louis—D. Linner	343.04
Katz, Sarah—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs	111.89
Same—City of N. Y., costs	119.41
Kahn, Ralph J.—M. Weiss	240.63
Kindmann, Christian H., and Fred Sondheimer, Papier Mache Novelty Co., Inc., and Sol. Bergfeld—E. A. Hahn	126.41
Little Hungary, Inc.—G. H. Masten Realty Co.	1,269.43
Laykenack Realty, Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	1,228.58
Lustbader, Samuel, Jr., and Sarah—Columbia Construction Co.	7,819.41
Lavin, Theo.—James McCreery & Co.	161.19
Lucescher, Mark A.—M. Hart	371.61
Meyer, Cord A., Jr.—E. V. Harman	126.17
Mann, David F.—H. W. Hendricks	299.21
Munroe, George W.—Variety, Inc	24.67
Neidlinger, Henry T.—D. Moriarty	1,015.44
N. Y. Railways Co.—B. Iram	1,091.00
National Sales and Supply Co.—A. L. Quick et al	144.45
114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., Max Weinstein, Nathan Silverson, and Louis Koslowitzky—Z. M. Krakower	325.59
Orenstein, Henry M., assignee—Ross Waist Co., Inc.	198.61
Powell, Freeman—J. Yates	171.41
Paul, Katherine—E. V. Harman	132.94
Pacetti, Robert B.—W. M. Sperry	640.40
Patrick, Anthony—A. Prince & Son, Inc.	136.05
Rude, Michael—Union Bank of Brooklyn, costs	116.81
Raymond, Frank W.—J. D. Scott	114.44
Rann, Abraham—B. Silverman	144.87
Roeder, Albert B.—J. K. Stafford	2,409.72
Regan, James B.—Standard Plunger Elevator Co.	3,537.43
Roederm, A. Landon—J. K. Stafford	1,639.29
Stout, Ralph, and Jackson Square Realty Co.—W. F. Clarke	1,287.18
Sprague, Harry C.—Variety, Inc	113.74
Shockley, U. Morris—C. F. Hoffman	1,658.73
Silverman, Mark—A. Frank et al	160.37
Smith, Warren W.—S. Abeloff	183.81
Simpson Crawford Corp'n—J. Rudy	307.11
Verlegh, Anton—M. F. Holberg	131.91
Tighe, Elizabeth J., or Elizabeth J. Smith, and Alois Staudt—J. Levin et al.	104.81
Whybrow, Albert H.—L. A. Burke	179.13
Woychinske, Frank W.—S. Herzog	129.41
Young, Geo. W.—Western Union Telegraph Co.	346.41
Wallach, Joseph G.—M. Baumryter et al., costs	224.68
Zaconick, Manie, and Isidore Finkelstein Op. Invoice Finance Co.	421.32

In Bronx County.

Hubert, Henry—E. Glauber	$28.41
Hirson, Joseph—J. Silverman	178.95
Kimmel, Herman H.—S. K. Ahrens	187.35
Knight, Francis B.—G. Squires	534.06
Lowenstein, Moses—A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co.	290.51
Levy, John—E. Glauber	28.41
Miller, Bernhardt—J. Morrison et al.	164.92
McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., John M. McEvoy and Rheinhard Koester—Joseph W. Rowan, Inc.	754.43
Platzman, Israel—W. Finger	67.95
Rinaldi, Pellegrino—A. Macro	12.72
Riccardi, James, and Riccardi Rockwell Co.—M. Porcello	1,376.00
Spivack, Louis—M. Pearl	30.22
Sherr, Frank—S. Berkowitz	42.47
Shiverts, Herman—J. E. Bates et al.	165.87

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Shapiro, Harris—Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., Jan. 12, 1916	$273.16
Zenobia, Schierenbeck—J. A. Nottonson, July 21, 1915, reversed	515.00
Mrohall, Cosmoes—W. Morhall, Oct. 15, 1915	284.83
Adler, Charles—F. Adler, Sept. 24, 1915	141.50
Benguiat, Vitali and Leopold—P. M. Allo, Oct. 7, 1915	8,296.56
Fischer, Jacob G.—H. F. Robens, Jan. 18, 1916	421.78
Goldberg, Jesse J.—Title Insurance Co. of New York, May 11, 1907	165.12
Hecht, Rudolph—A. K. Stricker, Nov. 16, 1915	112.71
Interborough Ferry Co. of Brooklyn—A. Kelley, Oct. 11, 1915	750.00
Jordan, Warren S.—W. N. Hallock Co., Inc., June 5, 1915	290.94
Lalli, Michael—Hudson Falls National Bank of Hudson Falls, N. Y., May 10, 1915	287.41
National Surety Co.—City of New York, Dec. 31, 1915	1,074.50
Norwalk Bros.—C. Vietor et al., Dec. 17, 1915	1,438.88
Post, Carroll J., Jr.—Perkins-Goodwin Co., Jan. 31, 1913	1,280.27
Same—Same, Jan. 17, 1916	103.82
Spreckels, Claus A.—City of New York, Oct. 17, 1911	503.79
Wilson, Edna, G. Searing Wilson, Graham L. Wilson, G. B. Wilson, Jr., and Florence W. Martens—L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., Dec. 24, 1914	3,618.93
Same—Same, Dec. 8, 1915	104.53
Katz, Abraham, and Max Freeman—People, &c., Dec. 2, 1915, vacated	2,500.00
John Leonard Co., Inc.—J. S. Leonard, Dec. 30, 1915, vacated	821.51
National Surety Co. and Nicholas Dezarnis—People, &c., Nov. 2, 1915, vacated	1,000.00
National Surety Co. and John Russell—People, &c., June 20, 1914	4,100.00
National Surety Co. and Rocco Carnevale—Same, March 26, 1914	1,500.00
National Surety Co. and Harry S. Goldman—People, &c., Dec. 9, 1914	300.00
National Surety Co. and E. S. Chase—Same, Dec. 3, 1915	500.00
National Surety Co. and Michele Russo—Same, Feb. 19, 1915	1,000.00
Same—Same, Dec. 8, 1915	1,000.00
National Surety Co. and Leon Krim—Same, Oct. 19, 1912	300.00
National Surety Co. and Elias Cohen—Same, Jan. 3, 1913	500.00

In Bronx County.

Kovner, Sol. and Max Schultz—E. Abrams, Dec. 23, 1915	$282.57
Pisani, Frank—National Cash Register Co., Oct. 15, 1915	204.41

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Freedman Furniture Co.; H. W. Freedman, furniture, carpets; Longacre.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler-Thomas Co.; G. W. Fowler, women's coats, skirts, waists, dresses; Imperial.
ALTOONA—Klein Co.; M. Batavio, jobs petticoats, waists, dresses, suits, skirts; 43 W. 27th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Al Scharfman; dresses; 45 W. 34th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; A. G. McHan, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; Miss A. Wallace, cloaks, children's wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; York.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Grenoble.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, mfrs. clothing; 840 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—I. Fine & Co.; L. Fine, notions; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Richardson & Co.; G. L. Richardson, furniture, floor coverings; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, jobs house dresses; L. Michaels, men's furn. goods, men's, children's hats; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; 146 West 25th; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—P. Dupkin; dry goods; Wallick's.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros., Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, upholstery goods, china; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. H. Ross, rugs, carpets; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Miss Morrissey, cotton waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Mrs. E. C. Tregaskis, waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Roylston Art Galleries; J. W. Duffy, art furniture, &c.; Herald Square.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; Miss E. Markwell, representing; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. G. Goodwin, silverware, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. E. Randall, men's hats; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Barron-Anderson Co.; W. N. Schmidt, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Columbia Hat Co.; J. Caro, hats, caps; Navarre.
BOZEMAN, Mont.—Mull's; C. A. Mull, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, fur coats; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair Rooney & Co.; C. O'Rourke, hats; E. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. S. Stevens, women's garments; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; P. Bartholomy, rugs, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; L. J. Dodds, hosiery; 218 5th Av.; St. Denis.
CHICAGO—A. Stern & Co.; M. Goldblum, garters; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. N. Graves, suits, dresses; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; C. A. Biederman, mdse. mgr.; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. L. Strauss, general mdse.; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; W. H. Schmiegel, ornaments; 5th Av. and 37th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. W. Morse, men's clothing, (subway store;) 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Matthias, men's shirts, collars, cuffs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. H. Duncan, dry goods; C. L. Haskens, domestics; 104 Worth.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—O. L. Doak, general mdse; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; O. S. Glasscott, furn. goods, clothing; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Callow, prints, wash fabrics; F. H. Thies, silks, woolens, dress goods; J. S. Littlefield, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—McCormack Co.; A. C. McCormack, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, O.—The Ladies' Haberdasher; Mr. Levinson, women's ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; Webster.
DALLAS, Texas—Kinsella Hat Co.; W. J. Kinsella, hats; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; A. E. Aaron, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; I. S. Sanger, dry goods; 19 E. 24th.
DANVILLE, Penn.—J. Doster's Sons; J. Doster, gen'l mdse.; Strand.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Wain, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square; York.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbell, domestics, dress goods, blankets; 71 W. 23d.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; B. G. Saurmann, upholstery goods; 71 West 23d.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Luball, coats, suits, dresses, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner & Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, sweaters, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider, Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dry goods; 358 B'way.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; B. F. Neff, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Ostrander Bros.; I. Ostrander, furn. goods; Grand.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. L. Streuber, laces; York.
EVERETT, Wash.—Grand Leader; N. S. Hackman, notions, cloaks, suits, underwear; 17 East 22d.
EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, dry goods; 20 W. 22d.
GATESVILLE, Texas—B. Laird, millinery, ready-to-wear; Strand.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. C. Arbogast, furniture; 105 Grand St.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Feinberg Bros.; J. Feinberg, furniture; Wallick's.
INDIANAPOLIS—A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.; C. S. Cull, hats, caps; Albert.
IRONWOOD, Mich.—Leader Dep't Store; B. J. Hirschland, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.; Wallick's.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Baxter & Burris; E. B. Baxter, clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell, McClure, Fitts D. G. Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; L. Smith, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffit, millinery; Miss I. M. Brown, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan Co.; G. Donovan, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lawrence Furniture Co.; A. Lebow, carpets, furniture, housefurnishing goods; Webster.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurio, dry goods; Grand.
LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Nickerson Dry Goods Co.; G. A. Potter, domestics; Somerset.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; G. Blass, J. G. Blass, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. F. Champion, cloaks, suits; 1,170 Bwy.; Gregorian.
LOUISVILLE—Husch Bros.; Mrs. E. Dietzman, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; J. M. Dennis, shoes; 1,133 B'way; York.
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Guinan & Co.; D. F. Guinan, dry goods, clothing, carpets; Albert.
MARION, Ind.—Queen City Store; G. Zimmerman, coats, suits, dresses; 114 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—A. Greener & Sons; E. Greener, men's, women's furn. goods, women's garments; Herald Square.
MIDDLETOWN, Penn.—H. S. Roth, furniture, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; H. C. Baer, millinery; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—T. A. Chapman & Co.; Miss F. Schneider, gloves; Ansonia.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Leader; J. Danziger, general merchandise; Breslin.
MOBERLY, Mo.—Feldenheimer D. G. Co.; I. Feldenheimer, general mdse.; Miss B. Snyder, ladies' wear; Holland House.
NANTICOKE, Penn.—H. Gottlieb, furniture, carpets; Broadway Central.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, men's wear; Breslin.
NAVASOTA, Texas—Patout-Thomas Co.; R. A. Patout, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; York.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Allen & Bishop; C. H. Allen, house furn. goods; Park Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks, Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furnishing goods; 148 West 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler; M. Hirschler, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 377 B'way.
NORWICH—Schwartz Bros.; A. Schwartz, furniture, carpets, draperies; Webster.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A. Herskowitz, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; Bwy. Central.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; A. C. Smith, dry goods; 1,133 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; F. Snyder, upholstery goods; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloaks, suits; 2 W. 33d.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, brass, enamel beds, bedding supplies; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; L. S. Conkey, furniture, beds, bedding; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. J. McLoughlin, petticoats, skirts; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; T. H. Sheppard, C. N. Hanna, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Brown & Finley Co.; H. M. Brown, millinery; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, ladies' ready-to-wear, waists; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. Lipman, silks, piece goods; I. M. Keller, jobs silks, piece goods; G. R. Kahn, silks, piece goods, basement; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, suits; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Miss F. Looby, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; A. Jasman, housefurn. goods; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—H. Libby Co.; E. Marrill, furniture; Murray Hill.
PORTLAND, Me.—I. F. Foss & Sons; A. H. Jones, draperies; Imperial.
PUEBLO, Colo.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, millinery, ready-to-wear, muslin, underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
RENO, Nev.—A. Kohane & Co.; A. Kohane, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. W. Bowman, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. M. Pratt, shoes; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—R. Goldstein & Co.; R. Goldstein, mfrs. clothing; York.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, cloaks, suits; 123 East 24th; Wellington.
SAN ANGELO—Baker-Hemphill Co.; B. A. Fain, S. E. Rogers, dry goods; 395 B'way, Room 1,101.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; Mrs. H. Strohmeyer, millinery; W. C. Frost, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; Miss M. Springer, toys; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Livingstone Bros.; H. Livingstone, dry goods; 200 5th Av.; Continental.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; D. W. White, dress goods, silks, cloths, cloaks, suits; Wm. Clarke, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; O. B. Hill, ribbons, art goods; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, underwear; Miss M. Springer, toys; 50 Union Square.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. Long's Sons; C. M. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Western D. G. Co.; C. Anderson, notions, laces, jewelry; E. G. Anderson, mdse. mgr.; 225 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Stone, Fisher Co.; W. J. Fisher, general mdse.; 20 W. 22d.
SHERMAN, Texas—Walter C. Jones & Co.; W. C. Jones, notions, ladies' garments; Wallick's.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Winter Co.; S. S. Weisman, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, men's, boys' clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 15 E. 26th. Navarre.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear, furs; 1,133 B'way; Laurelton.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; E. Wren, dry goods; Woodward.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss M. E. Donnelly, juvenile wear; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; A. Eiseman, gloves, knit goods; 377 B'way.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Ayres & Sons; P. H. Hudson, hardware; Longacre.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. B. Sheppard, representing; 320 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. E. Cushing, millinery; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furn. goods; 225 5th Av.
TACOMA, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. C. Emerick, dry goods; 20 W. 22d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Baumgardner & Co.; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons; 75 Leonard.
TORONTO, Ont.—The Bacharach Co.; B. Bacharach, hosiery, underwear; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furn. goods, gloves, sweaters; 75 Leonard.
VICTORIA, Texas—Holler D. G. Co.; T. F. Holler, general mdse.; 230 5th Av.; York.
WALTON, N. Y.—A. J. Holmes; furniture, &c.; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brodt's; K. F. Brodt, men's hats, furnishing goods; Albert.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A. Bushnell Co.; H. B. Bushnell, dry goods; Navarre.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 212 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Royal Mfg. Co.; J. Williams, rugs; Strand.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long's Sons; C. D. Frey, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, domestics, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—D. O. Smiley, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; E. S. Grant, dry goods; 377 B'way.

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THEMES DISCUSSED BY DRY GOODS MEN

The Convention of the Wholesale Association Held in This City Yesterday.

BUSINESS MEN'S PROBLEMS

Co-operation, Pure Fabric Legislation, and Preparation for Peace Advised.

Pure fabric legislation, efficiency in salesmanship, and other trade topics of interest engaged the attention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association at its twelfth annual convention held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. There was also much discussion regarding both military and industrial preparedness, together with a plea by George W. Perkins for future revisions of the tariff by a non-partisan commission which would recommend necessary changes along scientific lines.

During the last fortnight, the auxiliary associations affiliated with the national organization met here, and members of these, together with manufacturers and commission men representing the associate membership, took part in yesterday's proceedings. While the wholesalers were down on the official program for a two days' convention, John W. Scott of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, President of the association, stated that he believed that by expediting the business of the convention, necessary action could be taken on all pending matters yesterday. His suggestion was approved by the members. Mr. Scott, in opening the convention, said it was a pleasure to welcome the associate members present who met with the association for the first time.

"At times," said he, "the organization has sought counsel from manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, and it has seemed that we might more profitably develop mutual interest if these producers could join in a broad endeavor which carries clear through and directly aims to serve the consumer—serve him well, and at the lowest possible cost. It is then most encouraging to appreciate that many of the leaders in the textile world believe that here may be found an opportunity to fairly try out such a co-operative movement.

"Nineteen hundred and fifteen will pass into history as an unforgettable year. It has been a period of change and contrast. Twelve months ago we were fearful; we were timid, and lacking precedent for an approach to the future. As the year went on, adjustments were gradually made; we began to go about our business with hope and some confidence. Great crops were gathered, money poured in, not only from nature's harvest, but from the tremendous export business.

"Money was plentiful and rates continued low. The value of raw materials for the manufacture of textiles appreciated. The demand bettered and prices for the manufactured articles followed the prices of the raw materials. Every country at war has declared its resources ample to fight to a decision, and it is generally accepted that the war prolonged means continued immediate profit in the United States as large furnishers to the needs of the combatants and the countries of the world."

He said he apprehended a serious situation if after the war foreign manufacturers were allowed to "dump" great quantities of goods manufactured at low cost, subject only to the tariff duties which now accrue. "A defense against such likely contingency must be provided," he said, and added that the agitation for a scientific tariff commission was held in small respect by men who were convinced that the tariff will always be in politics.

"Dry goods merchants," he continued, "are vitally interested in being able to trade in colored fabrics, and some way must be found to protect those manufacturers who dare to invest in plants which shall give us the necessary colors. The successful operation of the new currency law has removed the fear of panic, but in view of present conditions it will be well for all to be thrifty, reasonable, and sane. The great problem before business men is preparation for peace."

George W. Perkins, who followed Mr. Scott, contrasted tariff making here and in Germany and France, and urged that the whole matter be put on a scientific basis, and taken out of politics.

Horace B. Cheney of Cheney Bros. discussed pure fabric legislation at considerable length. He said that at the last session of Congress thirteen bills on the subject were introduced, while so far this session five measures were before the House of Representatives.

"Some of the bills proposed in Congress," said Mr. Cheney, "are impracticable, cumbersome, would add most materially to the cost of doing business, and be of no benefit to the consumers. As buyers, distributers, and consumers, while favoring any needed legislation tending toward more honest practice in the distribution of merchandise, this association should go on record favoring as much simplicity in the law as is possible to accomplish the result aimed at.

"The burden of extravagant cost is already pressing heavily upon the consumer in many ways, and a great deal of this may be traced to the enactment of laws which fail to be of real benefit and are expensive in their administration. After a careful consideration of the case, it would seem that the best thing to do at this time is again to recommend legislation along the lines of the British Merchandise Marks act."

Frank S. Evans, Chairman of the Pure Fabric Committee, then proposed a preamble and resolution, which was adopted with a slight change that continued the work of the committee of which he was Chairman. The preamble and resolution adopted were as follows:

"Whereas, We desire to express our complete sympathy with any movement that has commercial honesty in view; but, whereas, with regard to various bills that have been introduced in the Congress that require certain elaborate statements, as component parts of an article, names of manufacturers, &c., we wish to make an emphatic protest, believing that the end aimed at cannot be accomplished by such requirements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That an act, modeled on the lines of the British Merchandise Marks act, in our view, fully covers all practical necessities and would prove most effective. If necessary to indicate the source of supply the registered owner of the ticket, or brand under which the merchandise is sold, should be considered the responsible source of supply.

Associated with Mr. Evans on the committee were John A. Ordway of Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, and James M. Easter of the Daniel Miller Company, Baltimore. John S. Lawrence of Lawrence & Sons and other speakers advocated a good "house-cleaning" among business men themselves in the matter of misbranding of goods.

At the afternoon session, Bentley P. Neff, Secretary and Sales Manager of F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth, discussed maximum efficiency in salesmanship. Speaking of the emancipation of business, Mr. Neff said:

"Uncertainty is giving way to confidence; theory to practical facts; political agitation to safe and sane endeavor; and, in the opinion of the deep-thinking men of the country, the coming years will see legitimate business in higher repute and commercial activity greatly accelerated because, free from the incumbrance of uncertainty, commanding the respect of all men, and with unbounded opportunities at home and abroad, it will forge ahead at a rate unheard of in the history of commercial enterprise."

The relation of wholesaler to retailer formed the subject of a paper read by J. W. Hamilton of Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, St. Paul. One of the subjects down on the program for open discussion was described as "What will be the effect commercially and financially upon the United States after the European war is over?" When the topic was reached in the regular order of business several speakers gave it as their view that nobody was qualified to express an opinion.

Calvin M. Smyth of Young, Smyth, Field Company, Philadelphia, made a report covering the work of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with which the dry goods organization is affiliated. A telegram was sent to the National Security League indorsing its efforts in the matter of military and naval preparedness.

The following officers for 1916 were unanimously elected: President, Frank S. Evans of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; First Vice President, F. A. Patrick of F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth, and Second Vice President, F. H. Lloyd of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh. Members of the Executive Committee chosen yesterday included Gaylord Gillis, Detroit; A. C. Smith, Omaha; Ernest Stix, St. Louis, and A. C. McHan, Atlanta. Last night, during a buffet luncheon and vaudeville, Henry A. Wise Wood spoke on "The Wisdom and Ethics of Preparedness."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was unsettled and feverish. Early in the day prices declined sharply under selling by leading commission houses due to reports that a number of leading bulls in the West had liquidated their holdings on Wednesday and owing to a misunderstanding regarding the action of the market in Liverpool. Early private reports had intimated a decline there, but when the official cables, which were delayed, were received they showed a very firm undertone with further advance. This caused increased buying, and during the morning the market worked slowly but steadily upward until values were at one time 1⅝@1⅞c above the opening level. Toward the close prices again eased off under renewed selling, and final quotations were ⅞@1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.42½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.47⅛, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.51½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May.......	..	..	1.37⅝	1.38⅝	1.50½
July.......	..	..	1.30⅝	1.31⅝	1.32½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May.......	1.30⅞	1.29	1.29⅞	1.30¼	1.48⅜
July.......	1.24⅝	1.22¼	1.22½	1.23⅝	1.25⅝

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat, and after an early advance prices sagged off and closed ⅞ to 1¼c net lower. Argentina shipments for the week were estimated at 1,700,000 bushels, against 2,718,000 last week and 2,406,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May.......	79⅝	78⅛	78⅜	79⅛	79
July.......	79⅜	78⅛	78⅜	79½	79⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firm early on reports of further export sales of about 500,000 bushels, but toward the close prices sagged off with the other markets, and final quotations were ½c to ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 55@55½c; No. 4 white, 54@54½c; fancy clipped white, 57@59c; ordinary clipped white, 55½@57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May.......	53⅝	52½	52⅝	53⅝	56⅛
July.......	50⅝	49⅜	49⅞	50⅝	53⅞

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a weak undertone and at the close of the day values were 10 to 15 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot.......	..	..	9.00	9.10
January.......	..	..	9.00@9.35	9.10
February.......	..	..	9.00@9.04	9.12
March.......	9.09	8.99	8.99@9.01	9.14
April.......	9.05	9.05	8.98@9.01	9.13
May.......	9.09	9.02	9.02@9.04	9.14
June.......	9.10	9.07	9.05@9.08	9.16
July.......	9.18	9.13	9.12@9.14	9.24
August.......	9.23	9.18	9.17@9.19	9.27

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a declining tendency throughout the greater part of the day, and at the close the undertone was weak, with final quotations at about the lowest. Hog receipts were again quite liberal with prices lower, and this seemed to bring out a considerable amount of liquidation, while at the same time buyers were cautious. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 70,000; estimated for Friday, 46,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 21,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January.......	10.57	10.45	10.45	10.67	10.67
May.......	10.87	10.70	10.70	10.95	10.87
Ribs—					
January.......	10.65	10.60	10.60	10.75	9.92
May.......	11.07	10.95	10.95	11.12	10.35
Pork—					
January.......	..	..	19.50	19.70	18.32
May.......	20.12	19.97	19.97	20.22	18.95

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed a lack of animation and, after opening irregularly at 2 points decline to 3 points advance, prices showed an easy undertone and at the close of the day were 1 to 4 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 15,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged as far as Rio and Santos were concerned, Rio 7s being quoted at 7½c, but it was said that Victoria 7s and 8s had been pretty well cleaned up on the basis of 7⅜@7½c, and that holders were asking 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January.......	..	..	6.82@6.84	6.85
February.......	..	..	6.90@6.92	6.93
March.......	7.00	6.99	6.97@6.99	7.00
April.......	..	..	7.01@7.03	7.04
May.......	7.10	7.06	7.05@7.06	7.09
June.......	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.13
July.......	7.20	7.16	7.15@7.17	7.18
August.......	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.23
September.......	7.33	7.28	7.25@7.27	7.28
October.......	..	..	7.30@7.32	7.32
November.......	..	..	7.35@7.36	7.36
December.......	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.41

SUGAR.

There was a steady tone in futures at the opening, due to higher spot markets. Opening prices were unchanged to 4 points higher, with sales on the call 1,255 tons.

The market closed barely steady, unchanged to a decline of 4 points, with total sales, 7,250 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January.......	3.82	3.79	3.78@3.80	3.78
February.......	3.70	3.67	3.67@3.68	3.68
March.......	3.72	3.67	3.67@3.68	3.69
April.......	3.74	3.73	3.72@3.74	3.75
May.......	3.82	3.77	3.78@3.79	3.81
June.......	..	..	3.83@3.84	3.82
July.......	3.98	3.87	3.88@3.89	3.92
August.......	..	..	3.91@3.93	3.94
September.......	4.01	3.96	3.95@3.97	3.97
October.......	..	..	3.97@3.99	4.00
November.......	..	..	3.99@4.01	4.02
December.......	..	..	4.01@4.03	4.04

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,472 packages. Trade is moving along fairly and the general market has a firmer tone. Considerable stock is still reported back, and there is a shortage of fine and fancy fresh goods. The secondary grades are moving out better and command a little more money than last week. Renovated quite firm. Ladles and packing stock show no further change, but the market is strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 34c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 21@26½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,484 cases. Under dull trade considerable fresh gathered stock has accumulated in first hands; much of the recent supply has been more or less affected by cold weather and is unfit to hold, and prices yesterday showed a decidedly weaker tone under more liberal offerings. The market closed very much unsettled; values are not clearly defined, and the outlook is uncertain. Storage eggs are showing a serious break under pressure to unload some lots of good to fine quality, previously held for higher prices. The market closed unsettled with selling values uncertain. Near-by white eggs in fairly liberal supply, and the market is sympathizing in the general weakness. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34c; firsts, 30½@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds and poorer, 26@28c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@20c; lower grade checks, 15@17c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds or poorer, 15@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@40c; ordinary to good, 33@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 33@39c; small whites, 33@35c; Western gathered whites, 33@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 37@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@36c.

COTTON IS LOWER; UNDERTONE WEAK

Local Liquidation in the March Option Causes a Decline of 10 to 15 Points.

SPOT STEADY IN THE SOUTH

Spinners and New England Trade Interests Reported to be Taking Cotton on the Breaks.

Cotton yesterday showed a continuation of the declining tendency which it began to exhibit on Wednesday, and at times the undertone was quite weak. The net loss for the day was a matter of 10 to 15 points, with the maximum somewhat reduced by a moderate recovery at the close.

Sentiment is somewhat more bearish now that the market appears to have broken out of its rut. Many traders who were doubtful about the likelihood of an early decline now appear to be confident that the predicted break has started. There was considerable liquidation of March contracts, particularly by Wall Street. On the break there was good buying by spot houses, which absorbed a good deal of March and July. It was also said that spinners were calling cotton on the break, and buying was reported for the account of New England trade interests.

A Liverpool cable to one of the local spot firms says: "Alexandria wires land preparations active favor of weather. Prospects point to record increase."

This is believed to confirm reports that the British Government has removed restrictions regarding the acreage of the Egyptian cotton crop. Last year, on account of the low-priced cotton, an order was issued calling for a reduction of 30 per cent. in the Egyptian cotton acreage.

Southern spot markets were fairly steady yesterday, and most of the messages that were received from the South indicated that there was every probability that holders would stand firm, at least for a time, although their nerve might be shaken by a protracted decline.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 5 to 13 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, 12.20c for middlings. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Closed.	Prev. Close.
Jan.......	12.19	12.05	12.08@12.09	12.19@12.20
March.......	12.32	12.16	12.21@12.22	12.35@12.37
May.......	12.55	12.41	12.46@12.47	12.58@12.60
July.......	12.69	12.58	12.59@12.60	12.71@12.73
Oct.......	12.67	12.53	12.55@12.56	12.70@12.71
Dec.......	12.81	12.66	12.68@12.69	12.83@12.85

Total port receipts, 16,712 bales; last week, 22,445 bales; last year, 55,101 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.......	6,444	5,313	12,213
Galveston.......	4,791	8,107	18,873
Mobile.......	332	567	638
Charleston.......	618	739	2,590
Savannah.......	1,597	2,589	9,533
Wilmington.......	794	410	1,323
Norfolk.......	1,538	2,064	2,160

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta.......	711	825	1,243
Memphis.......	1,488	2,980	3,000
St. Louis.......	304	3,239	1,953
Houston.......	9,817	6,556	23,881

Exports, 17,262 bales; total thus far this season, 2,629,443; total last season, 3,310,560.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,106	Galveston.......	12.35	368,612	575,021
1,123	New Orleans.......	12.13	441,467	369,457
50	Mobile.......	11.75	23,729	57,979
3,623	Savannah.......	12¼	227,707	343,875
—	Charleston.......	12	96,429	146,451
—	Wilmington.......	12	39,407	52,573
1,712	Norfolk.......	11.81	129,381	76,532
667	Augusta.......	12	197,308	149,520
2,850	Memphis.......	12.25	279,568	258,836
14	St. Louis.......	12⅜	18,625	39,001
1,545	Houston.......	12.35	221,423	211,506

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 14 points decline at 8.12d. Sales, 7,000. Receipts, nil. Market closed quiet.

J. V. THOMPSON FAILURE.

Samuel Untermyer Counsel to a Reorganization Committee.

Samuel Untermyer will act as counsel to the committee of creditors of Josiah V. Thompson, head of the $100,000,000 Greene County Coal Land Syndicate of Uniontown, Penn., who failed a year ago for more than $40,000,000. It has been estimated that 10,000 persons were involved in the failure. Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that the secured and unsecured debts amounted to more than $25,000,000, and that the coal property, situated in the Connellsville district, was generally stated to be worth about $50,000,000. The newly organized committee is to come to New York next week for a conference.

It is proposed, in taking over the holdings of Mr. Thompson, to reorganize the coal man's affairs along the same lines as the reorganization of railroads. The members of the Creditors' Committee, which is composed of prominent steel and coal operators and bankers, are A. Plumer Austin, President of the Fayette Title and Trust Company of Uniontown, and also President of three coke companies; ex-Congressman A. F. Cooper of Uniontown, publisher of two newspapers; James A. Campbell of Youngstown, Ohio, President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company; G. S. Harrah, Vice President of the Second National Bank of Uniontown, also director in several coke companies; A. R. Hamilton, director in the Commonwealth Trust Company, and Vice President of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Alexander C. Robinson, President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and a director of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company.

ADVANCES IN WOOLENS.

Higher Prices Named at Opening of American Company.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 1, Division A, consisting of serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, cheviots and French backs. The advances over last year ranged all the way from 25 to 60 cents a yard. These increases, however, should not be given their full significance, in the opinion of the trade, because a very large amount of business was taken before the opening at prices under those named yesterday. The brunt of the advance will have to be met by small operators who were not given an opportunity to make their purchases before the formal opening took place.

Most of the numbers cannot be compared with those of last year owing to changes in construction. The key number 3,192 is not quoted this season. Number 3,194, more or less of a running mate to the popular 3,192, is quoted at $1.95. The price last year was $1.50. Business placed on this fabric before the opening is understood to have been taken around $1.62. The general opinion was expressed in the market that prices were high even in view of bullish conditions, such as the dye scarcity, the high price of wool and increased labor cost.

Some of the other well-known fabric numbers the prices of which give a general idea of the advances made follow, last year's quotation preceding that of this season: 9,714-8, 14 ounces, $1.42½, $1.77½; 5,048, 15 ounces, $1.62½, $1.95; 3,844, 16 ounces, $1.72½, $2.17½; 9,116-59, 16-ounce French back, $2.25, $2.75.

JEWELERS PROSPEROUS.

This Shown at Annual Meeting of Their Board of Trade.

Prosperity was the keynote of the reports rendered yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, which was held in the Assembly Hall of the Merchants' Association. In the report of Fred C. Backus, Secretary, attention was called to the fact that, despite the slowness of the business during the first nine months of the year, a good year was had by the trade as a result of the unusually brisk buying that took place just before and during the holiday season.

Mr. Backus further called attention to figures concerning failures in the jewelry trade during 1915, of which the board recorded 808. He pointed out that in the period running from Dec. 26, 1915, to Jan. 19 there had been but 98 failures, compared with 151 in the same period in 1914. During December, he said, there were fewer failures than for the same month in the last four years, and the total liabilities were the least for December in the last five years. This was taken as a sign that the commercial tide has turned for the better.

Attention was also called to the work done by the board in the prosecution of fraudulent failures and violators of the stamping laws for precious metals. In one of the latter cases it was shown that where a certain article was stamped 14 karat gold it actually contained only .28 of a karat. Further opposition to a city ordinance that virtually places the entire trade, from refiners to retailers, in the class of secondhand dealers, and which puts several unusual restrictions on their business, was discussed. As matters stand now this ordinance, it was said, will become effective on April 1.

Other business included the receiving of reports from the Good and Welfare Committee of the board, as well as from the New England Committee of the same name, the reading of sectional reports from San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Providence, and the election of officers and directors. Ludwig Nissen of this city was re-elected President, while George E. Fahys and Dewitt A. Davidson, also of this city, were made First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively. A Board of Directors numbering fifty was also elected, and this body will meet later to choose the Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,039,900. They include:

Thomas Auto Truck Co., Inc., autos, vehicles, accessories, storage houses, garages, $250,000; A. Brondt, C. L. Gonnet, A. Cutler, 513 Park Av.

The Niagara Square Hotel Corpn., Buffalo, hotels, restaurants, cafe, $100,000; E. H. Eddy, M. O. Denny, J. Goldberg, Buffalo.

Baker Towing and Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, towing, lighterage, steamship, $65,000; J. and J. Daniel Guily, C. Baker, Tompkinsville.

The Printing Building Co., Inc., realty, $150,000; R. D. and P. S. Douglas, F. L. Minton, 290 Broadway.

Marchesini & Despirt, Inc., Buffalo, marbles, mosaic, terrazzo, tile, composition work, $30,000; E. Marchesini, G. and E. Despirt, 112 Church St., Buffalo.

Rockwood Manufacturing Co., Inc., Gloversville, leather manufacture, gloves, mittens, $25,000; W. S. Cassedy, M. Everest, D. Hyde, 115 1st Av., Gloversville.

Bidwell Realty Corpn., Buffalo, realty, construction, $75,000; G. B. Wilkes, M. Kellner, W. H. Beyer, Buffalo.

Buffalo Silk Fabrics Co., Inc., Manhattan, textiles, silks, woven knitted goods, $50,000; J. George Metz, F. R. A. Stiefel, W. Galland, 969 Tiffany St.

Peerless Underwear Co., Inc., Utica, hosiery, underwear, $30,000; F. C. Lewis, W. G. Bridgman, J. J. Baumigan, 1,004 Howard Av., Utica.

Burne Chemical Corp., chemists, druggists, supplies, merchandise, remedies, $50,000; L. Tyler, H. L. Hornberger, J. B. Linerd, 171 Madison Av.

Carmelia Mfg. Co., Inc., drugs, supplies, merchandise, patented article, $25,000; A. Blank, D. Handler, A. Singer, 68 Rivington St.

De Boer & Co., Inc., Syracuse, upholstering, finishing, cabinet making, household goods, $25,000; E. Upson, E. and H. De Boer, Syracuse.

Forsythe Jewelry Co., Inc., watches, jewelry, diamonds, $25,000; R. Battin, Jr., J. J. Cushing, R. Forsythe, 255 Fort Washington Av.

Ebling-Heiss Co., Inc., Kenmore, hardware, plumbing, furnace, tinsmith, $20,000; R. H. Heiss, E. C. and H. J. Ebling, Kenmore.

Kloos Trading Corp., rubber, mercantile, carry on business with, $15,900; A. Rau, C. and W. Horrmann, 189 Howard Av., Stapleton.

Mintz-Joseph-Freedman, Inc., men's clothing, wholesale, $10,000; M. Freedman, H. Joseph, A. Mintz, 218 East 11th St.

Freedman & Petti, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; Pietro Petti, W. and P. Freedman, Bay 28th St., Brooklyn.

Niagaran Printing Co., Inc., Lockport, printing, publishing, paper, $5,000; S. S., G. S., and W. H. Gooding, 18 Elm St., Lockport.

Loomis Trim, Door and Sash Co., Inc., Buffalo, timber, lumber, trim, doors, sash, $10,000; R. F. Peet, J. C. Hunt, A. G. Foote, 1,864 49th St., Brooklyn.

The New Foam Chemical Co., Inc., soaps, disinfectants, polishes, $10,000; J. E. Gatchell, M. A. Langer, E. L. Cline, 999 East 163d St., Bronx.

New York American Bed Co., Inc., Brooklyn, agent, factor, furniture, brass beds, $6,000; S. Haubenstock, A. A. Gervis, M. Goodman, 162 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

The Humphrey Clothing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, men's clothing, $5,000; N. A. Calenaro, J. L. Pahl, G. H. Hoyt, Douglaston.

Waitt Realty Corpn., realty construction, conduct hotels, restaurants, $5,000; B. McLaughlin, V. Smith, W. H. Waitt, 165 B'way.

Lewis-White, Inc., Syracuse, machinery, appliances, $5,000; G. W. Fox, W. Plant, C. Whiting, Canastota.

Mexican Mercantile Corpn., coffee, sugar, tobacco plantation, meat, fruits, farm, dairy products, livestock, $5,000; J. Fearon Brown, E. L. Beatty, R. W. Crawford, 840 Riverside Drive.

Zenith Hat Works, Inc., Brooklyn, head apparel, $5,000; A. Weissman, E. Sirota, A. Goldberg, 709 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Alliance Bank, Rochester, $275,000 to $500,000; Franklin Art Co. of New York, Inc., $5,000 to $10,000; Modern Silk Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Louis Schworer, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $22,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Kings Highway Building Corpn., Brooklyn; Foley & Bollier, Inc., Buffalo; Moore & Brown, Inc., Manhattan; Pneumatic Mattress Machine Co., Mechanicsville; Excavating and Foundation Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—Charters filed here: Andes Copper Company, $50,000,000. Andes Copper Mining Company, $50,000,000. The business of both the above companies to acquire, own, and develop mines and mineral lands of all kinds, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, &c., acquire timber lands and develop the same, and maintain railways, &c. The capital stock is divided into 2,000,000 shares of the par value of $25 per share. The companies will commence business with $1,500. The State tax paid with the filing of each charter was $2,600. The incorporators include local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Potrerellos Railway Company, to acquire lands and construct, maintain, and operate a railway in the Republic of Chile, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman H. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

Paper Products Corporation, New York, to manufacture all kinds of paper products, including paper cups, bags, bottles, baskets, &c., $1,250,000. Local Dover parties, John P. Lefevre, M. M. Hirons.

Standard Supply Company, Inc., New York, to conduct a general wholesale and retail dry goods business, $1,000,000; John McLaren, F. B. Knowlton, E. M. Beyhl, all of New York.

The United Globe Engineering Corporation, to do a general contracting business in all its branches, $1,000,000; S. S. Adams, Jr., John G. Gray, M. B. F. Hawkins, all local Wilmington, Del., parties.

The International Cap and Sealing Machine Company, Baltimore, to do a wholesale and retail business in bottle crown corks caps, seals, &c., $1,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Peter J. Whitney, Arthur T. Wolfenden, all of Baltimore, Md.

Increase capital stock of Quantan Cocoanut Oil Company, New York, from $300,000 to $450,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Charters filed today:

Lohrete Bottling and Purchasing Co., Newark, to deal in bottles, rags, and junk, $20,000; Hugh F. Gilligan, Nathaniel Green, Frank Lohrete, Newark.

Aladdin Products Co., East Orange, to deal in chewing gum and confectionery, $250,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Gryer, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

Z. Diamond Co., Newark, to deal in tobacco, $10,000; W. Walter Phelps, Pasquallo Scarano, Harry A. Koellhoffer, Newark.

Hoboken Construction Co., Jersey City, construction, $50,000; Carl Herbert, Manasquan; John Young, Edward A. Markley, Jersey City.

Commercial Power Co., Jersey City, to manufacture electric current, $250,000; L. H. Gunther, C. H. Jarvis, H. O. Black, Jersey City.

Teaneck Interborough Line, Inc., West Englewood, to operate automobile buses, $50,000; Robert T. Davison, Sr., Robert T. Davison, Jr., Adelbert G. Lee, West Englewood.

Newark Heights Theatre Corporation, Jersey City, amusement, $10,000; Leopold Freidman, Charles C. Moskowitz, Henry J. Hoebel, Jersey City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..5:08|Moon rises..6:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.......	8:20	8:48	2:11	2:49
Governors Island.......	8:27	8:52	2:33	3:12
Hell Gate.......	10:17	10:42	4:13	4:53

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 20.

SS Ancon, Cristobal, Jan. 12.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 15.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Jan. 13.
SS Bayamon, Manzanillo, Jan. 15.
SS Pontiac, Barbados, Jan. 10.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Jan. 11.
SS Trafalgar, Caibarien, Jan. 14.
SS Rugbeian, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 17.
SS Manna Hatta, Baltimore, Jan. 19.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Jan. 15.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 15.
SS Silver Shell, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
SS Belgian Prince, Boston, Jan. 18.
SS Tahockee, London, Dec. 25.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, Jan. 15.
SS Waverley, Palermo, Dec. 24.
SS Bristol City, Bristol, Jan. 1.
SS Aboukir, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*New York.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 12
Ville de Paris.......	Havre.......	Dec. 31
Philadelphian.......	London.......	Jan. 4
Iroquois.......	London.......	Jan. 13
Flandre.......	Amsterdam.......	Dec. 31
Megrez.......	Rotterdam.......	Jan. 3
Ocean.......	Rotterdam.......	Jan. 2
Cufic.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 8
Cymric.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 11
Guyane.......	Bordeaux.......	Jan. 6
Boniface.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 5
Maraval.......	Grenada.......	Jan. 14
Comal.......	Galveston.......	Jan. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Quebra.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 8
Tommei Maru.......	Newport.......	Jan. 8
Afghan Prince.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 9
Lutetian.......	Gibraltar.......	Jan. 5
City of Columbus.......	Savannah.......	Jan. 19
Apache.......	Jacksonville.......	Jan. 19
El Rio.......	Galveston.......	Jan. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

†Kristianiafjord.......	Bergen.......	Jan. 15
Atherstone.......	Havre.......	Jan. 4
Charlois.......	Amsterdam.......	Jan. 4
Dubke.......	Rotterdam.......	Jan. 3
Rance.......	Bilbao.......	Jan. 4
Tholma.......	Cardiff.......	Jan. 8
Calabria.......	Gibraltar.......	Jan. 10
Rio Verdi.......	Santos.......	Dec. 31

DUE MONDAY.

†Noordam.......	Falmouth.......	Jan. 15
*Rochambeau.......	Bordeaux.......	Jan. 15
Afghan Prince.......	London.......	Jan. 9
*California.......	Liverpool.......	Jan. 15
Carolina.......	San Juan.......	Jan. 19
Grangeberg.......	Rotterdam.......	Jan. 9
Bermudian.......	Bermuda.......	Jan. 22
Grayson.......	San Juan.......	Jan. 15
Pastores.......	Cristobal.......	Jan. 17
Silvia.......	Lisbon.......	Jan. 6
Tivives.......	Santiago.......	Jan. 15
Yaguez.......	San Juan.......	Jan. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giorgio, Naples...	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Barbados.......	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Guiana.......	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Camaguey, Tampico...	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jan Van Nassau, Haiti.......	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Von Hongendrop, Santiago.......	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah.......	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux....	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina.......	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's..	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Argentina....	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana.......	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan.......	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana.......	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada.......	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica...	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas...	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow.......	——	10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan..	——	12:00 M.
Djibouti, Marseilles....	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville....	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston.......	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa.......	——	1:00 P.M.
Marengo, Hull.......	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Georgic, Liverpool.......	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vas Constantinos, Piraeus.......	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah.......	——	3:00 P.M.
Veenbergen, Bahia....	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 20.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,190 miles E. at noon; due 23d, afternoon. Norwegian-America Line.

SS Regina d'Italia, Naples to New York, was 225 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 171 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Siglio, Galveston to New York, was 348 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York was 85 miles S. at noon.

SS Algonquin, San Domingo to New York, was 165 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 305 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 890 miles S. at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 11 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Frying Pan at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 63 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Atlantic, Buenos Aires to New York, was 1,043 miles S. at noon.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 72 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,000 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 30 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 22, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 22, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 24, SS Vasiliefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 21, SS San Giorgio.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri and Sat.; moderate e. winds, except fresh s. e. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate e. winds, except fresh s. e. over n. w.

Miss.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ky. and Ind.—Unsettled Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Ohio—Unsettled Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; probably snow near Lake Superior. Sat., cloudy and colder.

La.—Probably rain Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat., with moderate temperature.

Mo.—Rain, with continued mild temperature Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably rain.

Wis.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain in s. Sat., rain or snow, colder by night.

Minn.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with snow Sat. and probably in extreme s. Fri. Colder Sat.

Iowa—Rain Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably rain or snow; colder by night.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., unsettled and colder; probably snow.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., probably unsettled in e. Sat., unsettled and colder; probably snow.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain in e. Sat., unsettled; colder in afternoon or night.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain in e. Sat., fair, followed by colder at night.

Sues for $137,924 Commissions.

Ovide de St. Aubin of Chicago brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court for $137,924.86, which he alleges are commissions due him from Paul Guenther, Incorporated, hosiers of 153 West Twenty-fourth Street. St. Aubin entered into a contract in October, 1911, with the defendant's predecessor to act as his sales agent from 1912 to 1917 on a 3½ per cent. basis, and he now asserts that the defendant, who assumed his contract, has prevented him from fulfilling it.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Copenhagen, Jan. 19.
SS Turbo, at Bombay, Jan. 16.
SS Le Coq, at Havre, Jan. 17.
SS Samnangu, at Fayal, Jan. 20.
SS Bacchus, at Rouen, Jan. 16.
SS Prometheus, at Singapore, Jan. 18.
SS Tokai Maru, at Port Natal, Jan. 19.
SS Australian Transport, at Formosa, Jan. 20.
SS City of Durham, at Tutecorin, Jan. 16.
SS Aase, at Gothenburg, Jan. 17.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Jan. 19.
SS Constantinos, from Marseilles, Jan. 16.
SS Cannizara, from Hull, Jan. 20.
SS Tiverton, from Hull, Jan. 20.
SS Constitution, from Iquique, Jan. 19.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Caleta Buena, Jan. 17.
SS Clearway, from Port Natal, Jan. 19.
SS America, from Naples, Jan. 13.
SS Kannik, from Huelva, Jan. 16.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, Jan. 20.
SS Rotterdam, from Falmouth, Jan. 20.
SS Elbergen, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 15.
SS Uller, from Rotterdam, Jan. 17.

Passed.

SS Rydjen, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia....... Jan. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Canada Maru..Jan. 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Jan. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 10; Manila, Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 25; Yokohama, Dec. 31—which arrived per steamer Canda, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 23.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22749.—In Bankruptcy.—SADIE SMITH, Bankrupt.

Sadie Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 17, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,060.

Notice is given that LEWIS KAPLAN, doing business as THE NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 20, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22671.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB WEBER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on January 10, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, February 2, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,737.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL CASSIDY, Bankrupt.

Michael Cassidy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 1st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Jan. 20, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22658.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. BURKE, Bankrupt.

William H. Burke was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22673.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH OTNER, Bankrupt.

Joseph Otner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 2, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—18,577.

Notice is given that LOUIS CEVASCO, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,140.

Notice is given that WILLIAM E. FALKINBURG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22633.

Notice is given that MAX EILENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22567.

Notice is given that SAMUEL RICHMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,589.—Notice is given that MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,490.—Notice is given that JACOB LEVY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of PAULA MULLER.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, 1916, at 10 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of wines, liquors, flasks, fixtures, etc.; also 1 horse and wagon.

J. CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, Assignee.
EMANUEL GREENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAM FINKELSTEIN, DAVIS BIMSTEIN & LOUIS SHLACHETZKI. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 1794 Pitkin Av., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Coats, Suits, Dresses, Fixtures, etc.

ISRAEL ELLIS, Assignee.
GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Assignee, 116 Nassau St., New York.

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As the Vine to the Tree
See this romantic old city and its beautiful environs
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Through the Land of Evangeline
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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul.......Jan. 22 | New York...Jan. 29
White Star Line
N. Y—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....Jan. 28 | Lapland.....Feb. 2
†Cabin and 3rd-class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 15, 10 A. M. | Canopic.Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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ESPAGNE . . Jan. 22, 3 P. M.
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SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VOLTAIRE.........Jan. 22, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. VAUBAN..........Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, as copartners, doing business under the style and name of SCHEMEL & LOEB. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,389 St. Nicholas Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of toys, sporting goods, leather goods, trunks, hand bags, razors, cameras, counters, showcases, cash registers, shelving, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON,
Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERNATIONAL SPRAY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 208 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, lathes, tools patented devices for spraying, paints, etc., gauges, office furniture and fixtures, etc. Buyers will take notice that the patents and other rights now held by the alleged bankrupt will not be sold by the Receiver.

M. MICHAEL EDELSTEIN,
Receiver.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB H. GREEN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 504 Hudson St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Men's furnishings, collars, cuffs, shirts, ties, fixtures, etc.

LEONARD BRONNER, Assignee.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ISIDORE PILZER, trading as IDEAL WAIST BAND CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, khaki, piece goods, &c.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Trustee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 366 Broadway, New York.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Louis Jersawitz of New York City was admitted to probate.

197—P. E. Causey v. United States.—Passed temporarily.

203—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. v. United States, and 320, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co. v. same—Passed temporarily.

206—J. C. McClelland, as State Auditor of the State of Oklahoma, et al. v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

208—Southern Ry., Carolina Division, v. F. D. Driggs et al., and 209; same v. H. Driggs, by his guardian, &c.—Passed temporarily.

194—Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. F. M. Skaggs.—Argument continued.

199—J. D. Broussard v. R. R. Baker, Chief of Police of the City of Beaumont, Tex.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

205 and 204—Carolina Glass Co. v. W. J. Murray et al.; 9—same v. same, Chairman, and 12—same v. the State of South Carolina.—Argued.

207—The County of Sioux, Neb., v. Newton Rule.—Submitted for plaintiff. No brief filed for defendant.

190—R. Loth et al. v. the City of St. Louis et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 21: Nos. 211, 171, 180, 193, 207, 214, 216, 217, 218, and 219.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Re Rosenthal.
Cuomo<US.
Re Boessneck.
Phila & Reading Ry Co<Sherman.
Steffens<Steiner.
Wertheic<Lefkowitz, (2.)
Follette<Tug Orestes.
Guaranty Trust Co<Intl Steam Pump.
Con Rubber Tire Co<Diamond Rubber Co.
Dana<Morgan.
United Copper Sec Co<Amal Copper Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar:

Sunny Brook Zinc & Lead Co<Metzler.
Abestos S & S Co<Asbestos Wood Mfg.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

C RR of N J<Tug Central 8.
Products Mfg Co<Tug NY C 25.
Hudson Towbt Co<Tug Baltimore.
Newtown Creek Nav Co<Tug Admiral.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, second floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Van Amringe<Cunard.
Champion Spark Plug Co<Mosler.
Fischerauer<P & R Ry.
Hewitt<Speyer.
MacBeth Evans<Schaffer.
Noticed motions:
Peerless F P Co<Morrison.
Sinclair<El Dia Ins Co.
Victor T M Co<Globe T M Co, (2.)
Chi, C H Co<Gold C H & L Co.
Davey<Easton.
Esposito<Graff.
Baldwin<Abercrombie & Fitch.
Fridley Voshardt Co<Reliance.
S S Wyneric Line<No German Lloyd.
US<Karplus.
Slip Scarf Co<Horn.
Corsi<Alpha.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Blauner<Reisler.
Descalzi<Van Dyk.
Pollack<Locomobile.
Athe. L B Co<Foilmer, Clagg Co.
Pierce<Bell.
Barnes<Martin.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Ralph Lentino,
John George Martens,
Frank Kranzbaum,
Joseph Gastwirt,
Wolpin < Gershvin,
Max Reich.
Motions:
H Sakstein & Sons, Inc.
Leonardo Marotta,
Sidney Schwartz,
26th Ward Live Poultry Co. (2.)
George A Ebert,
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.,
I S Remsen Mfg Co.,
Benjamin Holzschlag.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Pasilck<Cent RR Co of N J
Haloby<Balt & Ohio RR Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Casey<CNY.
Morey<Schuster.
Rossman<Hensle Const

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Court opens today at 10 A. M.

Motions:
Berger<Nichols.
People<Colodny.
Same<Gardner.
Miller<Lohrmann.
Kelly<Mulqueen.
Townsend<Meserole.
Loscher<Phelps.
Lockwood<U S Steel Corp.
Brokaw<Sherry.
Wolfin<Sec Bank.
Int Trust Co<Gow.
Goering<Met Bank.
Crystal Glass, &c, Co<Faerber, Silberman & Co.
Bouker Cont Co<Callahan Cont Co.
Jessup<Smith.
Ost<Mindlin.
Helman<Patten.
Re Titus.
Robertson<Robertson.
Stern<Mut L I Co.
Feltenstein<Yankaus, (2.)
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Fisher<Robertson.
McKee<Munroe.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co.
Raab<Nat Slav Socy.
Koenig<Vidaver.
Bramhall-Deane Co<McDonald.
Harsen-Langham Corp<Van Ness.
Abraham<Am Exch Nat Bank.
Jermyn<Searing.
Blumenberg<Ellert.
Kelsey<Bradley.
Kronethal<Fenion.
Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
McAllister Steamboat Co<Purdy.
Re Baker<McGuire.
Re Frances Wallace.
Lewis<Healy.
Kittredge<Langley.
Ferris<Man N Co.
Miller<Laughlin.
Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Re Maguire<Prendergast.
Montgomery<Gross.
Szakvary<Haddorf Piano Co.
Berger<Ebling Brew
Re Craig, &c<Long.
Blumenberg et al<Ellert.
Treitel<Bamberger.
Re Grifenhagen<Ordway.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Dixon & Co<Rbonston Bros & Co.
Kane<Odell.
B P Ducas Co<Bayer Co, Inc.
E Moch Co<Security Bank of N Y.
Seagrist<Reid.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Nassau Assets Collecting Co<Popper.
Re Knapp.
Comstock<Waitt Inv.
Re Taylor & Kennedy.
Re Israel.
Zaccagarion<Koch.
Prince<Behal.
Smith<Kramer.
German-American Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Treiber<Fenerman.
Gold<Werbin.
Re Needham Av.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Van Schaick Est (2.)
People, &c<Guarano.
Re Wallace Av (Farrelly.)
Hofflin<Lepow.
Ingigeri<Hoffman Taxicab Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Cohn<Cohn.
Hicks<Hicks.
Hunt<Hunt.
Schulman<Schulman.
Campbell<Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Schiro<Meade Transfer Co.
Ruminofsky<Weisberg.
Re H Damsky Co.
Spaulding<Lane.
Schermerhorn<Heller.
Re Strassburg (2.)
Dougherty<Cort Film.
Re Federal Motor Truck Co.
CNY<Campbell.
Kufer<Stowe.
Wohlrab<Int R T.
Moehlich<same.
Re O'Brien.
Stiefel<Stiefel.
Commonwealth Sec Co<W 134 St Realty.
Erlanger<Lauer.
Re Barrett.
CNY<Holmes.
Same<Carlisle.
Smyth<Adams.
Re W F Simpson Adv Agency.
McGovern<Oliver.
Orphan Asylum Socy<Berk.
Fuchs<Marz.
Schwarz<Francis (2.)
Napolitano<Napolitano
Proctor<Proctor, Jr, (2.)
Wright<Eitingon.
Katz<Katz.
Scheyer<Reitman.
Bendy<Robinson.
Mannick<Pabst Brew.
Griffo<Griffo.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Reiter<Perlbender.
Gruber<Natl Bridge Wks.
Ybarguengoitia<N Y C RR.
Otis Elev Co<General Fish Co.
N Y Life Ins & Trust Co<Bostwick.
Salisbury<Stein.
N Y Lubricating Oil Co<C E Mills Oil Co.
Bailey<Duane.
Bilby<Lane.
Cohen<Abrams.
Ruestow<Bd of Educa.
Wyckoff<Allen.
Oppenheim<Ordway.
Bart<Int R T Co.
Beers<McNaught.
Re Peschmanns<Hayes.
Re Loebelson.
Duffy<Linch.
Hirsh & Schofield, Inc<Gusner.
Hoffmeister<Hoffmeister.
Connable<Wagner.
Peck<same.
Re Castle Hill Av.
Flum<Flum.
Gold<Weinstein.
Re Ind Sav & Loan.
Moynihan<Art Metal Const Co.
Hewitt<Shaffer (2.)

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Rosen<Rosen.
Cleary<Nat Nassau Bank.
Relling<Relling.
Reiss<Reiss.
Martin<Martin.
Knubel<Knubel.
Preferred causes:
Thompson<Thompson.
Reehm<Reehm.
Undefended divorces:
Cichitto,
Wiereter,
Carlson,
Mersereau,
Wolf,
Weissman,
Physioc,
Dotsen,
Nussbaum,
Grier,
Newman,
Carroll,
Harago,
Appleby,
Acciani,
Leslie,
Singer,
Weiss,
Soderstam,
Stokes.
Horton,
Bourne,
Weissman,
Messina,
Perlmutter,
Maher,
Lobel,
Trompeter,
Kurtz,
Hendricks,
Baehr,
Frishirm,
Hall,
Jeurling,
Frei,
Frinstein,
James,
Green,
Loewinger,
Bulger,
Katselmark.
General calendar:
Irving Nat Bk<Gray.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking.
Reinhardt<Thompson.
Herschaft<Bedford.
Berger<Sterling Optical Co.
Schulz<Schulz.
Clear.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued,)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Aseman.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Myers<Bloom.
Midtown Con Co<Goldsticker.
Jamieson<Onondaga Lith Co.
Howard<Netherlands Co.
Ford<Palmer.
Clear.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mitchell<CNY.
Markowitz<B V Const.
Palermo<N Am Brew.
Sohn<Forger.
Dominitz<Green.
Navzenia<Haffspiegel.
Lusk<CNY.
Ardiznone<CNY, (2.)
Belais<Mallett.
Connolly<Osborn.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 24.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Settimo<Consol Tel, &c, Co.
Boyle<Lippman.
Fogarty<Pitts Cont Co.
Wechsler<L I R R.
Finkelstein<Grouch.
Schwarzwald<same.
Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Martin<Fournier.
Gallagher<R Horton.
Morrison<J Pierce Co.
Perlstein<Realty Holding Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McGuire<Douglas.
Hurley<Muller.
Welch<NY, NH & H.
W Kessler<N R Rty.
M Kessler<same.
Peter<Ebling Brew.
Adler<same.
Ceruso<Gibian.
Naprstek<Penn R R.
Crifo<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Cottingham<N Y Edison Co.
Maida<Kohn.
Goldberg<Sun Fireproof S & D Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning & Foundation.
Kleiman<Tepfer.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Puma<Masen.
Rosen<Cobert.
Binder<NY Consol RR.
Urban<Arluck.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Krauth<Brenzinger.
Plumeri<Mayer.
Condon<Aaron Bucksbaum Co.
Kasendorf<Nas El RR.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term. Part XIII. room.)

Socha<C R R of N J.
Murphy<Century Holding Co.
Goodwyn<Fry-NYC Realty Co.
Roseliebe<E Rutzler.
Kowitz<CNY.
McArdle<Jankelson Realty Co.
Gershel<Gershel.
McGourty<Noon.
Martin<CNY.
Farrell<Cons. Gas Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Mullen<Rafferty Bros
Futoransky<Nas E RR.
Manglars<Pitts. Cont.
Rosner<Mandel.
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Ormando<Market Auto Gar.
R De Gregorio<Mandelmann.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
Cladin<Hexamer.
Blumenfeld<A Silz, Inc.
Lanza<So Pac Co.
Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Preiser<same.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Forrest<N Y Rys.
Klein<Barnett.
Nutt<N Y Tel Co. (3.)
Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fitch<Shubert Theat.
McKenna<Parlaghy.
Lewek<Kugleman.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hoisting Machine Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co.
Berbeck Cont Co<Schwitzer.
Fishel<Whitman.
Coltons<Agnew.
Caffrey<O'Brien.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co.

All causes remaining on this calendar are held ready.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wolfert<Northern Assurance Co, Lim.
Springer<People Vaudeville Co.
McCarthy<Bdway Music Corp.
Wilson<Earl.
Conradson<CNY.
Sullivan<Walsh.
H Kelly & Sons<Albee.
Spencer<Williams.
Guggenhime & Co<Wood & Selick.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Flanagan.
Farley<Schaefer.
McPartland<McPartland.
Rambaut<Engel.
Johnson H Co<Lowry.
Simons<Humanoro Prod Co.
Leeds<Alexander.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
David Jacobs,
Cornelia Austin,
Charles B Austin,
David Weill,
Hildred H Forkish,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
James Finn,
Sam Kaplan,
Luigi D Ghione,
Pietro Cortazzo, &c,
Hillel Waxberg,
Peter McCormick,
John M Smart,
Kathe Kaempher, &c,
Augusta Deckhart, &c
Pauline M Hamburger
Vincenzo Pascale,
Maria R De Milto,
Joseph C Roth,
Samuel H Lasker,
Martin Grossman,
Carrie B Schroeder,
John W Fogarty,
Willi Nussbaum,
James H Wood, Jr,
Emma J Richardson,
Thomas Thorn,
Amelia H Metzner,
Eliza Kerr, &c,
Max Rechnitzer (2),
James H Wood, Jr,
Elise M Straus,
John H Seekamp,
Anna Schwietering,
Cornelius F Cronin,
Oscar Wollheim,
George W Thedford,
Annie R Gulick,
James Blythe,
Maurice Rapp,
Amelia H Metzner,
William M Moran,
Isabella H Ballentine,
Caroline Hayes,
Albert A Davis,
Paul Pfotenhauer,
Varona de Cordova,
Catharine Condon,
Frederick T Martin,
Mary A Post,
Annie Haight,
Meyer Jonasson,
Marie L Stockwell, &c
Harriet Gordon,
Wills for probate:
Victoriano Bunceoy,
Sarah Eskins,
Della E Gurnee,
Frederick J Meiss,
Emma A Mareon,
Catherine Fitzpatrick,
Laura V Ross,
Eloise R Smith,
Marietta L Mason,
John Gunn,
Elizabeth N Rodgers,
Joseph J Noll,
Maggie C Smith.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Singer<Romanoff Caviar Co.
Leezenbam<Genser.
Hollister<Ames.
Madden<Herbert.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Hussey<Fitch.
Accounts Real Co<Hamilton.
Hartford F I Co<Harrass.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
Flood<Doherr.
Jereski<Nussbaum.
Fisher<Schween.
Dab<Am Sugar Ref.
Blank<Whitehouse.
Rosenthal Paper Co<Nat Folding, &c, Co.
Kopper<Bernhard.
Hussey<Fitch.
Doten-Dunton Desk Co<Driver.
Brown<Met L I Co.
Wise & Whitlock<Sudbury (2.)
Markowitz<Coaster-Skate Mfg Co.
Garrett<Lacke Reg.
Fredericks<Taub.
Schlechter<Kohn.
Krell<Abraham.
Lubetkin<Ernsthal.
Baer<McGraw.
Caluwaert<Schapiro.
Stewart<Linch.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 W 44 St Co (2.)
Leezenbaum<Friedman
Honig<Rubel.
Gillen<Paramount Cont Co.
McDonough<Bishop.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

J Garry & Son, Inc,<Wasser.
Kenefick<N Y Rys.
Schulman<same.
Werchung<Weil.
Einsheimer<Sherman.
Wersberg<N Y Rys.
Agatstein<Stark.
Rosenthal<NY Rwys.
Matych<42 St, &c, Ry.
Fucci<Mandelman (2.)
Chardas<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Pinkus<N Y Rys.
Frawley<same.
Eisenman<same.
Mulrooney<same.
Tome<Lyon.
Resnikoff<Wenzel.
Cohen<Marco.
Blasi<NY Rwys.
Moore<Whelan.
Briskman<Hayes.
Krell<Abraham.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 W 44 St Co.
Aetna, &c, Co<Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co.
Drachlis<Bamberger.
Bernstein<Koch.
Wyckoff<Allen.
Lee<Duval Co.
Gibson<Haskell.
Sanville Melhado Co<Stern.
Langer<Int R T.
Ragusa<Bradley Cont.
Ornstein<Unterman.
Shapiro<Ruppert.
Klugman<Berman.
Braun<Olstbaum (2.)
Lane<Eckert.
Steiner<Brueck.
Kahn<Perthekis.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Bramber<Fry.
Orlikoff<Benjamin.
Brest<Riesser.
Durham Realty Corp<Bloom.
Petron<Couphopoulos.
Welchselbaum<Welchselbaum.
Greenwald<Friedman.
Gold<Rosenzweig.
Minasola<N Y Rys.
Bahrenburg<Cohen.
Jacobs<Fifth Av Coach Co.

SHORT-CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Borer<Bloom.
Scripture<N Y P Exc.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.), at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schoener<Cohn.
Horn<Gen Accidt, &c.
Wanerka<Sup C R A.
Fox<Brody.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Nimis & Nimis<Minsker Rty Co.
Bogle<Gerhardt.
Downey<Globe Ind Co.
Hunter<N Y, N H & H RR.
Kouchackji<Engel.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av R R (2)—Abraham Stern. Re Gould—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Glenn—Patrick J Walsh. Re Zucker—Winter Russell. Re Perfumes Reviera, Inc—Alfred J Appell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Perfumes Reviera, Inc—Charles E Scholes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

People<Duer.
Hendricks<Hendricks.
Re Hirsch.
Zoller<Bjorkegren.
Criscuolo<Crowe.
Kemp<Green.
Re Claus.
Re Olmstead Av.
Spencer<Commercial Adviser Co.
Rhinelander<Stebbins Hld. Co (3).
Re Empire Frame & Gilding Co, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Chesbrough<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Wright-Ogden<Strayer
Bronx Boro Bk<Norwich Un Fire Ins.

Highest number reached in regular order 417.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Giaria<Angeloro.
Jaeger<Eruenbrecher.
Greenbaum<Gordon.
Enright<Inter R T.
Flynn<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Steinberg<R Carvel.
Jacobs<Golub.
Hahn<Burland.
Levy<Fleischl (2).

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Parsons<Pierce—Joseph S. Klein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Hortense Dixon<Bessie Seidman—Leo F. McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 11 A. M.

Griffin<Penn Steel Co.
Gill<Jamaica Bay Mfg Co, (Swain, Chamberlain.)
Seaman<CNY.
Re account of L Z Green as committee of J D Doran.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates et al.
Babylon R Co<Village of Babylon,
McCluskey<Buckley and CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kennel<Rasmussen.
Planten<City.
Re Little.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin
NY Title Ins Co<Dibs Saba Rty Co.
Dongan<same.
Wolff<same.
Henn<B H RR.
Ford<Ford.
Petkeviecz<South Pac Co, (2.)
Evans<Hager.
Re Delaney, (Garvin.)
Lurwal Rty Co<French Veneer Chem Co.
Logren Rty Co<Hirsch
Bush<Bush.
Re Fink Av.
Brown<Brown.
Conner<Hanckel.
Schwartz<Joyce.
NY Mtg & Sec Co<Georgia Bldg Co.
Re Lincoln Av, (Kertscher.)
Silberstein<Carr.
Re McCunn, (Hotchkiss.)
Re Timpano, (Societa Italiana Operaia,&c)
Mahr<C I & B RR.
Kautrowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Conover<same.
Connell<same.
Calabrace<NY Con RR
West<B H RR.
Domino<Lappe, (2.)
Lieb<Seedman.
Brennan<Man & Q Tr.
Piasecki<same.
Macon<Macon.
Lynch<Strickland.
Pioneer Brokerage Co<Sharpe.
Kenney<Furman.
Albrecht<Maloney.
Greenpoint Purple Heroes Lodge<Patterson
Brokaw<Brokaw.
Re Fibich.
Re Fallon.
Horrman<Mullen, (2.)
Kenigsberg<Stewart.
City Tax Lien Co<Cull.
Brennan<Wolper.
Re Gordon.
Greenpoint Purple Heroes Lodge<Patterson, (2.)

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Modern Holding Co<Kirknew Rlty Corp.
Sabine<O'Connor.
Gabrilowitz<Hankin.
Rabinowitz<Foreman.
Dickholtz<Dickholtz.
Quilty<Gibbons.
Dorb<Felle.
Ness<Ness.
Vassalotti<Vassalotti.
Veulo<Clevenger.
Kearns<Kearns.
Seneca Distrib Co<Fulton.
Reed<Reed.
Garlick<Wiskin.
F J D Holding Co<Fox.
Galicka<Krajewski.
Reserved calendar:
Knight<Knight.
Yosco<Ciano.
Mels<Mels.
Gould<Koch.
Rahm<Rahm.
McArthur<Hoge.
Wonder Mist Co<Marvel Mist Co.
Fischer<Fischer.
Papkin<Walsky.
Scherer<Scherer.
Ross<Forster.
Eagle Sav & L Co<Messiter.
Elmhorst<Maziroff.
H Rubin Bldg Co<Kertzman.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Howden<Desmond.
Bierman<Axis Benev Society.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2791.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Sicien, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.

Selver<Alphonsus.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Hayes<Austin et al.
Doherty<Carvel Co.
Coblank<Thompson-Starrett Co.
McNeill<Gillen's Sons Lighterage.
Yakaitis<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Schulman<Am Tob Co.
Sullivan<Meyer et al.
Krisburg<NY Con RR.
Humphreys<Stoppani et al.
Hevia<Wheelock.
Brandow<Coopers Glue Factory.
Novicki<NY Rys Co.
Hennessey<Edison El Ill Co.
Vors<C I & B R R.
Olsen<Turner Const.
Weinmann<B H R R.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Haight<B H R R.
Morris<Aronson.
Goodman<Nas R R.
Aaron<CNY.
Pomichowsky<Hutweiker et al.
Waclaski<Nassau RR.
Quirke<B H R R.
Franson<Steel & Masonry Cont'g Co.
Schaffer<Eppig Brew.
Sprintz<Viviano.
Whitney<Starrett Co.
Noyes<O'Connell et al.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 24.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,723.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Hylan, J.—Actions triable by court without a jury.

Cohn<Silverman et al.
Turner Con Co<Mass Rty Co et al.
Halpern et al<Long et al.
Mittman<Klein.
Doecks<Am Surety Co

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Govers<City of New Rochelle.
Susslin<Kingston.
Cannella<Board of Supervisors, County of Westchester.
Am Iron Supply Co<Salzano.
Fish<Champlin.
Lennon<Whittemore.
Untermyer<City of Yonkers.
Potter<Doll.
Matthiessen<Garofano.
Beattie<Mt. Vernon Suburban Land Co.
Brundage<Brundage.
Tarrytown & No Tarrytown Bldg & Loan Assoc<Gesner.
Sinnott<Utano.
CNY<City of Yonkers.
Fish<Morrison.

Highest number reached on call, 60.

The day calendar will consist of fifteen cases. Causes will be added from day to day until the calendar is exhausted.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special term for motions only.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—Called in Part 1 at 10 A. M.

Coopersmith<C I & B RR Co.
Mulvaney as admr<L I RR Co et al.
Ambrosio<Meo.
Celuso<Bauer.
Meyer<H Elias Brew.
Ellowitz<Coury.
Slutsky, an infant<Biales.
Gerhold<L I RR.
Kastner<NY Con RR.

Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, Jan. 24.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 740.

INSTRUCTION.

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Young educated gentleman (Latin American) wishes to exchange English conversation for Spanish lessons with refined person. K 121 Times.

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FORTY PER CENT. REDUCTION, I. C. S. COURSE, SPANISH, GERMAN; UNUSUAL OFFER. K 161 Times.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site for New Club Purchased by Syndicate Headed by Charles B. Macdonald—Lorillard Family Sells Broadway Property Assessed at $224,000—Building Boom in Bay Ridge.

A new club house devoted to golfing interests will be erected on plot in Sixty-second Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. The property at 36 and 38 East Sixty-second Street, covering a plot 40 by 102.2, was purchased yesterday from Mrs. T. Wyman Porter by a syndicate headed by Charles B. Macdonald, Charles H. Sabin, and others who have had plans prepared for improving the site with a four-story club house. Cross & Cross are the architects.

It is understood that the new club will serve as a general meeting place for prominent golfers from different parts of the country. Work will begin May 1, and it is expected that the building will be finished in the Fall.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the deal. The new Colony Club is close by at the Park Avenue corner, and on the Fifth Avenue corner is the new home of the Knickerbocker Club. The Sixty-second Street plot was held at $120,000. Mrs. Porter was represented by Bowers & Sands, as attorneys.

Broadway Sale Near Grand Street.

Middle Broadway in the Grand Street section furnished an interesting deal in the sale of the two old five-story business structures at 451 and 453 Broadway, running through to 28 and 30 Mercer Street, fronting fifty feet on each thoroughfare by 200 deep. The property is 95.4 feet south of Grand Street. It has been owned by members of the Lorillard family for over one hundred years. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company represented the Lorillard owners, and the Charles F. Noyes Company represented the buyers, the Globe-Wernicke Company.

The buildings were occupied for many years by Loeb & Schoenfeld, wholesale laces, but last year the firm moved to West Twenty-third Street. The assessed value of the property is $224,000. Title to the property was in two ownerships, the southerly half being held by Robert L. Beeckman, Frederic J. Middlebrook, and William C. Bowers as trustees, and the other by Mrs. H. L. Barbey and others.

This is the fourth recent real estate transaction to be closed in this city by the buyers. The Charles F. Noyes Company, who represented the Globe-Wernicke Company in this sale, recently negotiated the lease of the largest store in the Standard Oil Arcade Building to the Globe-Wernicke Company for its branch in the financial district; also the ground floor and basement of 6 and 8 East Thirty-ninth Street, through to Thirty-eighth Street, just rented for the uptown branch, and a store was recently opened in the Hudson Terminal Building to serve that neighborhood.

Investing Corporation Acquires the Larchmont.

The Realty Sureties Corporation, of which O. S. Konkle is President, has increased its holdings on the upper west side by the purchase of the Larchmont, a seven-story elevator apartment, on the southwest corner of Central Park West and 105th Street.

The structure occupies a plot, 55.11 by 100, and was held at $160,000 by the Blosben Corporation, who disposed of the property through A. L. Brown.

Recently the Realty Sureties purchased from the same sellers Hazelton Court, a six-story structure, at 3,099 Broadway. Both properties were originally held by the defunct New York Real Estate Security Company.

The Elms Sold to Mrs. A. C. Ayer.

Mrs. Albert C. Ayer of Scarsdale, Westchester County, daughter of the late Richard Webber, millionaire pork packer, has purchased the Van Wyck estate in the Greenacres section of Hartsdale, Westchester County, known as "The Elms."

The buyer will immediately improve the property, which was held at $70,000, with a modern country home. W. J. Ackerman negotiated the sale.

Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Buys Farm.

Robert Sedgwick, Jr. has purchased from Mrs. Sarah E. De Lamater her farm at Syosset, L. I.

The property consists of about twenty acres, and is located near the estates of C. I. Hudson, Lloyd C. Grimson, and James A. Burden. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from Dr. George W. Kosinak the five-story twenty-family new law tenement at 506 and 508 West 177th Street, on a plot 42.6 by 99.11. A. H. Landeker was the broker.

On the upper east side the Lawyers Mortgage Company has disposed of two properties. They comprise 346 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 18 by 80, located 124 feet west of First Avenue, to a client of Schindler & Liebler, and through Daniel Casey the three-story structure at 527 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 18.11 by 100.5, between First and Second Avenues.

Private Dwelling Sale.

Daniel H. Jackson has purchased from John J. Dorgan, 620 West 138th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, a two-story and basement two-family dwelling on a plot 25 by 100. J. X. Maxwell and Axel Olsen were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of W. H. Mehlich has purchased from the Oesting Building Company for cash 1912 Loring Place, a new five-story double flat, on plot 40 by 100. It is one of a row of five built at this point by the company, as well as seven houses in the rear on Andrews Avenue.

David Cohen purchased from Sanders & Barnett for cash, 2,117 Vyse Avenue, a five-story new-law flat, containing five suites on each floor, occupying a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of 180th Street. The property was held at $50,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold for Munroe Stiner, a builder, the colonial dwelling in the course of construction on Eighty-first Street and Ridge Boulevard, to an investor for occupancy.

Martin Spinelli sold 459 Twentieth Street, a four-family frame house for A. C. Hafely to Louis Bregman for investment.

Louis Gold sold to an investor the three-story private dwelling, 178 Hart Street.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family brick residence at 663 Sixty-first Street, for Thomas Williams to a client for investment.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Herbert B. Kraft to Carl Mahler, for investment, the three-story brick store and dwelling, on a plot 21 feet 4 inches by 94 feet, known as 7,618 Fifth Avenue.

E. H. Sothern Residence Leased.

The residence of E. H. Sothern at 113 East Fortieth Street has been leased, furnished, to Beverley Robinson by Pease & Elliman.

Acquire Heights Block Front.

Title has been acquired by the Leona Holding Corporation to the Bolton, three six-story apartment houses, on plot 199.10 by 100, comprising the block front west side of Amsterdam Avenue between 176th and 177th Streets, from the Chelsea Realty Company.

Building Boom in Bay Ridge Section, Brooklyn.

That a building boom is in progress along and adjacent to the line of the new Fourth Avenue Subway recently opened is evident by the number of plans filed with the Brooklyn Department of Buildings for apartment houses.

In the Bay Ridge section plans were filed yesterday by Shampan & Shampan for five three-story-and-store tenements on the northwest corner of Fifth and Bay Ridge Avenues, for Louis Gold, as owner.

Plans have also been recently filed by the same architects for over 100 three, four and five story flats in the same section, among the more important of which are the following:

Northwest corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Ridge Boulevard, twenty four-family four-story apartment buildings, on a plot 76 by 100, for the Ridge Boulevard Construction Company, owner.

South side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, twenty six-family apartment houses, on a plot 500 by 100, for the Parkside Holding Company, owner.

North side of Ridge Boulevard, seventy feet north of Bay Ridge Avenue, twenty four-family four-story apartment buildings, on a plot 76 by 100, for the Ridge Boulevard Construction Company, owner.

East side of Seventh Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, ten three-story apartment buildings on a plot 200 by 100, for the Parkside Holding Company, owner.

Realty Convention Closes.

The National Association of Realty Brokers closed its three days' convention yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin by selecting a number of committees and transacting routine business. It was decided to hold a Spring conference in Newark on April 6. The committee to take charge of the Buffalo Summer conference, July 13, 14, and 15, was named as follows: John E. Willis and Frank E. Velzy, Buffalo; E. L. Slattery and A. J. Averill, Lockport; Henry H. Brown and W. W. Church, Canandaigua; C. H. Dawley, Syracuse; Fred C. McCarty, Auburn, and Miss Lena Ross, Elmira.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, have leased for Weil & Mayer the store, basement, and sub-basement at 584-586 Broadway, containing 33,000 square feet, for a term to Bachrach Company, Incorporated, a subsidiary of the Bachrach Company of Toronto, Canada, dry goods and notions.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with William Cruikshank's Sons, have leased the store and basement 42 Hudson Street to the Progressive Lunch Company; also store 138 Front Street to F. D. Duerr & Co.

The George Bockhaus Company has leased to Gurrill Company the two-story brick building at 149th Street and Harlem River for a long term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, n e corner of 27th St, 77.9x77.11x irregular, three four-story buildings; adjourned to Jan. 28.

Christopher St, 100, n s, 125 ft w of Bleecker St, 25x90, four-story tenement; Kate Madden against A. E. Schloffel et al.; M. P. Horan, attorney; C. P. Rogers, referee; partition; to Leonard Weill for $11,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 507-509 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, five-story factory; H. D. Colt, trustee, against L. H. Livingston, et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; Isidor Miner, referee; due $23,856.81; taxes, &c., $1,916.20; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

143d St, 155-157 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story flat; H. E. Kingsland et al. against Lamont Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Isidor Wels, referee; due, $33,295.35; taxes, &c., $779.20; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

120th St, 119 East, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; four-story flat; Mutual Life Ins. Co. against S. A. Pinner et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $3,170.96; taxes, &c., $232.70; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

120th St, 239 East, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; House of Mercy against Nicola Capozollo et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; Sumner Gerard, referee; due, $14,859.60; taxes, &c., $382.09; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Leggett Av, n w corner Kelly St, 40x110, four-story flat; W. L. Condit against H. L. Krieger et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $35,519.33; taxes, &c., $390.48; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mapes Av, 2,077, w s, 118.1 ft s of 180th St, 22x100, four-story flat; withdrawn.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Concord Av, s e corner of 151st St, 175x94, vacant; G. A. Brinkerhoff against M. B. Hofman et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; W. D. Leonard, referee; due, $19,796.42; taxes, &c., $558; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 77, s e corner of 26th St, 24.8x62, four-story hotel; A. A. C. Montague against M. D. Ryan et al.; G. H. Montague, attorney; Samson Selig, referee; due, $4,558.07; taxes, &c., $160.30; prior mortgage $30,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Henry St, 253, n s, 19 ft e of Montgomery St, 25x85.8, five-story tenement; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest of Annie Kirschenbluth on Nov. 16, 1915; A. S. Goldberg, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 507 East, n s, 75 ft s of Bathgate Av, 20x72, two-story frame building; G. A. Mornhinweg, temp. guardian, against G. F. Quelet et al.; S. A. Syme, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $3,982.55; taxes, &c., $105.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Fulton Av, 1,531 and 1,533, w s, 132.9 ft s of Claremont Parkway, 50x173x irregular, six-story flat; Maria Gecker against Realty Options Co. et al.; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; H. H. Straus, referee; due, $9,354.46; taxes, &c., $600; prior mortgage of $37,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 4,368, e s, 643.8 ft n of 236th St, 38x98.9x irregular; two-story frame dwelling; E. T. Thorn against G. E. Buckbee et al.; Action 1; Timme & K., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $2,795.04; taxes, &c., $1,183.54.

Webster Av, 4,370, e s, 671.8 ft n of 236th St, 28x99.10, two-story frame dwelling, same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $2,795.64; taxes, &c., $1,183.54.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, n e corner of 146th St, for a one-story brick factory, 136x76.6; Sigmund Ullman & Co., James A. Ullman, on premises, owner, Richard A. Wright, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 41st St, to a five-story theatre and office; 1,449 Broadway Co., 54 Wall St, owner; Hoffman Co., Philadelphia, Penn., architects; cost, $10,000.

125th St, 56 to 62 West, to four four-story stores, offices, &c; Dutchess-Manhattan Building Corp'n, Hopewell, N. Y., owner; W. H. C. Hornum, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

7th St, 118 East, to a three-story dwelling; G. C. Smith, 39 West 56th St, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 West 49th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 285, e s, 76.8 ft n of 73d St, 21x100; Ann Owens to Jane Owens, N. Y., March 22, 1900; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.........$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner 163d St, 102.2x141.7x99.11x120; Otto R. Hartmann, Yonkers, N. Y., to North Castle Realty Corp'n, 56 Pine St., mtg. $212,000, all liens, Jan. 18; Address 56 Pine St..$100

FRONT ST, 103, s e s at n e s of Jones Lane, 20.11x71.6x19.2x71.5; J. Rolf Searles, St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Thomas Mathews, trustee, 1,715 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, quit claim, Jan. 17; attorneys, Burlingham, M. & B., 27 William St.........$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner 97th St, 101.4x115x100.11x123.6; Lillie J. Earle to 315 West 97th St. Realty Co., Inc., 315 West 97th St., b. & s., mtg. $340,000, Jan. 19; attorney, G. S. O'Loughlin, 43 Cedar St.$100

RENWICK ST, 34 to 36, e s, 150 ft s of Spring St, 50x60; Rector &c of Trinity Church, 187 Fulton St, to John C. White. 200 West 12th St, Jan 19; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way..$14,000

WATER ST, 347, s s, 19.6x75.2; Bernard Golden to Pietro Caporale, 67 James St, mtg $5,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

8TH AV, 6 (Abingdon Sq, 13) s e s 67.5 ft n e of Bleecker St, runs n e 30xs e 43.8xw 25.6xs 17xn w 39.6 to beginning, partition sale Nov. 11; Abraham Stern, referee, to Clement S. Parsons, 190 St. Marks Pl, New Brighton, S. I., subject to 1,000 year tax lease dated Nov. 2, 1868, Jan. 19; attorney, William C. Foster, 34 Nassau St.........$5,400

37TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x69; Cornelius Daly to Ellwood Clark, 10 East 130th St; Jan. 20; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St.........$100

44TH ST, 14 East, s s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5, with all title to gore adjoining on e; William Hollman, 711 7th Av, College Point, Borough of Queens, to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $40,000, Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

47TH ST, 335 to 337 E, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5 (foreclosure, Jan. 11); Harry A. Cushing, referee, to George Lodes, 356 Mott Av., mtg. $24,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3208 3d Av...$500

57TH ST, 469 West, n s, 95 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Francis D. Ward et al., individually, executors, &c., of Peter J. Ward, to St. Joseph's Day Nursery of New York, 473 West 57th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret W. Halpin, heir of Peter J. Ward, to same, 1-5 part, mtg $8,000, Jan. 19; attorney, same......$1

76TH ST, 118 East, s s, 170 ft e of Park Av, 16x102.2; Frank H. Zabriskie to George C. Smith, 39 West 56th St, Jan. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way..$19,000

96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Auguste J. Rossi to Patrick J. McSherry, 91 Fort Washington Av, mtg $20,000, Dec. 31, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

102D ST, 203 to 205 E, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 62.9xe25xn38.2xe25xs100 ft to stxw50 to beginning; Lee B. Rosenthal to Rebecca M. Rosenthal, 777 West End Av, a. t., b. & s., all heirs, Jan. 19; attorney, Sol Blume, 80 Maiden Lane.........$1

170TH ST, n s, 133.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 331.11x100; Robert S. Clark to Samuel Blumenthal, 542 West 112th St, mtg $85,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 208, e s, 25x81.6; Henry C. Hansen to Philip Nold and another, 270 Alexander Av, mtg $15,000, May 12; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.$100

BRYANT AV, e s, 92.8 ft n of 167th St, 33.4x100; also Bryant Av, e s, 126 ft n of 167th St, 33.4x100; also Bryant Av, e s, 159.4 ft n of 167th St, 33.4x100; James McConnell to James T. Callahan, 303 East 89th St, mtg $54,000, Jan. 13; attorney, J. F. Finn, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.........$1

CAMBRELING AV, n w s, being s ¼ of Lot 59, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Gottlob C. Durr to Gottlob C. Durr and another, 2,327 Cambreling Av, Jan. 18; attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.........$100

EASTBURN AV, e s, 288.3 ft n of 174th St, 25x9.5; Annie Weinstein to Joseph Weinstein, 1,754 Eastburn Av, July 14, 1915; attorney, Joseph Weinstein, 1,752 Eastburn Av.........$6,000

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 158.8 ft s from a point 114.1 ft s w of 194th St, 40.2x113; Wm. C. Oesting Co. to John H. Koester, 1,072 Jackson Av, mtg $30,000, Jan. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 198.10 ft s from a point 114.1 ft s w of 194th St, 40.2x109.3; Wm. C. Oesting Co. to John H. Koester, 1,072 Jackson Av, mtg. $30,000, Jan. 15; same attorney.........$100

HOE AV, 1,165, w s, 25x100; Frank Walczewski to Bernard Ahrens, 904 Tinton Av, mtg $4,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 325 ft s of Public Square, 25x127.11; William Sinnott Co. to Town Building Co., Inc., 967 East 165th St, mtg $3,800, Dec. 31, 1915; attorney, Carrington, P., 200 Broadway.........$500

LOT 282, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Philip Wattenberg to Wolcheck Construction Co., Inc., 1,816 Bathgate Av, mtg $2,050, Jan. 17; attorney, A. Kohn, 320 Broadway.........$100

LOT 5, Block 5, Map of Sheridan & Seagrave; Jacquin Frank, referee, to Manlon D. Carrene, Harrison, N. Y., Jan. 18; attorney, J. S. Davenport, 27 Cedar St.........$400

PLOT begins 110.9 ft n of 176th St and 87.10 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 63.4x7.5x63.4x7.5; S. B. Building Corporation to Anna Ellentuch, 224 West 38th St, correction deed, Jan. 19; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St...$100

TOWNSEND AV, s w corner 174th St, 100x25; Surety Realty Co. to William Hollman, 711 7th Av, College Point, L. I., Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

3D AV, n e corner of 138th St, 108x77.3x100x119.1; Henry L. Morris, executor, to 2,550 Third Avenue Co., Inc., 524 Willis Av, mtg $35,000, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$40,000

176TH ST, 69 East, n s, 50x125; David Kraus to Edward D. Loughman, 1,190 Madison Av, mtg $6,500, Dec. 20, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$1

165TH ST, 877 East, n s, 25x113.4; Edward D. Loughman to Fernwood Realty Co., Inc., 37 Liberty St, mtg $20,500, Nov. 29, 1915; attorney, D. Blitzer, 149 Broadway.......$100

207TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 37.7x17.1x38.9x7.7; Robert L. Niles et al. to Joseph T. O'Donnell, 2,773 Briggs Av, Jan. 3; attorney, W. W. Niles, 11 Wall St...$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 10th St, 109.4x24; Charles J. Smith to Charles Vogler, 3,200 Broadway, Jan. 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. P. Botty, 302 Broadway.......$5,393

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 107th St, 25x81; Louis Horowitz to Rachel Isaacs, 1,583 Madison Av, Dec. 20, 1915, due Jan. 2, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. D. Perlman, 299 Broadway.......$2,000

WATER ST, 347, s s, 19.6x75.2; Pietro Caporale to Bernard Golden, 4,820 13th Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 19, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Golden, 217 Centre St.......$1,500

8TH AV, e s, 59.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Blaine Realty Co. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$22,000

23D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Juliet G. Graham et al. to James N. Webb, Flushing, L. I., Jan. 14, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto Haas, 119 Nassau St.......$3,000

37TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x69; Ellwood Clark to Cornelius Daly, 459 West 34th St, Jan. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St.......$15,000

67TH ST, 202 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Harry Ginsburg to Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, 80 Broadway, Jan. 20, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St.......$12,500

44TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Safety Realty Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 20, due Dec. 18, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$20,000

104TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Cecilia Zanelli to Louis Cevasco, 2,210 3d Av, Jan. 19, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Santowo, 261 Broadway...$1,500

170TH ST, n s, 133.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 331.10x100; Samuel Blumenthal to Robert S. Clark, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Jan. 19, due July 20, 1917; attorney, Lawyers' Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$85,000

Bronx.

BARKER AV, n w corner of Wilson Place, 25x100; George Fieser to Hugo Martins, 576 East 83d St, Jan. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Herman M. Stoffers, 334 East 83d St.......$2,700

CASTLE HILL AV, 1,135, w s, 58 ft n of Haviland Av, 50x79.5; Caroline Mussig, 1,149 Castle Hill Av, Jan. 19, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$6,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 110.9 ft n of 176th St, 71.10x irregular; S. B. Building Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St. Jan. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.......$52,500

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 158.8 ft s from point 114.1 ft s w of 194th St, 40.2x irregular; John H. Koester to William E. Oesting Co., 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Jan. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av...$40,000

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 198.11 ft s from point 114.1 ft s w of 194th St, 40.2x irregular; same to same, Jan. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same...$3,500

JACKSON AV, 1,072, e s, 19.9x77.9; John H. Koester to Henry B. Schwanewede, 1,266 Amsterdam Av, Jan. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$5,000

JACKSON AV, 1,070, e s, 19.8x77.9; John H. Koester to Louis Schwanewede, 1,266 Amsterdam Av, Jan. 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.......$5,000

LOT 282, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Wolchock Construction Co., Inc., to Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St.......$2,505

PLOT begins 83 ft e of Crotona Av and 115.8 ft n of 177th St, 13.11x10.11x74x24.10x87.2x25; Elisabeth Boll to Catharine A. Concklin, 285 Central Park West, given as collateral security, Dec. 23; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway..$5,000

UNION AV, s e corner of 156th St, 25x91; Marie Joerges to Anna C. Bagger, 341 East 151st St, prior mtg $2,500, Nov. 10, 1901, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Bates, 600 West 181st St.......$1,000

ZEREGA AV, e s, 82.9 ft n of Trotman Av, 24x98.7; Louis Weydanz to Anna Metz, 417 9th Av, Jan. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Anna Metz, 417 9th Av.......$1,000

3D AV, n e corner of 138th St, 119.1x100x77.3x108; 2,550 Third Avenue Co., Inc., to Henry L. Morris, executor, 12 West 53d St, Jan. 11, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$34,000

165TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.4; Fernwood Realty Co., Inc., to Richard Moller, Woodcliff, N. J., prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 20, 1915, due Dec. 20, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.......$1,500

207TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 37.7x irregular; Joseph T. O'Donnell to William W. Niles, 120 Mosholu Parkway North, Jan. 18, due April 18, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. W. Niles, 11 Wall St.......$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, n w corner of 64th St, 75.5x105, the land; Levantia W. Boardman to Davis Levin, 834 East 155th St, 21 years from July 1, 1916; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.......$2,400

PARK AV, 1,754, store and basement; John H. Rose to Diedrich Ahrens, 678 East 134th St, 5 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.......$1,200

7TH AV, 2,259, store and basement; Rose Israel to Jesse Wynn, 258 West 131st St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.......$1,920

74TH ST, 502 and 504 East, ground floor; 74th St, 506 East, ground floor and basement; George W. Grote to Honest Linen Supply & Steam Laundry Co., 502 East 74th St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916.......$2,700

AVENUE A, 1,370, 73d St, 501 East, corner store; Adam Moran to Anthony Mirabella, 1,370 Avenue A, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916.......$1,320

VESEY ST, 52, all; Augusta Larned to MacNiff Horticultural Co., 56 Vesey St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. H. MacCarthy, 261 Broadway.......$3,600

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, between 138th and 139th Sts, moving picture theatre; Ray Bernstein to Frank Petters, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, 9 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Aaron Benjamin, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.$7,500

WEBSTER AV, 1,924, store; Dochtermann Realty Co. to Moses Lowenstein, 1,782 Bathgate Av, from Feb. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1920; attorney, Moses Lowenstein, 1,782 Bathgate Av.......$1,500 to $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,230; Solomon Koenigsburg against August Schierloh, owner; Abraham Gouthier, contractor.......$69

44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; A. Pardi Tile Co. against 15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal.......$338

145TH ST, 543 to 551 West; A. Pardi Tile Co. against Fred O. Martin, owner; Rosen Building Co., contractors, renewal.......$60

Bronx.

DALY AV, 1,892; Charles Hammerschlag against James, Clara, and Rose Kahn, owners; Charles E. Nance, contractor.......$26

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,751; American Radiator Co. against Studebaker Co. of America et al, Jan. 17, 1916.......$146

ACADEMY ST, 682 to 686; Brandt Bros. Building Co., Inc., against Hudson Investing Co., Inc., et al, Oct. 19, 1915.......$150

40TH ST, 330 West; Jacob Bieler against Annie V. Bryan et al, Dec. 2, 1915.......$54

67TH ST, 128 West; Jacob Bieler against Annie V. Bryan et al, Dec. 2, 1915.......$117

96TH ST, 228 East; Jacob Bieler against Annie V. Bryan et al, Dec. 2, 1915.......$83

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Vermont Marble Co. against Cathedral Construction Co. et al, Oct. 25, 1915.......$115

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 176th St, 40.2x101.1; Gus Schaier Eagle Wrought Iron Works against 176th Street Building Co., Inc., et al, Dec. 28, 1915.......$3,300

TINTON AV, 1,999; Benjamin Silverman against H. Robinson et al, Jan. 15, 1916.$38

WASHINGTON AV, 1,343; J. P. Duffy Co. against Roseff Realty Corp'n et al, July 30, 1915.......$282

WASHINGTON AV, 1,309; J. P. Duffy Co. against Roseff Realty Corp'n et al, July 30, 1915.......$251

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

58TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Marcaro Corporation, to erect a nine-story apartment, 13 payments.......$215,000

Bronx County.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 110.7 ft n of 176th St, 71.8x122.2; City Mortgage Co. loans S. B. Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, 10 payments.......$42,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

97TH ST, 142 East, and Lexington Av, 1,501; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Clarence J. Hartley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

120TH ST, 117 West; City Real Estate Co. against Fredericka Schneer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

78TH ST, 171 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against James G. Crowley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 169.5 ft n of 180th St, 94.4x99; City of New York against Annie A. M. Dennerlein et al., action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The disturbance that was over Western South Dakota Wednesday night has almost disappeared to the northward of Lake Superior, but pressure remains low west of the Mississippi River, with a moderate disturbance over Southern Colorado, and a marked one over British Columbia. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States pressure remains high.

There were general rains and snows from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, rains in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest and on the North Pacific Coast.

Elsewhere in the West and in the East and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States the weather was fair.

It is colder in the middle plateau and central Rocky Mountain regions and the Dakotas, but elsewhere it is decidedly warmer, with temperatures much above the seasonal average as a rule.

Cloudy and unsettled weather will continue Friday from the Ohio Valley and Lake region eastward, but probably without precipitation over any considerable area, and followed by partly cloudy weather Saturday. In the South the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperature changes will not be marked.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled Friday, probably rain north. Saturday, cloudy.

Western New York—Probably rain Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Rain or snow Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	27	4 P. M.	38	40
6 A. M.	32	26	6 P. M.	40	38
9 A. M.	33	31	9 P. M.	35	36
12 M.	37	36	11 P. M.	35	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 45 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.67 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.36 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., (Wednesday.) Loss.
11:45—9 Albany St.; Courscoules & A. Lazaeakos ....Slight
A. M., (Thursday.)
5:50—1,438 2 Av.; James Flanagan......Not given
6:00—72 Wall St.; Waldorf Lunch......$500
6:45—623 Amsterdam Av.; Mary Kelly and others $2,500
9:10—32-34 W. 29 St.; T. Flomm.........$100
10:45—B'way, bet. 171 and 172 Sts.; Gross & Herbner ......Slight
11:00—2,629 2 Av.; James Gallucci.....Slight
11:10—17 E. 114 St.; Solomon Merder..None
P. M.
12:40—81 Orchard St.; B. W. Mullins....Not given
12:50—123 Suffolk St.; Rose Sanger....Slight
3:15—11 Av., bet. 34 & 35 Sts., (box car;) St. Louis & S. Francisco R. R. $2,000
5:25—2,121 Madison Av.; F. Braxton..Slight
7:15—So. Blvd. & 144 St.; R. Carvel..Slight
7:50—69 Norfolk St.; Isaac Postol....Slight
8:25—59 Rose St.; S. Grambich & Stabb. ....Slight
8:40—885 C. Park W., (auto) C 2795, N. Y. ......Slight
9:30—7,421 Tremont Av.; J. E. Derrick ......Slight
10:20—84-86 Washn. St.; Lacka. R. R. & Sahadi Bros. $2,000
10:30—54 Division St.; Louis Winkler..Slight
10:40—138 Suffolk; Frank Thaw.......Slight
11:25—105 Madison Av.; H. Nagle.....Sligh

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Name of Lt. Col. F. Perkins, 20th Inf., to detached and name of Lt. Col. B. A. Poore, Inf., removed.

1st Lt. H. C. Tatum, 8th Cav., to service in Signal Corps, Feb. 8, vice 1st Lt. C. A. Doughterty, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, Feb. 7.

Changes in Inspector General's Dept.: Col. G. Carleton, Cav., from duty as Inspector, Western Dept., to San Francisco, and sail about April 5 for Manila for duty, and Lt. Col. J. B. McDonald, from duty in Philippine Dept., to San Francisco about May 15 from Manila and report to Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Following officers are transferred as indicated:

Cavalry—Maj. E. Anderson, 12th to 3d; Captains—J. D. Long, 12th to 3d; P. T. Hayne, Jr., 12th to 3d; A. V. P. Anderson, 12th to 6th; 1st Lts.—M. C. Bristol, 12th to 3d; M. C. Holliday, 12th to 13th; H. N. Munro, 12th to 1st; H. E. Mann, 12th to 5th, and C. McH. Eby, 12th to 11th; 2d Lts.—R. O. Henry, and R. P. Cousins, 12th to 6th; H. B. S. Burwell, 12th to 13th, and H. B. Anderson, 12th to 14th; Maj. J. McI. Carter, 3d to 12th; Capts.—C. C. Farmer, Jr., 11th to 12th; W. R. Taylor, 3d to 12th, and D. T. E. Casteel, 6th to 12th; 1st Lts.—R. D. Newman, 11th to 12th; T. Smith, 5th to 12th; W. W. Edwards, 10th to 12th; E. M. Offley and H. L. Watson, 1st to 12th; 2d Lts.—P. Coldwell and P. L. Thomas, 6th to 12th; H. L. Flynn, 11th to 12th, and J. T. McLane, 14th to 12th.

Field Artillery: Maj. G. G. Gatley, 4th to 3d; 1st Lts. L. P. Quinn, 4th to 6th; C. P. Hollingsworth, 4th to 5th; R. H. Lewis, 4th to 3d; 2d Lts. J. L. Devers, B. R. Peyton, and A. R. Harris, 4th to 3d; W. F. Winton, 4th to 5th, and E. A. Zundel, 4th to 6th; Maj. Leroy S. Lyon, 3d to 4th; Capt. W. McK. Lamdin, 6th to 4th; 1st Lts. F. T. Crus, 5th to 4th; J. C. Maul, 6th to 4th; 2d Lts. E. P. Parker, Jr., J. M. Eager, and C. Brewer, 3d to 4th; W. C. Young, 5th to 4th, and W. C. Crane, Jr., 6th to 4th.

Each officer who is transferred to 12th Cav. or the 4th Field Artillery will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to the 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., and 2d Bat., 4th F. A., respectively, and will join troops or battery to which assigned. The other officers transferred who are not under other orders will proceed to join their respective regiments.

Following are transferred as indicated, effective on date specified:

Field Artillery—1st Lts. W. W. Merrill, 6th to 4th, Jan. 22; T. D. Osborne, 5th to 4th, Feb. 6, and A. L. P. Sands, 6th to 4th, Feb. 8. Each will be assigned to a battery of the 2d Battalion.

2d Lt. J. D. Kelly, 13th Cav., is transferred to 12th Cav., Feb. 8. He will be assigned to a troop of the First Squadron.

Capt. F. T. Arnold, 12th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders H. Ellis, the Connecticut, to command the Sterling, and S. H. R. Doyle, New York Yard, to the Arizona when commissioned.

Lt. W. E. Hall, the New Hampshire, to the Utah.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. D. Murray, Pensacola, Fla., to Naval Inspector of Aeronautical Material, works, Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass.; P. V. H. Weems and W. S. Osgood, works, Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., to temporary duty Recg. Ship, Boston, Mass., connection crew of the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns F. C. Beisel to Philadelphia Yard and H. O. Hunter, Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., to Recg. Ship, Boston, connection crew of the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

A. Chap. E. A. Duff, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet for temporary duty.

Civ. Eng. H. R. Stanford, Bureau of Yards and Docks, to Public Works Officer, Philadelphia Yard.

Pay Clerk A. Riggin, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Marine Corps.

1st Lts. C. G. Sinclair, the Georgia, to New York Barracks; R. L. Shepard, the Minnesota, to the Tennessee.

2d Lts. H. C. Daniels, the Georgia, to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., thence to Boston Barracks; H. Schmidt, New Orleans Barracks, to Philadelphia Barracks; G. W. Van Hoose, the Minnesota, to the Tennessee, and G. C. De Neale, the Oregon, at San Diego, Cal., Barracks.

Capt. F. A. Ramsey, the Oregon, to San Diego Barracks.

Coast Guard.

General Supt. S. I. Kimball, retired.

District Supt. G. B. Lofberg, to Grand Haven, Mich., as Purchasing Officer, in addition to other duties.

Capt. K. W. Perry, to assume command of the Tallapoosa without awaiting relief by Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck.

1st Lt. of Engrs. J. W. Glover, to duty in connection with Government exhibit at San Diego Exposition.

3d Lts. C. F. Seiter to the Unalga and P. H. Harrison to the Guard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Callao at Hongkong, Cyclops and Vulcan at Norfolk Yard, Hannibal at Grand Cayman, Jason at Boston, and Kearsarge at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Aylwin, Ericsson, O'Brien, San Francisco, Wadsworth, and Winslow, Culebra for Key West; Balch, Baltimore, Birmingham, Cassin, Cummings, Dubuque, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Lebanon, McDougal, Melville, Nicholson, Parker, Patterson, and Warrington, Culebra for Guantanamo.

Upon completion of repairs on the Osceola at Charleston Yard about Feb. 1, the vessel will proceed to Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, to resume duty at that place.

The Celtic, now in Haitien waters, will leave Guantanamo about Feb. 1 for the Boston Yard for docking and repairs. The vessel will remain at Boston until about Feb. 20.

The Vulcan, now at Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to proceed to New York Yard, thence to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard and return to Hampton Roads.

The Tennessee, now at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, will leave on Jan. 21 for Port au Prince, via Boston and New York for duty as relief of the Washington as Flagship of the Cruiser Squadron.

Upon being relieved by the Tennessee, the Washington will proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, via New York and Boston, for overhaul.

The Bushnell, now at San Pedro, Cal., has been ordered to proceed to Balbao, Canal Zone.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for instructor of industry, male, will be received until 4 P. M. on Feb. 2. Subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 4; oral and practical, 2. The physical requirements are: Minimum height, 5 feet 7 inches; minimum weight, 140 pounds. The use of eyeglasses will not be permitted. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $900 a year, with maintenance. There are several vacancies in the Correction Department, and the appointees may be assigned to the farm colony at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

United States.

There will be an examination for teacher, men and women, in the Philippine service at the New York Custom House on March 15 and 16. The subjects will be: Thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology and hygiene, English, history and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. The entrance salary of the majority of male appointees will be $1,200 a year. Appointments made from the female teacher register will be at entrance salaries of from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Jan. 19: Patrol. M. Griffin, 18, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Sept. 6, 1869.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Jan. 21: Serg. C. J. Clarkson, 168 to 169; mounted patrol., with horse and equip'ts D. J. Prendergast, Traffic Div., from Subd. A. to B. (Mutual,) 4 P. M., Jan. 21: Patrol. A. Finken, 18 to 35; J. J. Finnegan, 35 to 18.

Temporary assignments: Serg. T. J. Ryan, 42, duty at Signal Monitor, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 21; Patrol. M. J. Cullen, 168, to 3d I. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 19.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol.—J. P. Cunneen, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 20; J. A. Fackner, 21, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 21; C. Beatty, 56, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 26; J. A. J. Dawson, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 19; F. Lawless, 144, 3 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 18; J. O'Connell, 171, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 17; I. Jacob, 285, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 16.

Death: Patrol. C. A. Mulligan, D. B., 2:30 P. M., Jan. 18.

Fire Department.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. P. J. Vellia, Eng. 282, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Jan. 24.

Charge Dismissed: F. e. 1st gr. J. Schwartz, Eng. 26, (reckless driving.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

Graduation exercises of P. S. 150, Rivington and Suffolk Streets, will be held at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25.

A dinner will be given to John D. Haney, principal of P. S. 46, the Bronx, at the Aldine Club, on Lincoln's Birthday.

The Board of Education will probably appoint about 250 teachers on Feb. 1 to vacancies existing in the high schools.

The Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will hold its twelfth annual luncheon at 12:30 P. M. on Feb. 5 in the Hotel Manhattan.

An election will be held by the Board of Education next Wednesday of a Superintendent of School Supplies to succeed Patrick Jones, the present incumbent.

Permission has been granted to the People's Institute of Brooklyn to hang pictures from the Brooklyn Museum to the Bay Ridge High School for exhibition purposes, no expense or responsibility being incurred by the Board of Education.

The Superintendent of School Buildings has transmitted his semi-annual report as required by the by-laws.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHWORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANTED.—$18,000 loan wanted on Pennsylvania estate; absolute security. K 116 Times.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office. 101 Park Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Why live in hotel or apartment when you may rent elegantly furnished ten-room house on West 69th St., Central Park West? Flattering terms will be given right parties; short or long-term lease. A 316 Times Downtown.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the will of Samuel Smith, deceased, of a certain Trust Fund by said will created for the benefit of Cora Kennard, (Cora, Countess of Strafford,) Plaintiff, against LITTLE ITALY REALTY COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

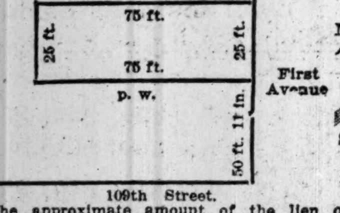
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant fifty feet eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of First Avenue, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all fixtures and articles attached to, or used in connection with said premises, together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties to this action in and to said premises.

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.
ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.
EMMET & PARISH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,125 First Avenue:



109th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,572.39, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $387.84, with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $659.00 and interest.

Said premises are to be sold subject to a state of facts which an accurate survey would show. (Survey dated New York, December 8, 1899, made by Francis W. Ford, City Surveyor.)

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.
ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Goods stored Feb., 1914, will be sold for storage charges on or about Feb. 1, 1916, at Cirker's Storage Warehouse, 235 East 123d St. The following lots:

	No.		No.
Fetter	400	Boltz	527
Beckman	404	Finck	529
Friedlander	417	Kane	545
Callahan	511	Burns	548
Bookbinder	515	Lot	508

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale to Close Estate—Three houses near subway and 157th St.; good investment. Write for information to Charles E. Fay, executor, Stamford, Conn.

For sale, or will lease for term of years, 8 lots with 200 feet of water front on the Harlem River, Manhattan. Address Water Front, K 144 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

House for sale; offer wanted; northeast corner Lafayette Av. and Cumberland St., Brooklyn. J 109 Times.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate, Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Furnished.—Tenant of superbly furnished 14-room house, 2 baths, conservatory, garage, New Brighton, will sublet until Oct. 1, 1916; best residential surroundings; attractive grounds; unsurpassed view of bay and ocean. Cornelius Kolff, Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George. Tel. 791 Tompkinsville.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, basement and sub basement, 50x90; N. W. Cor. Park Place and Church St. at elevated station and adjacent to Park Place station of new west side subway. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LOFTS, 56½x90; rent $2,800; half, $1,400; sprinkler; 3 elevators; 114-116 East 16th St., within 2 blocks of 14th St. and 18th St. subway stations; excellent light; large skylights in top loft. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

LOFTS TO LET, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90 and 50x90; rent, $900-$1,800; steam power, heat, elevator service, automatic sprinkler and fire alarm, fire protected halls; immediate possession. Inquire engineer or owner. Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

LOFTS, 12,350 sq. ft. each, Finck Building, 318-326 West 39th St.; rigid construction; excellent light; high ceilings and clear floor spaces. Minimum insurance rate; power at cost. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE, all accommodations, $25 per month; agreeable surroundings. Suite 1,505, 395 Broadway.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D ST., Well-furnished office or desk room. 801 Longacre Building.

OFFICE SPACE, elegant, including service; modern building. 331 4th Ave., Holland; telephone Madison 8065.

Broadway pajama manufacturer has two up-to-date offices to rent reasonable. G 283 Times Downtown.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Two-story factory building, 5,600 sq. ft. floor space. Hughes, 7 Colgate St., Jersey City.

Corner loft, 48x100, 78-80 Walker St.; fireproof building. Laue, 38 Fulton St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Doll manufacturer wants office with display in part with another of kindred lines. Address M. Y., A 317 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Westchester Avenue, Thornwood, Harlem Division, New York Central; highest ground, plot 100 by 117; settling estate; prompt sale desired; no agents. Sheffery, 552 West 174.

Stucco cottage, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, village water, near station; $50 a month. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A great sacrifice, owner leaving city, will sell handsome all year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch, newly decorated, big plot, shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price $2,700; $200 cash; title guaranteed. A, room 608, Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

Owner must dispose of fine farm, with 5-room bungalow, barn and chicken house, near station and trolley to town of 5,000; good soil; can be made a profitable farm and good all-year home by right party; must have $300 cash; will arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted and refined, 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for 1916 Spring list. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

In need of some ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots for $185 each; original price $400 each; will do better for all cash. B. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MOST desirable all-light factory for sale; all brick and concrete; corporation liquidation; must be sold; easy terms to responsible party; New Jersey shore, adjacent Hudson River; railroad siding; main factory, 200x200, 60,000 sq. ft.; small factory, 8,000 sq. ft.; yard space, 10,000 sq. ft.; engine, generator, motors, boilers, pumps, steam piping and appliances for producing power and heat. Wesselman & Kraus, Attorneys, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Fanwood.—New 8-room semi-bungalow, finished in hardwood, all city improvements; delightful loaction among the trees; bargain to quick buyer; easy terms; send for photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

NUTLEY and the ORANGES, N. J. Homes, cottages, bungalows; easy terms. T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$75 down and $14 monthly will buy my pretty up-to-date 6-room Queen Anne cottage, all modern improvements, on large plot; near trolley and station. B Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Six or seven room apartment in elevator house, or second-story "walk-up"; Greenwich Village preferred. K 148 Times.

8, 9, or 10 rooms, furnished, for client. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—8-room apartment with latest improvements, not over 100th St.; state particulars. Room 904, 131 East 23d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Room and bath (or water) wanted; unfurnished or partly furnished, below 59th St.; private; no elevator apts.; occasional occupancy; about $20 month to June; must be first class; responsible. A 315 Times Downtown.

Furnished, 5 rooms, bath, front, light rooms, elevator apartment, to let to March 1 or longer, on West 119th, near 116th subway; electricity, telephone; restaurant in building; reasonable. G. Smith Stanton, 1,828 Broadway.

TO SUBLEASE, furnished bachelor apartment in the SHROPSHIRE, immediate occupancy, lease to October 1st; rent $50. Apply Superintendent, 138 West 65th. Tel. Col. 3648.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, all sizes, all desirable localities, $100 up. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

TO SUBLEASE, furnished bachelor apartment in the Shropshire; occupancy lease to October 1st; rent $50. Apply Superintendent, 138 West 65th.

Delightful six front rooms; beautiful neighborhood; unusual opportunity. Ellis. Phone 5400 Morningside.

Completely furnished, eight-room, non-elevator apartment; one flight; piano, phonograph; $75 monthly. Fitch, 122 West 94th.

THE SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St. Very desirable Apartment 2 rooms, bath, furnished.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

202-4 West 96th St., six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $30-$32.

West Side.

114th, 609 West.—Five rooms, large and light, in high-class elevator apartment house; sublet to responsible party; reasonable.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $720 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

34TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; steam, phone, hot water; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room, twin beds; running water; high-class elevator house; gentlemen; board; 72d St. subway express. Hubbell.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION. — Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board, exceptional cuisine.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double room with board; near subway; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

93D, 21 WEST. — Comfortable rooms; "L," Park; business people desired; superior board.

93D, 109 WEST.—Front room, private bath, well heated, $8; other rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large front room with bath; excellent table.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family; cheerful rooms; business man or couple; references. Leonard.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent with board large room; private bath; also studio; fireplace; other room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM and board wanted, by respectable young man; moderate, 34th to 50th St. K 142 Times.

YOUNG business woman desires room, board, with refined, private family. N 32 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business lady, in strictly private family, beautiful room, connecting bath, near Grand Central, $5.50; references. First bell.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,386, (139th.)—Large rooms; bath; reasonable rates to desirable gentlemen.

21ST ST., 131 WEST.—Large front parlor; heated; reasonable; small rooms, $2 up.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanaugh's.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room, beautifully furnished, magnificent private bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; suitable two gentlemen or couple; homelike cooking; reference; phone; subway.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath, lavatory, select, references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room; electricity; near subway; reasonable.

82D ST, 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms in newly furnished house; every convenience.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable two; piano, telephone; gentlemen. Gleiss.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms; large, medium; single; private baths; electricity; $4-$7-$10.

94TH, 153 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; double and single, running water, southern exposure.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MERCEDES CHASSIS

Chain and shaft drive. Reconstructed in our shop and equipped with all modern improvements, including starting and lighting system. All guaranteed by us. Prices on application.
MERCEDES REPAIR CO.,
218-224 East 54th St., New York.

For sale.—Pierce Arrow car at a bargain; 7-passenger, 48 H. P. touring, self starter, electric lights, demountable rims; owner leaving city; no dealers. Phone Morningside 4107.

Packard, (1916,) limousine, 38 H. P.
De Dion, (1916,) landaulet, 20, town car.
Marmon, (1916,) runabout, 41 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow, (1915,) touring, 48 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Light delivery, new; selling for storage; grocer failed; stored eleven months; $185 immediately. Ebberts, 679 McDonough St., Brooklyn; phone Bushwick 3161.

Stearns Knight 1916 Brewster limousine, completely equipped and in perfect condition; practically new car. Also extra touring body. No dealers. Phone Spring 6236.

Hupmobile, demi-limousine, new body, 1915 chassis, full equipment, perfect condition, $900. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

EIGHT-CYLINDER KING; late improved model 1915; used as demonstrator, 5,000 miles; perfect condition. Inquire 250 West 54th, 9th floor.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 WEST 54TH ST.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
First class repair dept. Estimates submitted.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

Hupmobile, 1915, model K touring car; A1 condition; full equipment; $600. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Fiat, 1914, seven-passenger 55 H. P. touring car; can be seen by appointment. P. O. Box 980, New York.

Rauch & Lang Brougham. — Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS,
Limousines, Landaulettes, Latest Models.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs. Excellent Service.
Lowest Rates, Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Late Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine; also town car; $225 monthly. Columbus 8963.

Beautiful private limousine car; month, trip. Duane, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8176.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co, southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

95TH, 147 WEST. — Parlor floor, complete kitchenette, bath, every convenience, suitable couple.

102D, 302 West.—Private house, Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished rooms, bath.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Bright, large room; modern apartment; small family; reasonable. Apt. 19.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Two, private bath, $40 month; board optional, $5.50. Gayer.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two, opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. John.

121ST, 537 WEST. — Tastefully furnished, sunny outside room, with running water, in home of professional woman. Apt. 61.

129TH ST., 419 WEST, (Heights.)—Double, single rooms, high-class elevator apartment; well heated; conveniences; subway, elevated; call after 3 P. M.; $4, $5, $6, $8. Generich, Apt. 56.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. 2B.

179TH, 561 WEST, Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Newly furnished outside rooms; all improvements; kitchen privileges; investigate. Schmidt (one flight.)

BACHELOR with furnished apartment Riverside Drive, no other roomers, will rent room single man; references exchanged. A 304 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN AV, 540, (123d.)—Large room, elevator apartment, bachelor, business woman, $4; call evenings. Williams.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two friends desire light, nice furnished room in private, intelligent family, Bronx or Harlem. Axelrud, 941 Simpson St.

Unfurnished.

141st, 531 West. — Pleasant parlor, suitable two business persons or two students, a physician or dentist, with use of reception; sunny; electricity, lavatory; select.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; 7 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; $15. A 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highly efficient; capable taking full charge large number accounts. K 114 Times.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Young girl wishes position child's nurse. Carrahar, 221 E. 96th, care Wilson.

DRESSMAKER; artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed; Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — General, intelligent, American woman, position in gentleman's home, business people, school teacher, professional; N. Y. reference. K. 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; good appearance; fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $10. Alice Carlson, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, brokerage and commercial; able to transcribe notes verbatim. Miss A. L., 416 59th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, over 3 years' experience, desires position; best references; moderate salary. K 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, rapid, accurate, neat; references. E. Manison, 37 W. 19th St.

WAITRESS.—Serving dinners, luncheons, card parties. 131 East 45th. Telephone 5121 Murray Hill.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

OPERATORS.—Telephone operators, prefer one with central office experience, $10; dictaphone operator, experienced, $18; stenographers, positions in all lines; salary from $8 to $15; bookkeeper, knowledge of stenography, experienced in real estate, $18. Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

COOKS, white, colored; several waiting today; chambermaids, houseworkers, houseman. Campbell Employment Agency, 45 East 42d St. Murray Hill 9339.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brooklyn, $25; permanent; call; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSORTER.—Experienced girl for cutting floor; cloaks and suits. Weltman-Pollack Co., 53 W. 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, rapid and accurate at figures; good penman, one who can operate typewriter preferred; state salary and qualifications. A 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; Jersey young lady preferred. Apply immediately. Schuchman Chocolate Co., 468 Johnston Av., Jersey City.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CLERK to distribute and be responsible for money, checks, &c., for large corporation; hours 5 to 12:30 P. M.; give experience, salary desired, and references in first application. A 60 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good cook, reliable, capable taking entire care modern apartment, near Columbia College; three adults; good home; Feb. 1; state particulars. K 155 Times.

MILLINERY trimmers, copyists, makers, preparers, apprentices; apply all week; steady position; Mme. Lichtenstein, 25 West 42d St., Room 624-625.

MODELS.—Tall, stylish young ladies wanted in show room. Apply all week. Sterling Cloak & Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

NURSE.—For 21 months old boy; not over 25 years; state experience, references, wages. K., P. O. Box 37, South Orange, N. J.

NURSE or attendant with experience for sanitarium work; pay $20 a month. Address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE GIRL wanted to take care of child; references. Vogel, 370 West 51st St.

POCKETBOOKS. — Experienced helpers on card cases; must be able to turn in; steady positions for right party. Walcutt Brothers, 141 East 25th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; write, giving age, education, experience, references, including former employer, also lowest starting salary. A 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to commence, $10; give particulars in own handwriting. K 159 Times.

YOUNG LADY, between 18 and 20; must be absolutely without office experience; we want an ambitious, high-bred girl with brains; one who has her mind on future opportunity and that it will pay to teach; must come from several generations of cultured, educated parents and have a genial, sunny disposition, good health, and attractive personality; if you can fulfill all these requirements communicate in your own hand writing, otherwise save your postage; this is a splendid opening for the right girl, but we are going to be absolutely sure of the right one before we waste time training her in the details of our business; salary at the start. $8 per week. Manufacturer, K 82 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS.—Open, close and systematize books; audits, financial statements; charges moderate. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5049.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, systems installed; tax, financial statements; special arrangements with firms, corporations not employing permanent bookkeepers. Accountant, Room 502, 35 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, with years of experience in charge of work with large firms of accountants, desires similar work with high-class accounting firm. A 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Are you one of the progressive firms? If you are, you want an active accountant to take charge of your office. Write J 12 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS-AUDITORS.—Quality service; personal attention; reasonable rates. Cronin, 200 Fifth Av.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., accept work from accountants spare time; also certify. K 143 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager last 5 years, desires change; A1 references. K 123 Times.

BARBER.—A first-class barber wishes position as a valet; best references furnished. H. Schmidt, 302 East 83d St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, and office manager open for permanent position; 10 years' experience; highest credentials. Address employer, E. G., care Raymond, 507 West 113th. 8240 Morningside.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough and capable; efficient typist; age 30; steady and temperate; references; trial balances, audits, systematizer. K 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST.
Seven years big private cars, six years factory experience; fine references; seeks private engagement at once. Waldispuhl, 177 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, married; exceptional on high powered cars; A-1, good mechanic, careful driver; polite, neat appearance. J. Rehnig, 965 2d Av.; phone Plaza 6559.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Henry, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (30;) 12 years' experience, foreign, American cars; A1 references. Scheiblin, 528 East 89th. Lenox 6211.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class mechanic; best references. Oldenhage, 160 East 47th St.

COOK.—Japanese; first class; family, club; reference. T. K., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN, &c.—Position wanted as credit man or assistant credit man by an attorney of experience; fully capable of taking care of collections; moderate salary to start with; opportunity to advance. Address Z 333 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, Superintendent, Builder's Office Manager.—10 years' experience, masonry, steel, concrete carpentry, &c. Box 48, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

NIGHT CLERK.—(26,) MARRIED, FOR HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; REFERENCES AND BOND. K 129 TIMES.

RESTAURANT MANAGER for large institution or corporation; young man, 34; broad experience, capable, efficient, good organizer and able to produce results; at present with large corporation catering to over 1,000 daily; would consider a change on salary or own account; highest references and bond furnished. Adress X 211 Times Annex.

RUSSIAN, (Hebrew) speaking four languages, graduated gymnasium, high commercial academy, experienced in banking and mortgage business, wishes position; moderate salary; banking references. K 104 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, city and road, selling experience, knowledge of stenography, desires position with advancement; best references. K 156 Times.

SALESMAN, Western, desires novelty, fancy goods line; wholesale, retail following. A 323 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN., experienced, city and road, wants line; hustler; good references. A 311 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Educated man (30) of good appearance; Christian; capable stenographer; city position only; moderate salary. J. F. C., 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; takes fast dictation, transcribes accurately and rapidly; hard worker; $10. John Vander Bok, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St.; Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' commercial experience, knowledge Spanish. Silverman, 48 Essex St., City.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
Young, energetic salesman, seven years' traveling experience, maintaining own office in St. Louis, wants to represent reliable Eastern concern for this territory on a commission basis; thoroughly reliable; credentials to prove ability. Address Post Office Box 913, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN, 21, well educated, wants position with firm dealing in mechanical appliances; sales and executive experience; prefer out of town. K 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) wishes position with reliable concern; eight years' newspaper experience; desires to make change to manufacturing or commercial line as salesman or bookkeeper; best of reference from present employer. A 55 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17½, high school graduate, some experience, desires position where sincerity and probity are desired. A 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) six years' practical experience steamship, railroad, foreign exchange, wishes clerical position. Box 100, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college graduate, desires position with firm offering opportunity for advancement; best of references. K 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) married, A-1 assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, quick, accurate figurerer, neat handwriting; salary, $13. A 307 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER AND EXECUTIVE WANTED, THIRTY TO FORTY YEARS OF AGE, TO ACT AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR SALES ACCOUNTING AND FACTORY GENERAL OFFICES OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE MIDDLE WEST; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING SIX TO SEVEN HUNDRED OFFICE EMPLOYES, A GOOD JUDGE OF THE CAPABILITY OF OTHERS, AND A NATURAL ABILITY TO DIRECT THEIR WORK EFFECTIVELY. BOX X 235 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT CASHIER.—Young man wanted, New York Stock Exchange house; must have experience and best references. A 306 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED AUDITOR NOT OVER FORTY BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION IN MIDDLE STATES DISTRIBUTING ITS PRODUCT THROUGH SELLING BRANCHES AT HOME AND ABROAD; MUST HAVE WIDE AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CORPORATION MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY TO BOX X 230 TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced. Apply, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in wholesale silk house; must have best of references. L 77 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, 16 years of age, just from school; good opening for bright lad; $5 per week. N 327 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown law office; boy of 16 years or upward; salary $5 or more. A 295 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, competent, trustworthy couple at once to care for city house; rooms and small salary. A 62 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.—BY MANUFACTURING COMPANY DOING BUSINESS OF THIRTY MILLIONS ANNUALLY, SELLING ALL CLASSES OF TRADE; MUST BE KEEN, ACTIVE, DIPLOMATIC, EXPERIENCED, ABLE TO COOPERATE WITH LARGE SELLING ORGANIZATION AND NOT OVER FORTY YEARS OF AGE; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU MEET CONDITIONS. REPLY TO X 229 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN; ALSO DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. X 231 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class; general engineering; some experience in structural steel work; state salary desired; give references. G 287 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN, experienced in tools, jigs, and fixtures. Apply, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRUGGISTS.—Larimore & Co., chemists, No. 1 West 46th St., want several good men; must have first class references. Apply at once.

INTELLIGENT BOY in office of woolen commission house. Woolens, K 72 Times.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, inside and outside machinists; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MESSENGERS.—Prominent banking house desires services of young men to begin as messengers; must come from highly respectable family, have A1 references, and be high school graduates; good chance for advancement for willing and intelligent young men. A 312 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Small manufacturing plant requires assistant in office; must be capable stenographer and Underwood operator and willing to apply himself diligently to all details of office work; apply by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, education, when available, and salary expected. Drawer H, Woodbridge, N. J.

SALES MANAGER.—One thoroughly familiar with dairy bottling conditions and who can take full charge of sales end of a new sanitary cap for milk bottles. Address Saniseal, G 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, high-grade man to represent lace importing house in large towns in the Middle West, (Pittsburgh to St. Louis;) preference given to one who is presently representing some kindred line over this territory and who could handle both lines; knowledge of laces essential; salary or commission. Address Laces, K 137 Times.

SALESMAN.—To carry line of highest grade union towels, crashes, &c., for jobbing trade, as side line on commission basis. Apply promptly, stating territory covered. G 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young man for clothing and furnishings; must have experience as window dresser; for near-by college town; good salary to right party. 200 5th Av., Room 1,208.

SALESMAN. — Automobile tire salesman, thoroughly acquainted with the business and able to sell the goods; commission only. Address Salesman, Room 606, 15 East 40th.

SALESMEN.—Experienced gas regulator, solicitor; salary and commission. The National Gas Governor Co., 6 Church St.

SALESMAN wanted to handle Oilcoil, a product with a ready sale, on commission. A 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Side line toilet preparations, on commission; local and outside. A 310 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN.—One accustomed to handle ladies' fine shoes; salary. Apply Regal Shoe Co., 40 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in head office of a manufacturing concern an experienced, rapid, and accurate man stenographer; good opportunity for advancement for right man; replies must state age, education, experience, references, and salary. K 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and CLERK wanted by large oil company located at Bayonne; experienced male stenographer and clerk for position offering good opportunity for advancement. A 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; young man, about 20 years of age, with some knowledge of export; good opportunity for right man; in reply, state salary and reference. Address A. J., 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced male stenographer wanted capable of readily translating Spanish into English; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, ambitious young man; excellent opportunity with growing company; $10 to start; will consider recent graduate; state age. L 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced, in wholesale clothing house. Kamper, 708 Broadway.

WANTED.
Manager for Crayfish cannery in South Africa; must thoroughly understand the processes of canning fish and have first-hand knowledge latest methods making cans; excellent opening and good remuneration for suitable applicant. Address Trube, 6 Hanover St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted in banking institution, 18 or 19 years of age; applicants apply in own handwriting, stating salary, experience, reference and other necessary particulars; must also reside at home with parents, and be of good address. Efficient, A 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—18-20 years; some experience stenography; $9. K 160 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

THE WILLET HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, HIGH-GRADE POSITIONS FOR MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Lady's open face gold watch, "M. L. W." on back, jade fob attached, while walking from 646 Park Av. to 58th St., to Madison Av., to Cushman's Bakery, 59th St. and Madison Av. Suitable reward for return to 48 East 49th St., between 5 and 6 P. M.

LOST—At Sherry's, Saturday, Jan. 15, black moire bag, gold frame, set with sapphires and diamonds. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, 4 East 73d St., or liberal reward for information leading to recovery of bag alone.

LOST—$30 reward; no questions asked for return of blue and gold enameled vanity case, lost Saturday evening, between Hotel Ritz and Hippodrome. Please return to cashier's desk, Hotel Ritz.

LOST—Tuesday morning at Oppenheim-Collins or 6th Av. "L," between 33d and Chambers St., small black velvet purse containing gold coin and jewelry; liberal reward. Barclay 6532.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, platinum setting, Tuesday, St. Nicholas Av., 147th to Broadway subway, 145th to Riverside and 97th; reward. Hess, 261 Broadway, Barclay 7194.

LOST—At Waldorf, Tuesday, black moire bag and contents. Please return photograph in leather case to E. E. Patterson, 15 East 34th St., New York.

LOST.—Diamond ring, sapphire centre, between Hotel Knickerbocker and 108th St.; reward. Friedman, 204 West 108th St.

LOST—Diamond, sapphire earring, in Broadway car, between 74th and 102d Sts.; reward. Return to desk Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Miniature watch and fob; reward. Mrs. M. Dlugasch, 715 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

LOST—Pearl pin; $50 reward for return to H. J. Deutz, 33 West 34th.

REWARD.—Vicinity Madison Av., 524, gold mesh bag, platinum stripes; small diamonds, square sapphires in top; name, "Ella Hartford, New York City," on inside; no questions asked. 500 Madison Av., Plaza 8664.

REWARD.—Gold watch, long chain; glass monogram L. F. M.; vicinity Riverside, Broadway, 111th. Apartment 7C, 420 Riverside Drive.

REWARD—Lady's (Gorham) silver watch, monogram "M. A. H." Hoole, 550 West 168th.

$20 REWARD for the return of diamond pear-shaped earloop, lost Monday morning, about 11:30, on 5th Av., between 46th and 45th Sts., west side of avenue. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD
For earring, solitaire pearl, lost Wednesday vicinity of Sherry's or 44th St. Theatre. Return to Black Starr & Frost, 48th St. at 5th Av.

$50 REWARD
for return to office Ritz-Carlton Hotel velvet bag, lost on Jan. 12 on Madison Av., containing gold watch and other articles.

Found.

FOUND—A locket watch in 5th Av "shop." Owner must give number as well as accurate description of watch and date of loss. A 319 Times Downtown.

FOUND—Night of Jan. 3, on Broadway, lady's gold watch, monogram. Kruse, 1,100 Yale Sta., New Haven, Conn.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We are organizing a company to conduct an import and export trade with the countries of Central America, based upon established connections and markets—American, British, and European.

Also the purchase of a very valuable estate, which, when developed, is estimated to furnish a net revenue of $2,500,000 annually.

We require additional working capital in sums of $5,000 to $10,000; particularly from parties prepared to engage their services with the company.

Will deal with principals only. Write export, 310A World Building, New York.

FLOUR MILL
FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Located at Trenton, N. J., and now in active operation; capacity 200 barrels Spring and 100 barrels Winter; excellent power plant; store and feed mill in warehouse adjoining; plenty of local grain delivered to mill.

Also grain elevator at Morrisville, Penn., with P. R. R. siding; capacity 35,000 bushels; "milling in transit" privilege to New York.

Will be sold as going concern or plant will be sold independent of the business; the equipment will not be sold separately.

For particulars apply to
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Trenton, N. J.

For Sale, clothing, hat and furnishing business established 8 years, in a live Hudson River Town, 15,000 pop., about 45 miles from N. Y. City; best fitted-up store in town, most modern fixtures and newest front in the best location in town, store bears best of reputation; stock clean, 1915 merchandise, will invoice $7,500; fixtures and bushelling dept. $1,500; reason for selling, other business interests; will do business only with principals; brokers and speculators positively not considered. Address X 232 Times Annex.

HOTEL.—Fine opening in Southern Railway town, county seat, in Piedmont section of the South, for a commercial hotel; good business assured; fine climate during Summer months; high class Summer boarders available. Write M. V. Richards, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Room 219, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

IMPORTER whose business has been greatly restricted because of war conditions is seeking additional lines, foreign or domestic; will consider only meritorious proposition that will stand investigation. The right people can get best facilities and necessary financing. Answer by letter only, in confidence. Importer, 87 Gold St.

Works manufacturing important and interesting specialty, with trial orders from foreign Governments in hand, requires $10,000 to develop; security and 40 per cent. share in business given; fine chance for investor to connect with important industry. A 54 Times Annex.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

A splendid opportunity for a responsible party with $5,000 to invest to buy an established retail business; the reason for selling, owner unable to give attention. Box 9, 1,515 3d Av.

Established staple business desires $3,000 additional capital and active co-operation of party investing; capital needed to meet necessary extension and increasing growth. A 51 Times Annex.

Due to death of partner, old established Manhattan fancy leather goods manufactory, fully equipped, must be sold immediately. R. Shepard, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Well-known candy manufacturers, having one of the biggest orders ever given in New York, require capital; could use a live man. X 220 Times Annex.

Advertiser wants bookkeeper with three to five thousand dollars to invest in the business; exceptional opportunity. A 225 Times Downtown.

Entire or part interest, (full control,) growing, prosperous trade weekly for sale; splendid opportunity; investigate; sound. K 66 Times.

Well-known bakery-restaurants, about to open other branches in the city, requires capital; could use live man. X 219 Times Annex.

Wanted, loan $2,500; excellent security; state amount you have and interest wanted. Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

Real estate man desires partner with capital to conduct a new, unique plant of building management. K 153 Times.

PARTNER Wanted.—Experienced salesman on dresses; money necessary. L 75 Times.

Partner wanted, Fifth Avenue dressmaking; ready-to-wear business. L 63 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

WE ADVANCE MONEY
to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Clothing.

For Sale—Genuine Alaska seal loose box coat, 42 bust, 43 long, 100 inches fullness; selected skins; considered by first-class furriers one of finest Alaska seal coats in country. Z 336 Times Annex.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

THOMPSON INQUIRY MUST END BY FEB. 1

Assembly Will Give No More Money Nor Extend Time, Speaker Sweet Says.

COMMITTEE HAS MORE WORK

Chairman Says He'll Fight and Appeal to Public—Frederick W. Whitridge a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly said tonight that the Thompson Legislative Committee was through investigating. It was through, he said, because the Assembly would not vote to it any more money for expenses, would appropriate only that part of the $30,000 asked by Senator Thompson that is to pay debts already contracted, and would under no circumstances agree to the resolution passed by the Senate extending the life of the committee for another month from Feb. 1.

Inasmuch as the Speaker is in undisputed control of the Assembly, his stand means that the committee must report to the Legislature on Feb. 1, and that it will be unable to investigate further the Public Service Commission of the Second District, two members of which the committee had marked for official decapitation. It is known that one of the up-State Commissioners to be called before the committee before his appointment by Governor Whitman last year was a representative of a large corporation which has its headquarters in Schenectady.

"I mean just that when I say that the Thompson Committee is through," exclaimed the Speaker, pounding his desk. "Senator Thompson has frittered away enough of the members' time and the State's money. He has done all the investigating necessary. Further than that, he has exceeded his authority in spending the State's money, and the Assembly wants to know just what the $30,000 more asked for is to pay. If it is owed for debts regularly contracted, it will be paid. But there will be no more money appropriated, if I can help it, for further investigation by this committee. I have no purpose in this stand except the good of the State. I am not trying to block any inquiry that should be made, as I see it. If there is any phase of the situation that has not been looked into, that is the fault of the committee. It has had plenty of time and plenty of money."

Committee Must Quit Feb. 1.

"But, Mr. Speaker, how about the up-State Commission? Senator Thompson wants to investigate that?" was asked.

"I can't help that," was the reply. "He has had plenty of time to investigate the Public Service Commissions. If the time has been wasted down in New York, I can't help that. I know there has been some talk about the Lockport rate case, but I happen to know that decision was the result of conferences between all parties concerned, and there can be no scandal connected with it. If it is shown that there is need of any investigation of the Second District Commission, another committee can be appointed. So far as I am concerned, the Thompson Committee is through and must report on Feb. 1."

Speaker Sweet is Governor Whitman's closest ally in the Legislature. The Senate leaders are back of Thompson. The line-up on the Thompson Committee is almost identical with the line-up on the Governor's financial program. Those in favor of Thompson are against the Governor's budget.

Two bills by Senator Thompson were introduced in the Senate today to broaden and make more rigid the contempt law. One would provide for the punishment by imprisonment of witnesses who refused to answer questions of a Legislative committee. The other provides for a commission to take testimony in other States when the testimony is wanted by a New York investigating body.

THOMPSON TO FIGHT SWEET.

Senator Says Governor Tried to Save McCall.

Senator Thompson said yesterday he would not submit to Speaker Sweet's dictation in stopping the committee's work, and that he would appeal directly to the public in the matter. He said he was ready for a fight at any time. He said it was up to the Governor to demand that the work of the investigation go on.

"I want the people to understand exactly what this Public Service situation is like," said the Senator. "The time of this committee is up; it has no more funds, and while the Senate is solidly behind us the Speaker of the Assembly is not. 'We will pay your bills,' he told me, 'but you have gone far enough.'

"In our opinion there are numerous important matters which should be investigated by this committee. The work which the committee has done, and the results which it has accomplished have justified its existence, and, it would seem, would amply justify its continuance. This committee, however, is unwilling to incur expenses with no prospect of payment. If the Assembly of the State can afford to throttle the committee's activities, it must take the responsibility for so doing."

The Senator said that the row over the bill of Assemblyman McQuistion at the Biltmore Hotel was merely part of a plan to have the investigation stopped.

"If they will give me two months more," he said, emphatically, "I will lay before the people a complete picture of the situation, and they can then do as they like. I want the people to know exactly what the Public Service Commission and its works are like. I can demonstrate that this city has already lost between $10,000,000 and $25,000,000 under the present conditions and methods, whereas it should be saving, and can save, $5,000,000 a year."

Whitman Tried to Save McCall.

The Senator said that on the Brooklyn job alone, referring to the solid steel construction of the Fulton Street elevated structure in place of lattice steel work, the extra cost for solid steel amounted to $1,500,000, all of which, he said, comes out of the pockets of the people, although it is billed to the B. R. T.

"The city pays for it and the city owns it," he said. "This is a thing that has been established and is permitted under the dual subway contract system. Every time a salary is raised, a friend of a politician is put on the job, a watchman is added, or any one of a thousand forms of expense is added it is a direct charge to the city under the terms of the dual contract. The companies can go to any length so long as they do nothing to interfere with the interest payments."

Senator Thompson said he would let a little light in upon the work of the committee which resulted in the dismissal of Chairman McCall of the commission and forced the resignation of Commissioner Wood, as well as bringing about the resignation of Commissioner Williams.

"The Governor wanted two of the jobs—the jobs of Commissioners Wood and Cram. The Governor wanted McCall and Williams to stay on the commission. The case was this: There was a plan to arrange for the resignations of all, but those of McCall and Williams were not to be accepted. This plan could not be carried out, for when the charges were filed against McCall it was found they were stronger than those against any other Commissioner. So it became impossible to hold McCall as a member and yet let out the others or dismiss them. I know these matters to be facts, and I can prove them

"I do not want a personal row with the Governor, but he can go to Speaker Sweet and ask him to let the investigation go on. He has the power. The time of the committee ought to be extended. The appropriation of $30,000 is not enough for a continuation of the work, but only to pay for the work that has already been done. This committee has the smallest expenses of any investigating committee that has ever done important work or achieved such important disclosures. The gas investigating committee cost $60,000, while the bill for the stenographer alone in the Armstrong insurance investigation was more than $100,000.

"Making all this fuss about bills that were settled away back last Spring shows that pressure is being brought to bear to shut off this investigation, and that it has reached far. I feel that our time is up unless public opinion forces a change in the program."

Pretty Cheap Politics, He Says.

Much of what Senator Thompson had said prompted this question:

"Do you mean to accuse the Governor of using his influence to stop the committee's work?"

The Senator's reply was:

"That is bringing politics into the matter and pretty cheap politics at that and I do not care to discuss the Governor in connection with it."

The chief witness before the committee yesterday was Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company. He said that Mr. Choate of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, counsel for his company, had appeared before the Legislature in 1915 in regard to a Public Service Commission matter and that Mr. Choate had been referred to as being a member of the famous Black Horse Cavalry in Albany. He said it was gross injustice to refer to Mr. Choate in any such manner. Senator Thompson said he long had wanted to know what the Black Horse Cavalry meant.

"It referred," said Mr. Whitridge, with a smile, "to a lot of volunteers or mercenaries engaged on behalf of corporations, as a rule, to labor in the Legislature."

Asked if he had ever written William Church Osborn, counsel to Governor Dix, asking him to request the Governor to veto the public service law amendment regarding the reorganization of his road, the witness said he couldn't remember such a letter. He said that if he had written such a letter, Mr. Osborn would be more likely to keep a copy of it than he, because he thought Mr. Osborn took such matters more seriously.

Mr. Whitridge severely criticised the State Board of Taxation, of which Martin Saxe was Chairman, for increasing the assessment of his company threefold last year. The assessment was raised to $8,000,000, he said, and in one year the company had to pay $150,000 more in taxes, although the property values remained about the same.

The witness characterized the proceedings as "monstrous" and when asked why it had been done he replied: "Because the people who administered the law are a lot of pig-headed ignoramuses."

Carried $1,000,000 in Pocket.

The witness related how, during the Gaynor administration, he had called upon Mayor Gaynor with $1,000,000 in his pocket to find out how much he should pay on his assessment, and that they Mayor had referred him to the Corporation Counsel. He laughingly remarked that he did not think he would have met with much difficulty in getting rid of the $1,000,000 in Albany. Asked about his statement in a letter to the commission that a certain "Senator C." had requested money so as to take care of "the six little C's," he said that was a matter of many years ago and that "Senator C." is now dead.

"I have no reason to suppose," he said, "that any such situation exists in Albany today. I think conditions in Albany have vastly improved in the past few years in all ways except politically."

"Do you refer to the Republican or the Democratic administration?" Senator Thompson asked.

"I mean that nationally there is a state of affairs that makes a man hang his head," said Mr. Whitridge.

"Well, we won't investigate the national administration," said Senator Thompson.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, was the next witness. He said he had about 2,000 employes under him and that 1,200 or 1,500 of these were engineers. He thought the present subway work would be completed in about two years. The companies operating them, he said, would begin to earn money on their investment within ten years. He did not think it would be wise for a city department to have charge of the subway work in place of the Public Service Commission. He thought that with the increasing growth of the city, subway work would be going on all the time.

The committee will meet again this morning.

WIFE'S SAVINGS HALF HERS

Vice Chancellor Decides Husband Is Entitled to Rest.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City yesterday decided that a thrifty wife is entitled to only one-half the money she may save from the earnings of her husband and to him is legally due the rest, although he may not be aware of his wife's frugal habits, and her investments may have been placed in her name only. James W. Donnelly, a veteran engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said his married daughter, Mrs. Mabel B. Douglas, recently told him that her mother was comparatively wealthy from the accumulated savings she had made from his earnings, but when he sought an equal division his wife demurred. Then Donnelly appealed to the court.

Some time ago the Donnellys bought their present home at 71 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City. This is in the joint names of husband and wife and is said to be worth $8,000. A joint bank account in their names was started years ago with $100. Donnelly never knew how much his wife had since saved. He was surprised when his daughter told him that Mrs. Donnelly now had $12,000 in the bank, and had invested $7,000 in first mortgages and $1,500 in building loan stock.

But Donnelly couldn't touch a penny, he says, because he found the joint account had been closed and the funds had been distributed in three banks in the name of Mrs. Donnelly, who likewise had taken the investments under her own personal control. The Chancellor says he will entertain a motion from the attorneys on Monday for a final decree in the action, which means that the engineer will receive about $10,000 through the saving efforts of his wife.

CITY DEBT TOO BIG, BANKERS TESTIFY

H. P. Davison and F. L. Hine Tell Investigators How Banks Upheld New York's Credit.

MARGIN OF CREDIT TOO LOW

Figures Show the Municipality's Proportion of the 1916 Direct Tax Is 69 Per Cent.

That the city acted wisely in asking the bankers of the city to arrange for a loan of $100,000,000 in August, 1914, shortly after the European war broke out, to liquidate foreign obligations, is the opinion of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, as expressed yesterday before the Brown Legislative Committee which is investigating the city's finances. If the credit of the city had been broken down at that time it would have been a great national clamity, they testified.

Mr. Davison said that Controller Prendergast appealed to the bankers at the time and that they told him that while they would be very glad to give aid they would have to make conditions regarding the financing of the city.

"We felt," he said, "that the city was not being financed in a way to uphold its credit. In 1907 we had lent aid to the city and the administration had agreed to conditions, but had not lived up to them. One of the conditions laid down in 1907 had to do with the city's system of bookkeeping. They were afterward improved somewhat, but not as far as we had expected.

"What do you consider vicious in the way the city is being financed?" asked Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee?

The witness replied that the financiers did not like the way the city marketed its bonds. A debt of $100,000,000 was much too large, he thought, if the city had no possible means of payment unless the bankers came forward.

"The city owed $100,000,000 and had no way to meet the debt without aid of the bankers," he said. "We felt that a floating debt of that sort was too large. The principle was wrong, for in a time of financial stringency such a debt was likely to cause embarrassment. We felt that if the city is to have such a large amount of bonds in the market at any time, they should have relations with the banks that would insure the bonds being taken care of, the same as any corporation.

"Our suggestion of taking up the loan met with the enthusiastic approval of the city officials. The Controller was enthusiastic about the conditions imposed. The plans were afterward formulated into what is now called the 'pay-as-you-go policy.' The people, we felt, should know what they were up against. The Controller said he was as much concerned as we were over the state of affairs. We suggested that the city establish a line of credit with certain banks which would insure a loan being taken care of."

Margin of Credit Too Low.

"What margin of credit should the city have on its debt limit in order to be safe?" Senator Brown wanted to know.

The witness thought it should be much greater than it is at present. He thought a margin of $100,000,000 would not be too much.

"What would be the effect on the city's credit if, in an emergency, it was forced to go beyond its debt limit?"

"A low margin of debt limit might bring about a very serious situation," Mr. Davison replied. "It is difficult to tell what might happen in a crisis."

Mr. Davison said that the time of collecting taxes should be changed, so as to do away with the interest on the revenue bonds now issued in anticipation of the paying of taxes. He expressed some doubt as to the future over the pay-as-you-go policy. The plan, he thought, would eventually get the city out of trouble, but he questioned whether future administrations would stick to it.

Francis L. Hine, the next witness, was President of the Clearing House in 1914 and took part in the negotiations over the $100,000,000 loan. The bankers felt, he said, that it would be a great national calamity if the credit of the city broke down at that time. The rate the bankers charged on the loan he thought "exceedingly reasonable." The terms were below the current rate, and nobody cared much about taking the loan up, anyway, he said.

"The city ought to arrange its financial affairs in such a way that it would not have to appeal to the bankers twice in seven years to save it from default," said Mr. Hine, referring to the panic of 1907. The witness also decried the habit of forming big floating debts, even of $50,000,000. As a banker he thought the city would be better served in times of stress if it formed regular business relations with the banks. Then it would pay the bankers to come to the city's aid. Now, he said, the bankers have to take up the work of relief as a patriotic duty.

"For instance," he said, "the city didn't have a dollar on deposit with the First National Bank in 1914."

The witness thought the city should maintain a minimum margin of debt limit of $50,000,000 to take care of contingencies. The witness said in response to a question from Senator Brown in relation to the suggestion that the city form business relations with the banks, that the city receives the maximum rate of interest on deposits at the First National Bank, although he couldn't speak for the other banks. Mr. Hine explained that the loan could not have been made in small lots of bonds to the general public, as there was no market. The banks, he said, were practically assessed to take up the loan.

Earlier in the day William D. Boone of the State Controller's office presented figures which convinced Senator Brown and the other members of the committee that the city's complaint that it carried approximately 70 per cent. of both direct and indirect State taxes was well founded. Senator Brown was of the opinion that the city's proportion of the 1916 direct tax was nearer 60 per cent., because of the $1,000,000 levied up-State for armories and stenographers which the city did not share. When it was recalled that the city maintained its own armories and thus contributed to a direct tax, Senator Brown agreed that 68 per cent. was the proportion New York City actually paid of the $20,519,000 tax.

City Pays 69 Per Cent.

Mr. Boone further shows that the city paid an average of 69 per cent. of direct taxes for the five years previous to the last direct tax. It was shown that the city paid 72 per cent. of the indirect taxes for the same period. Of the total indirect taxes of the past five years, amounting to $188,000,000, New York City paid $136,206,000. The larger classifications were corporation tax, $43,000,000, and inheritance transfer tax, $38,000,000. Of the various indirect taxes, the city in the past five years paid the following percentages on the actual amounts collected:

TAXES.

	P. C.
Stock transfer	90
Inheritance	72
Secured debt	[illegible]
Corporation	80
Mortgage	64
Motor vehicles	51
Organization of corporations	60
Excise	60

Of the total direct State taxes in five years, excluding 1916, the city paid $17,135,000, out of a total of $26,381,664, which, considering the deduction for armory and stenographers' taxes, makes the city's proportion 69 per cent. It was pointed out to Senator Brown that if the amount of the up-State armory and stenographers' tax was added to their proportion of the direct tax, the same should be done in New York City figures, and he agreed.

Mayor Mitchel again took the stand to explain the bills that he has had prepared for the elimination of the effects of mandatory legislation and for the purpose of consolidating departments. These proposals were the same as he made on the stand in testifying a couple of weeks ago.

Ex-Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen recommended to the committee the abolishment of the civil prison known as Ludlow Street Jail as a separate institution and the placing of the prisoners confined there under the control of the Department of Correction. He said it cost about $40,000 a year to maintain the jail. The average number of prisoners confined there, he said, was fourteen. The most he had ever had was thirty-six, although it has room for 150 prisoners. Mr. Grifenhagen told the committee that in the two years of his administration the fees of his office had totaled approximately $180,000, half of which went to him, in addition to a salary of $12,000 a year. He admitted that he had recommended the abolishment of the fee system. Another $12,000 could be saved, he said, if the duty of transferring prisoners from courts to prisons was taken from the Sheriff and placed with the Department of Correction.

The committee will meet again today.

LETS MISS FLYNN SPEAK.

New Mayor of Paterson Doesn't Interfere with I. W. W. Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke in Paterson tonight for the first time since last September when her appearance in the rôle of I. W. W. orator was forbidden by the Paterson police. The reason for Miss Flynn's appearance after her enforced absence is the fact that Paterson has a new Mayor, who entered office Jan. 1, 1916.

Mayor Amos Radcliffe, the new incumbent in office, said before the meeting was held last night that he didn't believe that he had any right to forbid Miss Flynn to speak so long as she kept within the bounds of the law. He sent policemen to watch over the meeting, which was held in Institute Hall, and was attended by more than a thousand persons.

In addition to Miss Flynn, John Reed, the war correspondent, spoke against preparedness, and Carlo Tresca and William Shatoff also addressed the crowd.

LOCOMOTIVE CO.'S GAINS.

Statement for Six Months Shows Gross Income of $14,398,859.

The American Locomotive Company issued a statement of earnings yesterday for the first six months of its fiscal year, following the plan of the Directors of making public the progress of business more frequently than in the annual statement alone. The report showed gross income of $14,398,859 in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1915, a gain of $9,039,630 over the same period of 1914. Expenses amounting to $11,442,452 were $5,592,455 greater, and the surplus, after interest and preferred stock dividends, was $3,508,584 larger than in the first half of the preceding year. In scoring this gain in surplus the company had to overcome a deficit of $1,555,844 suffered a year before.

Chairman S. L. Schoonmaker reported unfilled orders on the books on Dec. 31 amounting to $52,240,000. In part this represented contracts for shells for the allied Governments, but the locomotive business supplied a substantial amount of the whole.

DENY HIGH LIVING AT BILTMORE HOTEL

Thompson Committeemen Ridicule Charges for Restaurant and Rooms.

'PRO RATA' EXPLAINS IT

Senator Thompson Says Total of $5,230.65 Is Correct—Expenses Divided Among Seven Men.

The controversy over the bill of $5,230.65 submitted by the Biltmore Hotel for the entertainment of the members of the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee early last year, when the inquiry into the Public Service Commission was begun, continued unabated yesterday. Charges and countercharges were made, accompanied by demands that hereafter loose methods of bookkeeping be abandoned in preparing the bills of expenses which are to be paid by the State.

Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion of Kings, who stirred up all the trouble by denying that he had remained a single night at the hotel, despite the fact that room rent of $87.50 was charged against him in the bill, and saying that he had not spent more than $10 of the $165.20 restaurant charge against his name, refused to listen to explanations offered by Senator George F. Thompson, the committee Chairman, who had placed his O. K. on the bill. After reading that Mr. Thompson said the bill had undoubtedly been "prorated among members of the committee," he said:

"My answer to Senator Thompson is that I demand the filing of a true account and the production of the vouchers showing expenditures by the committee."

Others, including Senator James A. Foley of New York, Senator George Cromwell of Richmond, and Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue of New York, joined with Mr. McQuistion in asserting that they had not spent the amounts at the hotel which were placed against them in the bill. They all said there should be a change in the method of bookkeeping which would protect individual committee members against the charge of unwarranted extravagance at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. McQuistion said his constituents would think it queer that he had piled up large bills at a hotel when he lived almost within walking distance of it.

Other Bills Are to Come.

Other committee members said that the bill against which Mr. McQuistion lodged so vehement a complaint was only the first of a series. The other bills to be submitted by the Biltmore cover periods when the "investigation was boiling hot," to quote the remark of one member. He expressed the fear that, on the basis of this first bill, he might find himself in the position of having spent $1,500 or more when all of the bills were submitted.

Senator Thompson treated the matter as a thing of not very grave consequence except as it might affect the future work of his committee. He said he didn't question a single item in the bill, and that if Mr. McQuistion and others who complained hadn't spent the money some one else had.

Mr. Thompson went even further and said that he didn't doubt that somewhere in the bill or bills to come, which he said he hadn't seen, there might be included the price of theatre tickets for the members.

"I assume they are on the bill somewhere," he said. "Why, it's the custom to charge for theatre tickets, and I don't see any objection. Lawyers do it for their clients, and under the circumstances why shouldn't the State pay the expenses of the men who are doing hard work for it? I don't want to suppress anything."

The charge was made by Senator Thompson that the complaint by Mr. McQuistion was a political move to hamper the work of the committee and that it was not based simply on the fact that the Assemblyman thought he had been grievously wronged. When this was called to Mr. McQuistion's attention he said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the committee's work, and added:

"There is no necessity of seeking any political motives. It is merely a question as to whether a man should permit a false record against him to remain without protest, and whether he should protect his own reputation, and furthermore whether he should insist that the accounts filed by a legislative committee of which he is a member should state truly the disbursements made and by whom incurred."

$5,230.65 Hotel Bill.

Here are the items on the bill for rooms and restaurant charges submitted by the Biltmore Hotel and sworn to by its auditor:

Jan. 26-Feb. 28—To meeting room at $10 a day	$280.00
Jan. 22-March 19—Thompson, Hon. George F.; 36 days; room at $3.50, $128; restaurant, $285.53; total	413.53
Jan. 24-March 19—Cromwell, Senator; 25 days; room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $149.17; total	236.67
Jan. 22-March 19—Lawson, Senator; 25 days; room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $166.72; total	254.22
Jan. 22-March 19—Foley, Senator; 25 days; room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $142.32; total	229.82
Jan. 22-March 19—Maier, Assemblyman; 25 days; room, $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $164.76; total	252.26
Jan. 22-March 19, Knight, Assemblyman, 25 days—Room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $173.19	260.69
Jan. 22-March 19, McQuistion, Assemblyman, 25 days—Room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $193.41	280.91
Jan. 22-March 19, Kincaid, Assemblyman, 25 days—Room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $165.26	252.70
Feb. 13, Burr, Assemblyman—Restaurant	7,30
Feb. 9-27, Donohue, Assemblyman, restaurant	25.00
Jan. 22-April 12, Hotaling, Sergt. at Arms, 37 days—Room at $3.50, $129.50; restaurant, $231.32	360.82
Jan. 22-March 19, O'Brien, T. E., Secretary to Senator Thompson, 28 days—Room at $3.50, $98; restaurant, $186.16	284.16
Jan. 22-March 19—Culver, W. R., stenographer; 25 days; Room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $162.98; total	$250.48
Jan. 22-March 19—Beecher, H., Secretary to commission; 25 days; room at $3.50, $87.50; restaurant, $168.39; total	255,89
Jan. 29-30—Buckner, C. E., assistant counsel; room, $3.50; restaurant, $3.90; total	7.40
Jan. 27-Feb. 11—Clarke, I. H., Jr., assistant counsel, 5 days; room at $3.50, $17.50; restaurant, $5.50; total	23.00
Feb. 10—Whedan, B. D., assistant counsel; restaurant	4.90
Jan. 22-Feb. 28—Hayward, Col. William; rooms, 32 days at $27 and 6 days at $12, $936; restaurant, $664.90; total	1,600.90
Total	$5,280.65
Credit by cash, account of Col. Hayward	50.00
Total	$5,230.65

Bill Sworn to and Paid.

This bill was filed in the office of State Controller Travis on June 10, 1915, and was paid. Attached to the bill was the affidavit of Eugene D. Miller, auditor of the Biltmore Hotel, sworn to on May 6, 1915, before Thomas M. Applegarth, notary, in which Mr. Miller testified that "all the data and items as mentioned and charged therein are correct."

Senator Thompson confessed frankly enough that he didn't know whether Assemblyman McQuistion or Senator Foley ever stayed at the hotel over night or spent the large sums mentioned in the bill in the restaurant. He said that Charles R. Hotaling, the sergeant-at-arms, had charge of the whole thing.

"I assume the bill was made out on the pro rata basis by the Sergeant," he said. "I presume that my bill was less than it ought to be. At any rate, I got $5 rooms for $3.50. Then I had to have a corner room for committee meetings and conferences. The hotel wanted to charge me $15 a day for that, and I made a protest and they reduced it to $10.

"I am sure that there is nothing charged which some member didn't have. The custom of dividing up the expense among all of the members of the committee was no doubt followed out, as it always has been done."

Mr. Hotaling, the Sergeant at Arms, had this to say:

"The total of the bill is all right. Why, we've been doing the same thing for fifteen years, and I never heard of a man who complained because there was charged up against him his share on the pro rata basis."

The item of $1,600 against Colonel Hayward for rooms and restaurant charges caused a lot of talk until the explanation was forthcoming. Colonel Hayward was counsel for the commission last Spring. A letter accompanying the expense account of Colonel Hayward explaned that under the Colonel's name was listed a room at $27 a day for meetings, his own rooms and rooms for several clerks, stenographers and assistants of the committee, as well as the meals. There were also witnesses to be cared for at the expense of the State, and these items were placed in Colonel Hayward's account.

"Prices Steep," Says Donohue.

Assemblyman Donohue said last night that if the $25 restaurant charge made against him represented the value of the amount of food he ate at the hotel, he wasn't going there any more. He laughed heartily about it.

"I can only say that I think prices must be pretty steep," he said. "Perhaps I ate one or two meals there. I live just a few blocks away from the hotel, and that may be the reason I escaped a room charge also. Assemblyman Burr missed a room charge in the pro rata arrangement, and I wonder how he was overlooked. Now, I don't think Senator Foley ate anything like the amount of food he is credited with having consumed. I don't think I saw him there at all. I believe that this kind of thing ought to stop, even though it may be customary. It doesn't look very well for some of us who live a few blocks away to be spending all this money. Anyhow, I escaped very easily, and I'm not going to kick very much about it."

Senator Cromwell was surprised when he heard that his restaurant charge was $149.17.

"I didn't eat the $149 worth," he said, "and I wonder who got that seventeen cents' worth. I didn't have a room for twenty-five days either. I had my apartments in the Fort Orange Club at Albany and perhaps I was at the hotel a few days. I would want to see the records before I said too much. Yes, I think it is pretty hard on some of us to have the charges made that way and I think the method ought to be changed."

Senator Foley, who lives at 316 East Eighteenth Street, said he had not contracted a penny of expense at any hotel in connection with the Thompson Committee. He was quoted as saying:

"I purposely kept away from the Hotel Biltmore as much as possible and avoided incurring any charge for the State. I dined there on a few occasions, but was particular to pay my own bills out of my own pocket. I did not sign any checks or permit any one connected with the committee to sign for me. I had no room at the Biltmore, and did not stay there a single night. I have no complaint against the Thompson Committee nor any desire to injure its standing, but I cannot allow bills to be charged up against my name in any hotel in New York."

Hayward Charge Explained.

Colonel Hayward, in speaking of the large sum charged against him, said that the room at $27 a day was not for his personal use, but was used by members of the committee for meetings and conferences and as a sort of headquarters. It was a large enough room, he said, to accommodate a corps of stenographers and was necessary in view of the work which had to be done.

"I had one bedroom for myself," he said, "and for a time it was shared with me by Mr. Buckner. Of course, I lived at the hotel all of the time, but most of the expense was for assistants, clerks, stenographers and witnesses. I was even careful to pay all expenses which might be termed personal out of my own pocket, and that accounts for the check of $50 credited to my account on the bill.

"When the committee was in Albany and I stopped at the Ten Eyck Hotel I was careful to have my account kept separate, and I paid for it myself, as my home was in Albany and I wished to have nothing which any one could criticise. At the Biltmore a lot of persons signed my name, and I didn't realize that it was all being charged to me. I don't mean that there was anything wrong in the charges made, but that accounts for the big restaurant charge. Of course I couldn't eat $20 worth of food a day."

McQuistion Demands Correction.

Assemblyman McQuistion said yesterday that he had received no word from the Biltmore Hotel, Senator Thompson, or Controller Travis. In a letter sent to the Biltmore by Edwin J. Dreyer, who has been retained as counsel by the Assemblyman, a demand for a revised bill was made, with the statement that "my client will avail himself of all remedies connected therewith" if the revised bill was not forthcoming.

In his letter sent to Senator Thompson the attorney inserted these paragraphs:

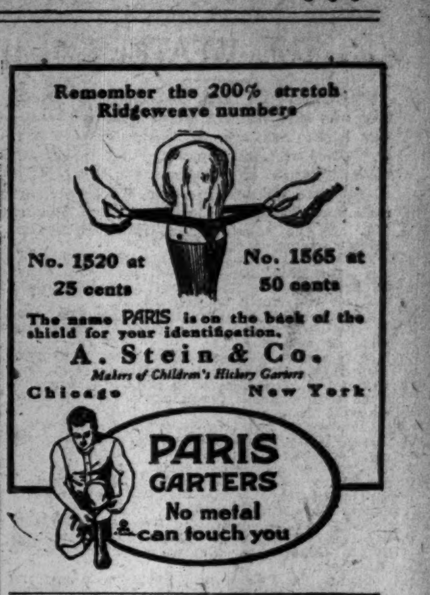
"This item is false. The affidavit made in connection therewith is false. The bill is marked 'approved' by yourself as Chairman of the Public Service Investigating Committee. I therefore, on behalf of my client, request you to cause this bill to be withdrawn from the office of the Controller of the State of New York, and to cause a correct and true bill to be filed in place thereof. My client has been informed by the State Controller that no other bills have been filed in his office for charges made by the Biltmore Hotel. If this information is incorrect and other and similar bills have been filed, on which my client's name appears, I request that like action be taken in respect to them."

The committee which made the early investigation of the Public Service Commission was made up of Republicans and Democrats. Mr. McQuistion is a Republican, and so are Senators Thompson, Cromwell, and Lawson. Senator Foley and Assemblymen Donohue and Burr are Democrats.

Mr. McQuistion said yesterday that he was going to fight the matter to a finish and see that a "true bill" was submitted, at least as far as it concerned him. The stand he has taken, he said, would put an end to methods which have been employed heretofore.

Sunday Is Child Labor Day.

More than 8,000 organizations have written to the National Child Labor Committee for material to be used in the observance of Child Labor Day next Sunday. This number includes churches, Sunday Schools, women's clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, and Y. W. C. A.'s, colleges and schools. Synagogues will observe Saturday, while schools, colleges, and clubs will observe Monday. The special subject for discussion is the Keating-Owen Child Labor bill in Congress. The House Commitee on Labor reported the bill favorably on Jan. 17, and it is now ready for debate and vote.



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Walking Sticks
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SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1916.

ASSETS	
Bonds and Stocks	$25,732,639.00‡
Real Estate	1,170,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	2,700.00
Premiums in course of collection	1,379,399.76
Interest, Dividends and Rents accrued	219,833.56
Cash on deposit and in office	2,384,518.84
Subscription paid in cash	1,000,000.00*
Total Assets	$31,889,091.16*

‡Includes excess deposit of $29,933.31 in Canada.
All items are as of December 31st, 1915, except
*as of January 11th, 1916.

LIABILITIES		
Unearned premiums		$10,000,000.00*
Losses in process of adjustment		525,857.15
All other claims		300,890.46
Reserve for contingencies		100,000.00
Reserve for dividend, payable January 3rd, 1916		500,000.00
Policyholders Surplus		$20,462,343.55*
Capital	$10,000,000.00*	
Net Surplus	10,462,343.55*	
	$20,462,343.55*	
		$31,889,091.16*

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With woolens going up we now offer all of this season's Men's Fancy Suits that were $25 and $30 at

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On all overcoats from $20 up, including the Fur and Fur-lined Coats, the reduction is

20%

A Special Sale of Overcoats, ages 14 to 20 years. Formerly sold at from $15 to $28, but now reduced for quick clearance to

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There are about 150 of these Overcoats and they are on Sale only at our Cooper Square Store.

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And we want to impress one thing about it very strongly on your mind—

Don't measure the worth of these overcoats by the lowness of the prices at which we offer them.

Just remember, no matter what you do to the price tag on a Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoat—you can never lower its quality.

Some of the world's best overcoats are in this sale.

$60, $55, $50, $45 and $40 Overcoats	38.00
$45, $40, $38, $35 Overcoats	33.00
$40, $35, and $30 Overcoats	28.00
$35, $30, $28 and $25 Overcoats	23.00
$25, $22.50 and $20 Overcoats	18.00

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